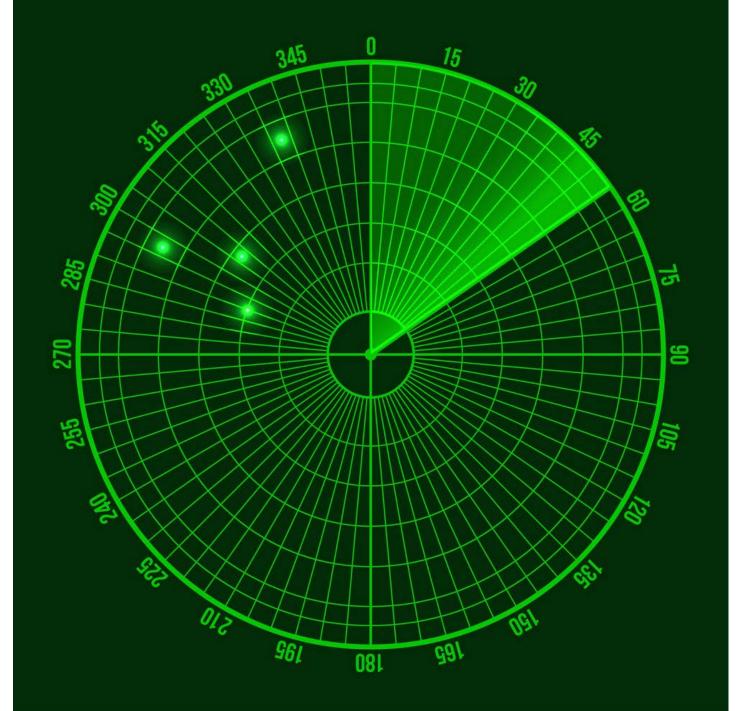
### The Doubled Edge Sword of Doubt

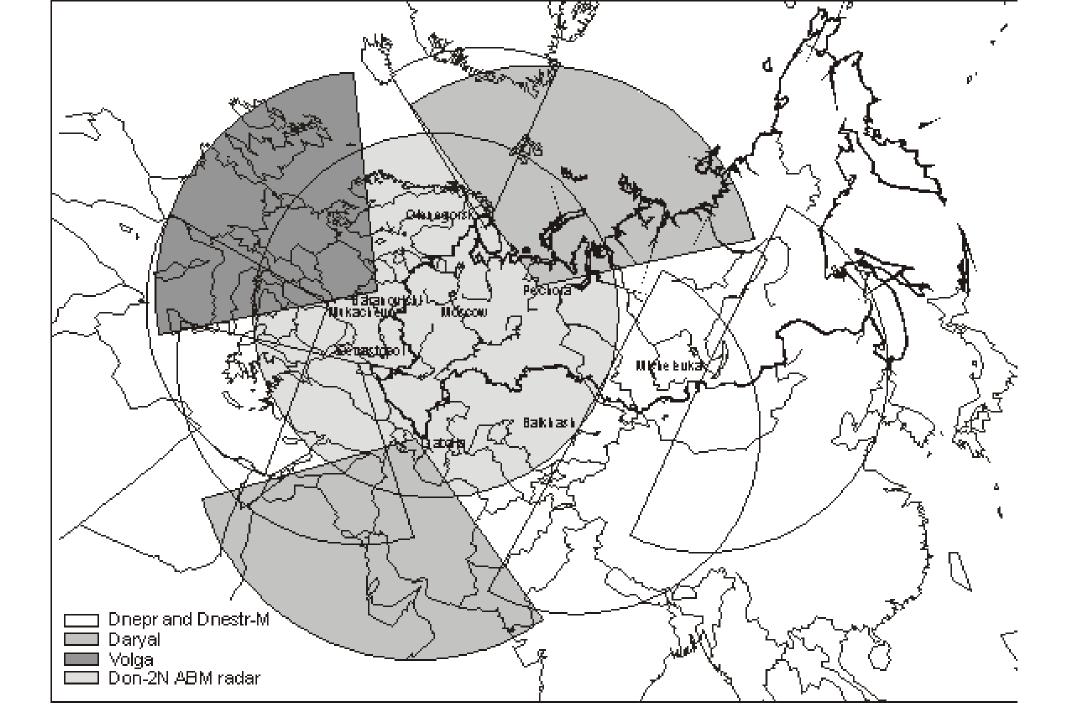
Professor André Spicer
Cass Business School
City, University of London



### 26 September 1983







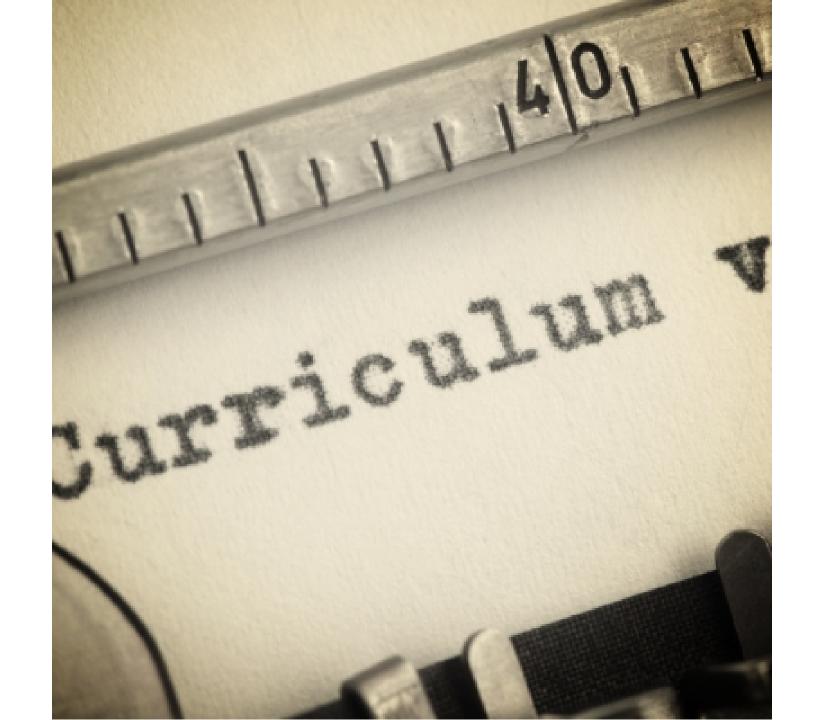








Can fostering doubt be a way to create more sustainable organisations?





### **BUSINESS DAY**

### Inside Amazon: Wrestling Big Ideas in a Bruising Workplace

The company is conducting an experiment in how far it can push white-collar workers to get them to achieve its ever-expanding ambitions.

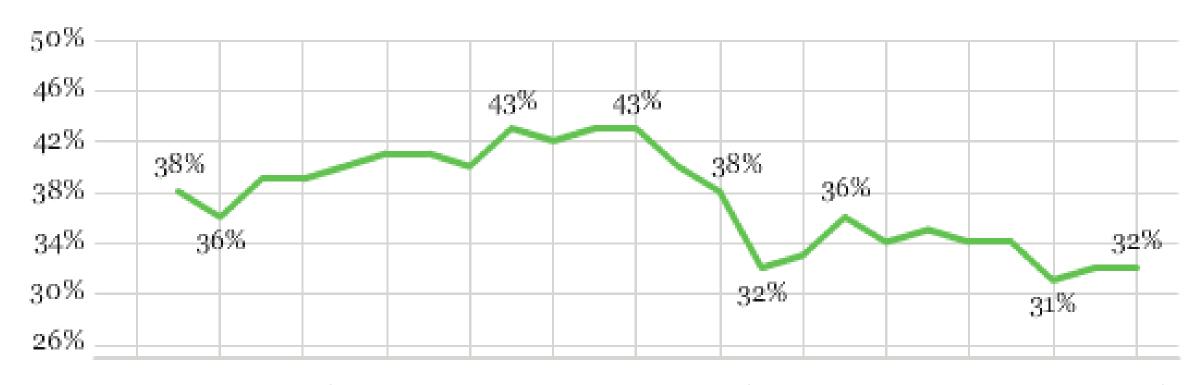
By JODI KANTOR and DAVID STREITFELD AUG. 15, 2015





### Average Confidence Rating for All Institutions, 1993-2016

Average percentage of Americans who have "a great deal" or "quite a lot" of confidence across 14 institutions



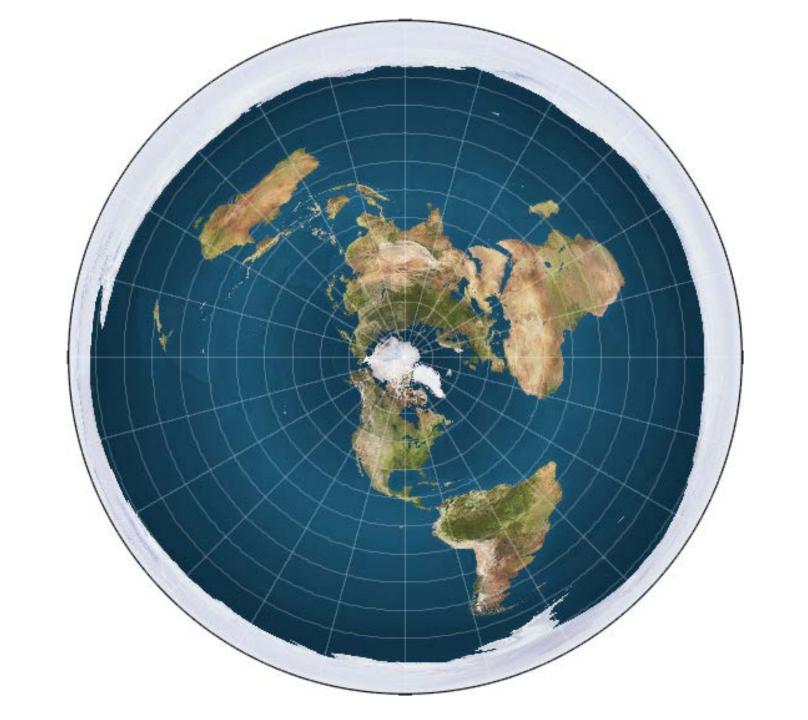
1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016

Average is based on 14 institutions asked about annually since 1993

### GALLUP







- We live in an age of widespread doubt and skepticism
- This is accelerated by social media
- It can lead people to buy into implausible and downright harmful ideas
- And even do very unethical things

### The New Hork Times



### lse a Transplant o Repair a Face



'Many Americans are going to be skeptical that their government can know enough to accomplish large tasks or be competent enough to execute ambitious policies. More people are going to be skeptical of plans to mold reality according to our designs or to solve the deep problems that are rooted in history and culture'.

'Big business' sneered my friend as we walked down Lower Broadway, 'Why, it's all Bunk: Sham I tell you!'

And a block further on 'God! Religion! Ethics!' He said contemptuously. 'What for?' Who needs them? These things are only a crutch for the feeble minds of the common herd!'

'Absolutely all silk socks' shreeked a street vendor at our elbow. 'Garunteed or your money back! Only twenty five cents!'

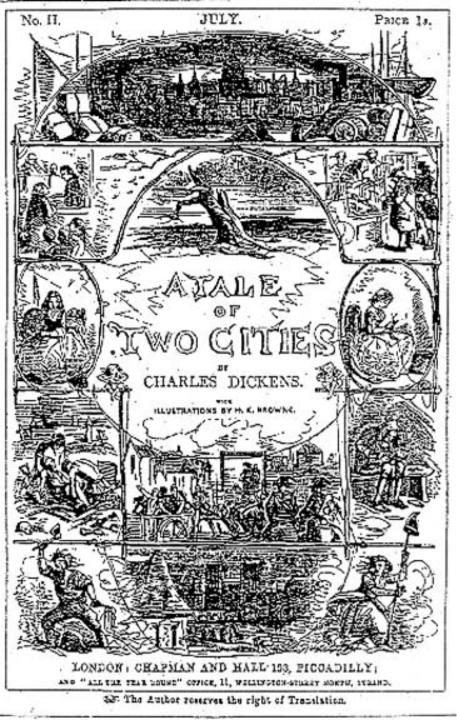
My friend gripped my elbow and we came to a halt.

'All silk?', he queered, cocking his head at the vendor.

'Absolutely!' replied the individual. My friend reached in his waistcoat pocket.

'After all', he murmured as he walked off with the socks, 'They may really be silk, you know!'.





'It was an epoch of incredulity . . . We had everything before us, we had nothing before us'

'If you would be a real seeker after truth, it is necessary that at least once in your life you doubt, as far as possible, all things.'

### DE LA METHODE

Pour bien conduite la raifon,8c chercher la verité dans les feiences.

PLES

LA DIOPTRIQUE. LES METEORES.

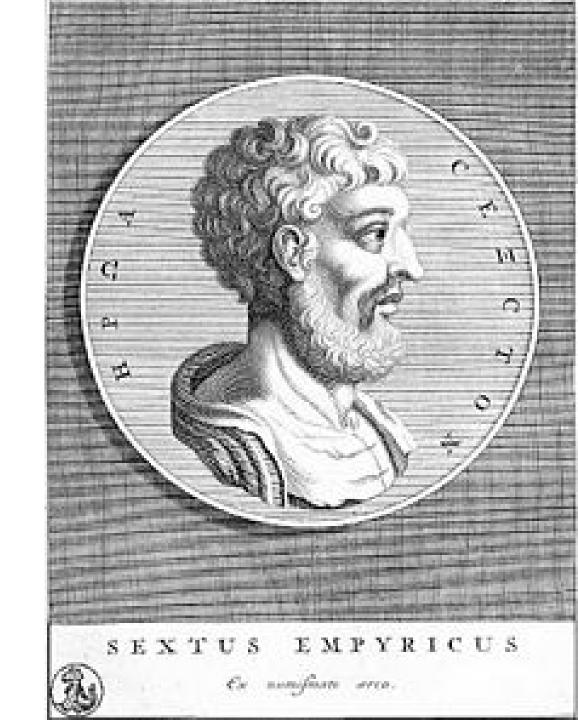
LA GEOMETRIE.



De l'Imprimerie de l'AN MATRE.



'Que saisje?' Skepticism relieved two terrible diseases that afflicted mankind: anxiety and dogmatism.





"Whoever wants to live well (<u>eudaimonia</u>) must consider these three questions: First, how are pragmata (ethical matters) by nature? Secondly, what attitude should we adopt towards them? Thirdly, what will be the outcome for those who have this attitude?"

Pyrrho's answer is that "As for *pragmata* they are all adiaphora (undifferentiated), astathmēta (unstable), and anepikrita (unjudged, unfixed, undecidable). Therefore, neither our senseperceptions nor our doxai (views, theories, beliefs) tell us the truth or lie; so we certainly should not rely on them.

Rather, we should be adoxastoi (without views), aklineis (uninclined toward this side or that), and akradantoi (unwavering in our refusal to choose), saying about every single one that it no more is than it is not or it both is and is not or it neither is nor is not'

-Timon, Aristocles passage

- Doubt isn't unique to our time . . .
  - . . . it has been with us for at least 2,500 years
- Doubt isn't the product of social media
  - . . . There have been ages of skepticism with the apperance of all new communications technologies
- Doubt hasn't always driven stupidity
  - . . . Some have seen it as a vital means of gaining knowledge
- Doubt hasn't always been seen as bad
  - . . . Some have seen doubt as an key to leading a good life

### Could doubt be good for us?

### No: Doubt is Destructive

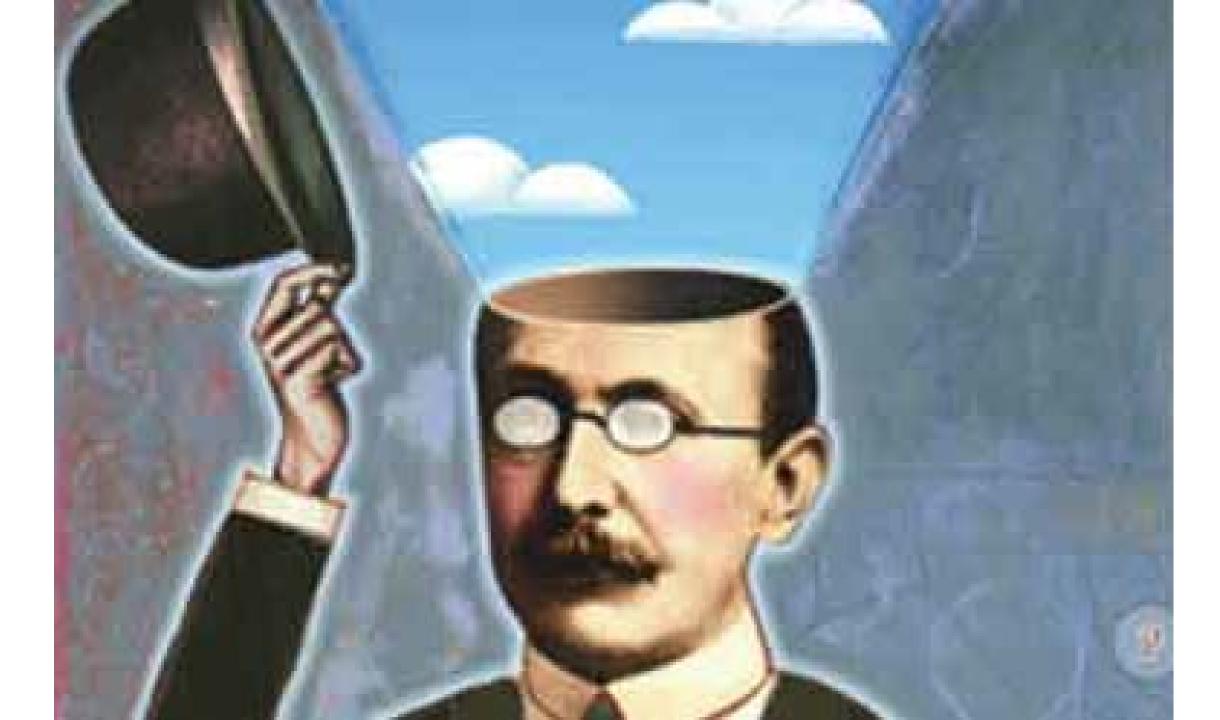
- Saps self-esteem (Pelham and Swann, 1989)
- Fuels the imposter syndrome (Clance, 1985)
- Lead to self-handicapping or overachivement (Branslow et al, 2010)
- Blocks or delays action (Lipschutz and Strauss, 1997; Shepard, 1997)
- Erodes legitimacy (Brunsson, 1982)
- Undermine relationships (Murray et al, 2001)
- Become infectious (Wood et al, 2016)

# HELLO my name is

insecure

### Yes: Doubt is Generative

- Prompts ongoing sensemaking (Weick et al, 2005)
- Greater cognitive flexibility (Dane, 2010; Farjourn, 2010)
- Allows negotiation of unique, dangerous and fast changing environments (Kramer, 2007)
- Enables safe operation of complex systems (Perrin, 2005)
- Facilitates individual and collective learning (Shikanti and Passmore, 1996)
- Helps to unlearn outdated ideas & allow introduction of new technology (Starbuck, 1996)
- Can provide the seeds for break-through innovations (Chai, 2017)



### Yes and No: Doubt is a double edged sword

- Drives significant breakthroughs as well as conflict (Mannheim, 1954)
- Can increase freedom but also drive escape from freedom (Fromm, 1941)
- Can create tolerance as well as dogmatism (Berger and Zijderveld, 2006)

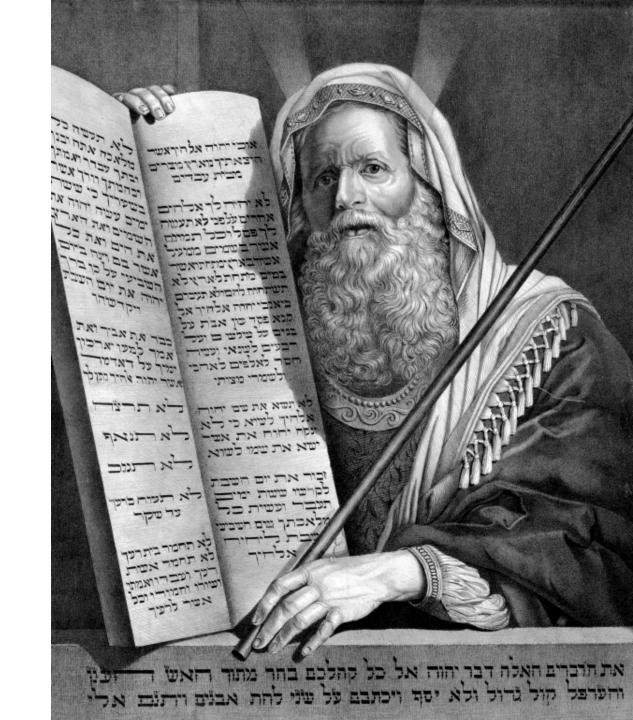
So, how do we understand this double-edged sword of doubt?

- Organisations (and social life) is structured around shared beliefs
- These beliefs are routinely contradicted by things like breakdowns, anomoloies, paradoxes etc
- But we are really great at ignoring these contradictions to our beliefs (thanks to cognitive biases and collective conformity)
- However, if these contradictions persist they are likely to be costly, disturbing and embarrasing – triggering a sense of doubt
- To deal with this doubt, we rely on common rituals (like experimentation, reflection, dialogue)
- These rituals have upsides (like learning), but also big downsides (like anxiety)
- When these downsides people try to overcome doubt by returning to their original beliefs, becoming fixated on new beliefs, becoming completely cynical or trying to live with doubt productively
- These can easily turn into vicious or virteous cycles of dogmatism and doubt which shape entire organisations

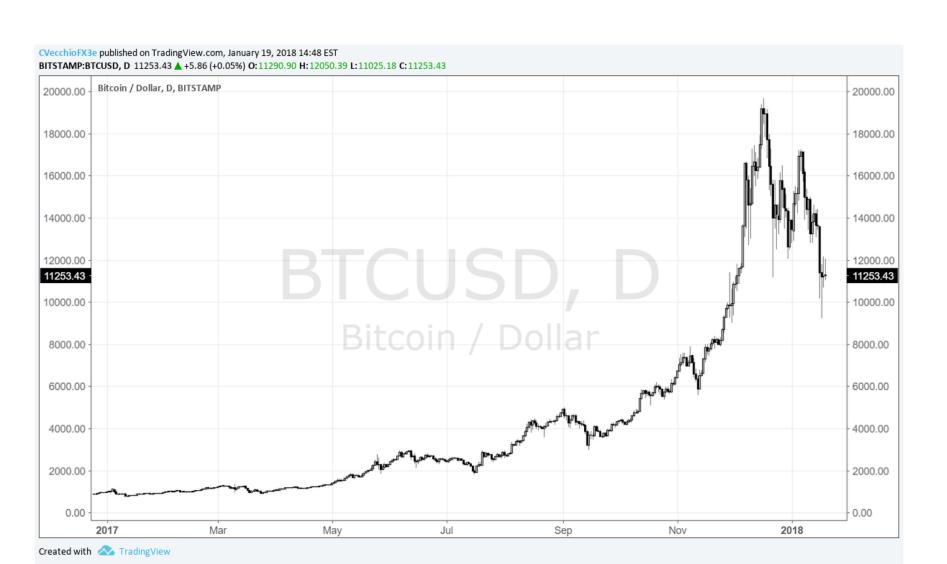
### Organisations are structures around beliefs



## But these beliefs are routinely contradicted



## Our beliefs are usually defended by our cognitive biases



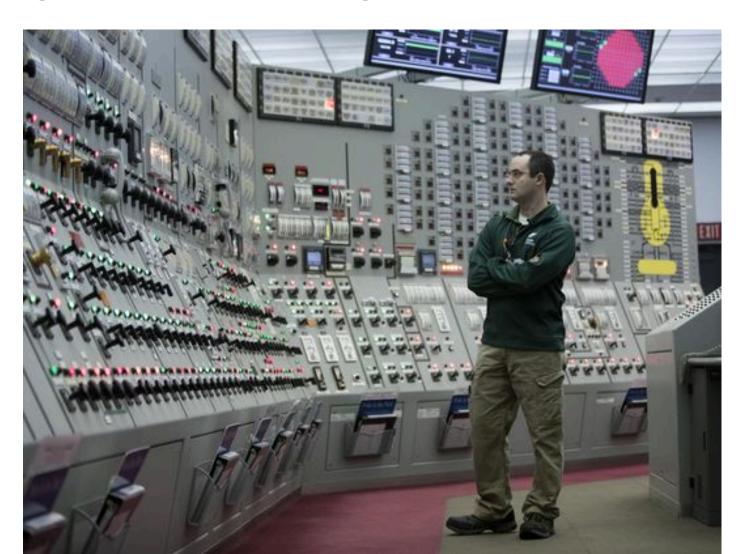
However, if they become too costly, embarrassing and disturbing they trigger a sense of doubt



To deal with that sense of doubt we use rituals like reflection, dialogue and experimentation



# These rituals have some upsides like learning, updating and fostering tolerance



### But they come with costly like anxiety, cost conflict and loss of enthusiasm

Analysis Paralysis

over-analyzing (or over-thinking) a situation so that a decision or action is never taken.

# When doubts are maintained through rituals we get constructive skepticism



### But maintaining doubt requires slack resources

- Temporal
- Emotional
- Reputational

But when those rituals become empty procedures, it can easily degenerate into cynicism

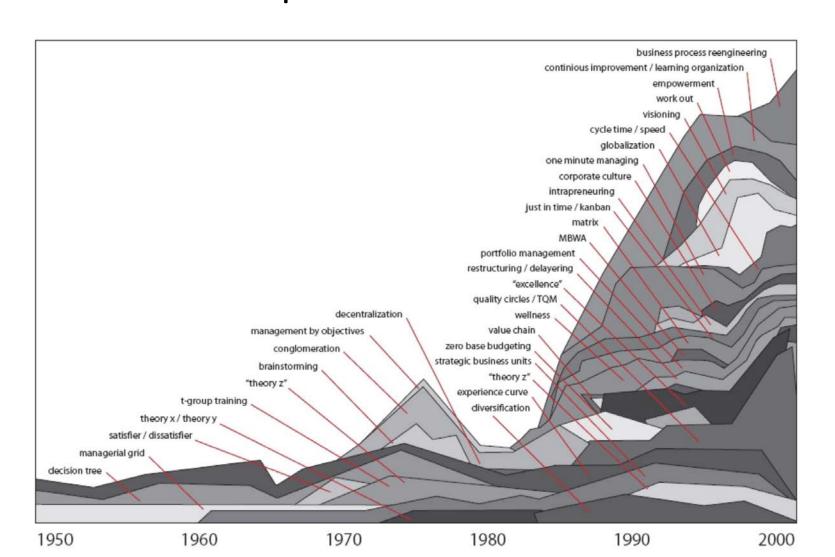




### Fundamentalism: Returning to their original beliefs with new found fervor



### Radicalism: Attaching themselves to a new set of beliefs with equal fervor



### Each of these patterns can set of selfreinforcing cycles

- For good: cycles of constructive skepticism in software code development
- For bad: cycles of competing dogmatism in social movement

So how do we encourage constructive doubt while minimising corrosive forms of doubt?

## So how do we encourage constructive doubt while minimising corrosive forms of doubt?

#### Resources

 We need to ensure there are slack emotional, temporal and reputational resources

#### Ritual

 We need to ensure that ritualised forms of doubting like experimentation, reflection, and dialogue are available, people are inducted into them so they are skilled at them

### Relationships

 We need to ensure there are strong enough relationships – often across doubting divides – to ensure this process is possible

### What does that mean in practice

 Give people resources to doubt by not making them feel insecure, artificially pressed for time and low status

Ensure that ritualised doubt is built into any work process

Building relationships across divides

### And what can we do about it?

- As Educators: Critical Thinking
- As Researchers: Generative Doubt
- As Practitioners: Encouraging Inquisitiveness
- As Public Intellectuals: Constructive Challenge
- As People: Negative Capability

