

WHITE PAPER

# LIFE IN A MENTAL PRISON

By: **Paul-Wesley Bailey Jr**

For: **Thought Provoking  
Publishing**

**THOUGHT PROVOKING**

Where big thoughts are refined



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# Abstract

Big thinkers are an asset to society because once meeting their full potential, whether acknowledged or not, they can solve the world's greatest problems. Deep thinking helps one to understand that loneliness is only a state of mind, and instead of drowning in the misery of receiving low external validation, would it not be better to improve productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness? Those who make decisions with emotions will blame external forces, but the big, courageous thinker separated from emotion will look within for the answers and treasures. The big thinker will obsessively analyze their flaws, then search and develop ways to improve, but as important as looking within, it is important to be aware of your surroundings. Why not try to be around people and settings that promote growth, boldness, and innovation, even if that means moving away from loved ones? Like a plant, the mind needs a bigger pot to expand deeper roots and maximize yield. The brain is a powerful tool with superhuman abilities. However, like man has explored the earth to unlock the wonders and gems, so must the mind. Big minds and thoughts face suppression, where emotions and feelings make the important decisions. Big thoughts solved great problems throughout history, but today, they serve a sentence in the prison of emotions when big thoughts created the world for emotions to exist. How have the tables turned? There are a variety of circumstances surrounding big thoughts facing suppression in America, but Thought Provoking Publishing offers solutions through its products and services.



No matter how painful, when analyzing past events and outcomes, it is best to begin with the self to get the best results out of life moving forward. Often, the individual can inadvertently cage big thinking due to various psychological, social, and environmental factors. Having a fixed mindset could be self-crippling. Avoiding challenges, being resistant to changes, believing in fixed abilities to the point that they believe their abilities cannot improve, and never attempting creative thinking. Lack of confidence is a limiting quality for the individual. Self-doubt, underestimating potential, feeling like a fraud, or believing one's success is a result of luck as opposed to skill can limit big thinking. Lack of curiosity and exploration is another hindrance to the individual. Ignoring diverse perspectives, a lack of desire to explore, and complacency can lead to a lack of curiosity, innovation, and big thinking. Thoughts and emotions could solve great problems when the thoughts lead. However, individuals often get into a contest to protect themselves from pain and suppress and ignore their big thoughts when it is healthier to confront them to the source to solve the problem. Ignoring uncomfortable thoughts and emotions will continue the pattern of the problem, creating a bigger issue (Raypole, C, 2020). Individuals often suppress their big thoughts instead of tackling them head-on for various reasons. Although various external factors can cage a mind, especially parents, the individual is responsible for self-correcting before addressing external factors.

Outside of the individual, parenting is the external factor that suppresses big thinking the most. Creating a stressful or unsupportive environment suppresses their children's thinking capabilities. From high-pressure environments to ignoring mental health, a lack of emotional support and encouragement can lead to inhibiting creativity, hindering a child's ability to focus, and a lack of confidence and self-esteem. Promoting materialism over intellectual growth can also limit a child's cognitive capabilities. Prioritizing short-term goals, emphasizing material success, and devaluing intellectual curiosity ruins the image of the big picture, shifts priorities away from intellectual and creative ambitions, and limits the child's desire to explore new concepts. Parents can also foster dependency and a lack of autonomy that hinders children's thinking ability. Micromanaging children's activities and decisions can prevent them from developing self-reliance. Lack of decision-making opportunities makes it difficult for children to think independently, and suppressing individuality can lead to a lack of creativity. Children should make decisions independently, but parents can fail by not setting the appropriate parent-child boundaries. Mentally strong kids understand the importance of boundaries with parents, which helps them to respect authority in the real world. Children must firmly understand that the parent is the boss (Hutchinson, T., 2020). As much as the parents may want their children to like them, even more important is to make the necessary decisions to guide healthy development and competency to be competitive throughout education and in the real world. Unpopular decisions and unfavorable outcomes will occur, but the alternative of not creating a yielding environment for children can produce the ultimate unfavorable outcome of degeneracy. Parents should make the key decisions in their children's education. However, parents often do not appreciate the luxury, the pros, and the cons of public education. They are too comfortable with outsourcing their children's education to entities that do not have a personal stake in the child's success.

## The Education System

Access to public education could be a double-edged sword. It is great that all students have access to education, but standardized testing, emphasized in the U.S., appears as a one-size-fits-all approach to learning. This approach can, unfortunately, stifle critical thinking and creativity. Instead of focusing on innovative problem-solving, the focus is on rote memorization and test preparation, which can stifle a student's ability to solve complex problems or think creatively. A study from the University of California San Diego suggests that public primary schools created by states intended to reinforce obedience among the masses and maintain social order rather than as a tool to achieve upward social mobility. The study's author, Agustina S. Paglayan, a UC San Diego assistant professor, points out that during the history of public schooling, secondary schools, and universities, the reservations primarily accommodated the upper class. Then, through primary education, states learned they could easily influence the masses' children to respect authority, the state, and its laws (Clark, C, 2022). Is it education or indoctrination? This does not mean that public education is all or mostly unfavorable, but parents should be in command of their children's education. Maybe public education is the answer for parents, but why not explore options to encourage big, rational, and critical thinking that leads to problem-solving? Education is not all about memorizing, test scores, and routine syllabuses. Students have a variety of ways to learn and retain information, which needs exploration by parents so their children can perform their best and have a greater chance of adding value to society as adults. Public education is a luxury in a sense. However, there are holes in the educational system that cannot unlock the full cognitive potential of each student like committed parents can. Also, educational systems can allow misinformation and distrust to stagnate and limit big thinking.

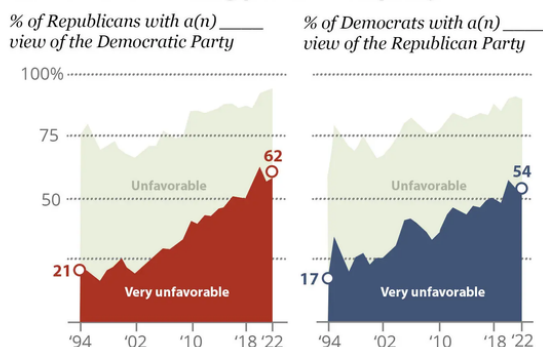
## Misinformation and Distrust

Undermined public trust in scientific and intellectual endeavors infects thinkers with misinformation, primarily through social media. In an environment of skepticism and distrust, it becomes challenging for innovative ideas to receive support and acceptance. A sense of tribalism could form in educational systems. Instead of independent thought, each member must think like a collective group. Even if the group promotes misinformation and distrust, thinking outside the parameters of the group will lead to shame, ridicule, character assassination, and shunning. This is a great danger to the individual and all of society because if thinkers could face suppression by groupthink on a small scale, imagine how big thinkers face mental prison on a large scale from more powerful and often invisible entities. Roman emperors came to power with the help of misinformation. Propaganda from the Nazis heavily relied on the printed press, cinema, and radio. Misinformation campaigns today can leverage the digital infrastructure established, which is unparalleled in its reach. The internet and social media appear to specialize in the fast spread of falsehoods at the expense of accurate information (Ecker, U.K.J, et al., 2022). Mainstream media misinformation and distrust cannot be ignored. Profit-motivated news outlets prioritize producing sensational content to generate more views by appealing to partisan bias, fueling political arguments, and triggering negative emotions. Tabloid-style focus on scandal can erode citizen trust in news organizations and impact public confidence in political institutions (Ognyanova et al., 2020). One must play detective to find the most accurate and credible information or become a victim to media sources with their deliberate game of misinformation to control the masses, like educational systems. Individuals must be brave, unwavering, and able to figuratively take a punch from forces who accept the control of their thinking by mass misinformation. The COVID-19 pandemic is a perfect example of how political polarization throughout society is caused by misinformation and distrust.

# Political Polarization

Focusing on short-term political gains over long-term solutions can create extreme political division and suppress big thinking. Policymakers may avoid ambitious projects that require significant investment and bipartisan support. According to the Pew Research Center, 86% of adults say that the Republicans and Democrats are more focused on fighting each other than solving problems. Eighty-five percent of adults say the cost of political campaigns makes it hard for good people to run for office, and 84% of adults say special interest groups and lobbyists have too much say in what happens in politics (Pew Research Center, 2023). Politicians do not have the right incentives to solve the nation's problems, and a class of people who have allowed the suppression of their thoughts do not think beyond politicians appealing to their emotions. This creates division and an us vs. them mentality that politicians do not own full blame, as the people should take accountability for not separating emotions from serious political discourse. Of course, emotions are important as they spark great causes, but to solve great problems, no matter how difficult, big thinking needs to lead the emotions. During COVID-19, the left may have been strict with the lockdowns, and the right insensitive to the severity of the virus; however, the most interesting aspect was how big thoughts faced suppression, replaced with demonization and censorship. It was an unfortunate crisis but was the perfect political storm as it occurred in a US presidential election year, in which politicians could never miss an opportunity to take advantage of a crisis to gain power and spend irresponsibly like a lottery winner. COVID-19 displayed political polarization at its best and showed how the media suppresses lofty ideas that could solve real-time problems.

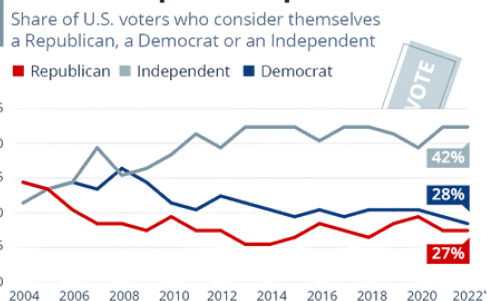
## Two decades of rising partisan antipathy



Note: Based on partisans and does not include those who lean to each party.  
Source: Yearly averages of survey data from Pew Research Center American trends Panel (2020–2022) and Pew Research Center phone surveys (1994–2019).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Are Polarized Politics Turning More People Independent?

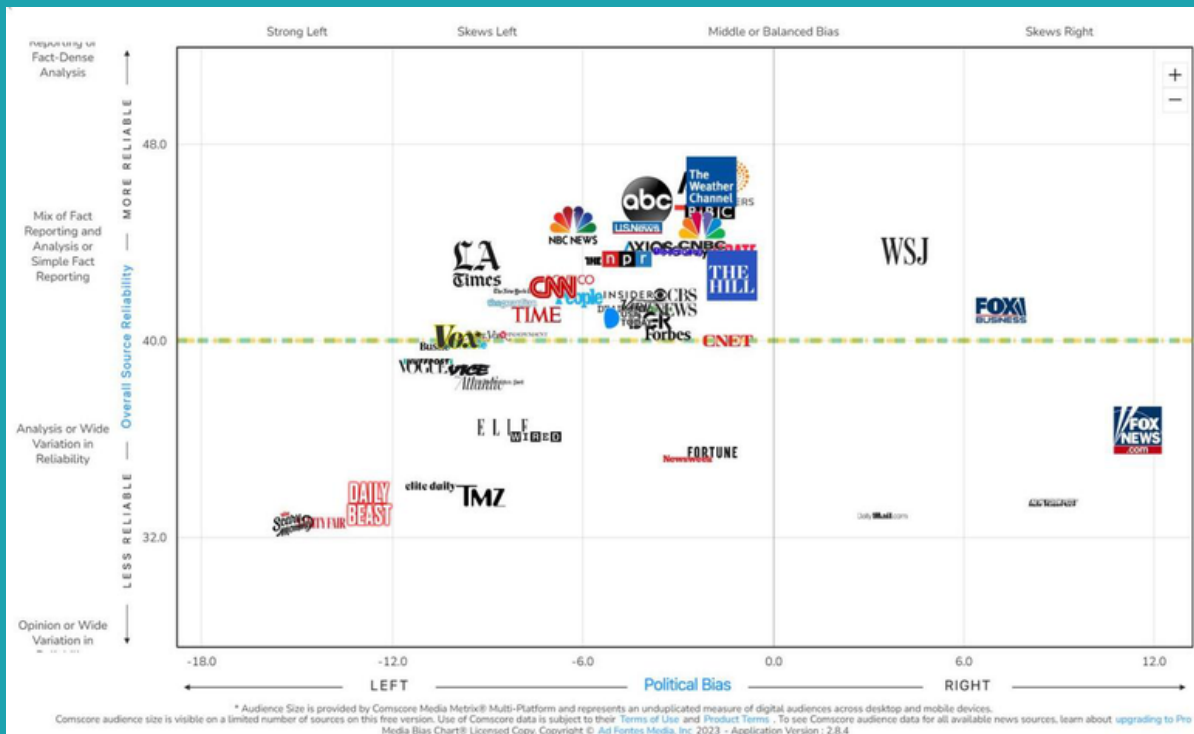


\* Average of Jan-Sep  
Based on multiple-day polls conducted by telephone of randomly sampled U.S. adults  
Source: Gallup



statista

# Media Influences



The US Constitution establishes three branches of the government, but although it does not establish a fourth branch, the media/press earns the label as the fourth branch. The term “4th branch of government” emerged in the 1930s among critics of FDR’s New Deal. It alleged that the media’s function evolved to quasi-judicial instead of accountability to the people. The “4th branch of government” corrupted itself and went away from its primary responsibility, which is to convey vital information and to act as nonpartisan watchdogs for the public against all who intend to tamper and violate their rights (Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at George Mason University, 2018). The media and press are an extension of America’s 1st Amendment right intended to present unbiased reporting of the political process.

Instead, the mainstream media has become an agent of the state, objecting to reporting unfavorable coverage in exchange for power, profits, and privilege among the elites. The mainstream media’s objective is control over information, so they often use the most powerful tool, deceptive fear over truth. The mainstream media plays a role in imposing fear on big thinkers. Big thinkers commonly feel trapped by small or emotional minds that believe news simply by the headline. Because the mainstream news reported it as a fact, objective or critical thinking is not necessary, and independent thoughts from unbiased outlets questioning holes in the official narrative face the label of a “conspiracy theorist”. Various factors prevent mainstream media outlets from reporting honestly and directly, influencing the suppressed thinking of the masses that consume it like junk food. Even more intimate, the suppression of big thoughts in the media reflects bigger issues in corporate culture and the workforce.



## CORPORATE CULTURE

It is common for workplaces to prioritize short-term results and risk aversion over long-term innovation. Instead of pursuing bold ideas that may not have immediate payoffs or that challenge the status quo, employees face discouragement. Innovation, adaptability, and quick decision-making are crucial in the business world. Two heads tend to be better than one in achieving optimal productivity, but groupthink can often lead to more people being involved in a task, leading to poorer outcomes. Groupthink suppresses corporate innovative efforts in a variety of ways. Groupthink resists change and misses opportunities. It creates an environment to make faulty judgments and fails at evaluating risks. A lack of diverse perspectives and creative thinking exists in group thinking, and there is no room for differing opinions. There is no room for disagreement as everyone strives for group harmony (Hengartner, D, 2023). This brings a keyword into play. Incentives. Incentives in corporate culture are primarily to come in and get paid, instead of solving problems. The employer and employee have different priorities, but the same goal is to add value to society. Employees add value through their role or position in the company, leading to productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness. The employer hires, pays, and terminates workers to ensure that the company has the best pieces in the right position to unlock optimal productivity throughout the organizational structure that will add value to society through its offerings. Companies can get stuck with the comfortability of what has worked for a while and avoid paying attention to the latest trends, patterns, and innovations that can lead the industry instead of losing out to new competition that has seized on the new opportunities. A notable example is Toys 'R Us, once one of the best toy stores in America, but made irrelevant and taken out of business by companies like Amazon, who capitalized on trends, new patterns, and innovation. Lack of support for innovation stifles the ability to become or remain a top competitor in the industry, suppressing big thinking on a large scale.



# LACK OF SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION

With advanced technology, there are exciting and new paths for innovation, but there can also be a lack of support for uncommon ideas. This can include limited funding for development and research in certain fields or industries. Not all ideas are good initially and may need more time and self-reflection. At its root, innovation is solving problems, but expanding on the concept, it is solving new, unique, often undeveloped, and unknown issues with a mixture of big thinking, creativity, knowledge, wisdom, and experience. The path to innovation may not be an easy one. However, it is wise for organizations and institutions to create an atmosphere where individuals are encouraged and can freely develop ideas to move initiatives ahead. Impractical expectations for innovation can lead to a lack of support, with a delicate line between over and under-promising and being honest about the project's possible risks. A weak innovative culture can spiral into problems that may hinder the organization's overall capacity for innovation and a resistance to change, especially monumental changes that can lead to fear (Accept Mission, 2024). It is possible for a poor idea to develop into a meaningful idea. A failure to create an environment to cultivate and develop ideas can be a costly missed opportunity. Failure is expensive, but fear of exploring big ideas and not supporting undeveloped ideas leads to noncompetitive tendencies. With evolution constantly occurring throughout society, it is counterproductive to avoid adapting and wise to attempt to be the leader of innovation. Bureaucracy can also stagnate big thoughts and create barriers to innovation.

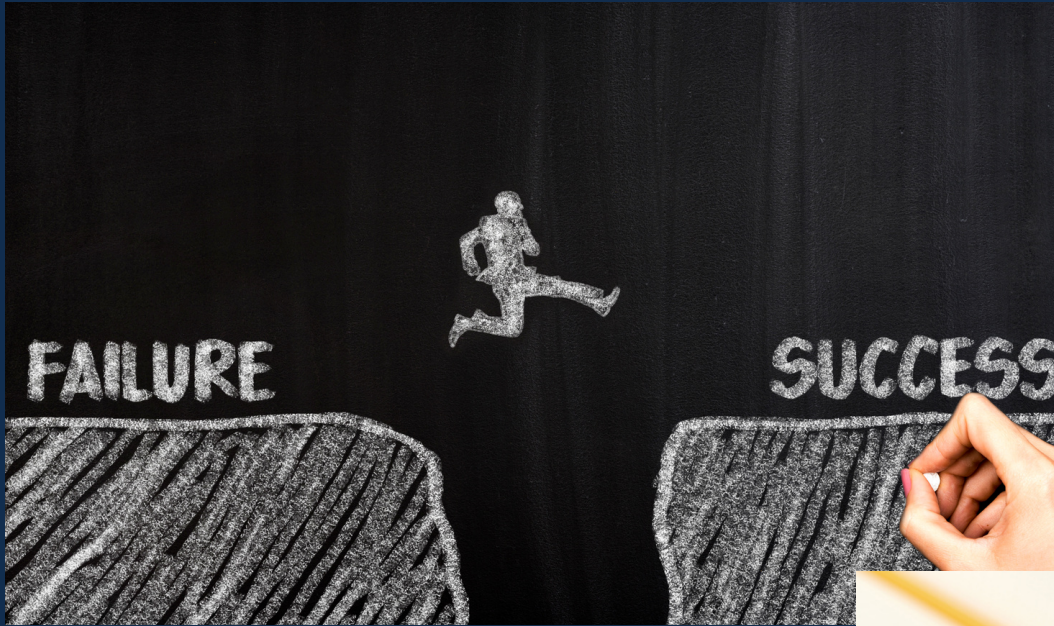
# BUREAUCRACY

There are barriers to innovation created by large bureaucratic systems, whether in government, education, or business. The slow pace of change and the complexity of these systems can steer individuals away from presenting or implementing grandiose ideas. Business guru Gary Hamel compares bureaucracy to a terrible epidemic. Hamel states that bureaucracy “underweights new thinking and ...perpetuates the past. It misallocates power... It discourages dissent and breeds sycophants” (Denning, S, 2014). Hamel explains how the bureaucracy’s strategy gets set at the top, trickles down, big leaders appoint little leaders, and how individuals compete for a promotion. Compensation correlates with rank, managers assess performance, and rules are tightly restrictive and discrete. There are positives to bureaucracy as they take the appropriate precautions to ensure that the Food Drug Administration (FDA) takes the proper precautions to safeguard American health when in the process of approving new medication. The impersonality of bureaucracy can have benefits as the lengthy and tedious process of filling out long paperwork for loans promotes equal treatment of all applicants. Bureaucracy discourages favoritism, which means political influence and friendships do not have access to funding. However, bureaucratic authority is notoriously undemocratic, as blind adherence to rules could limit the actions and decisions needed to achieve the organization’s goals (CliffsNotes, ND). Big thinking faces severe suppression in bureaucracies, as it suffocates extensive ideas and innovation, leaving the oxygen for conformity and compliance. As big of an operation as bureaucracy is, there are smaller cultural factors that can trap minds in cages.

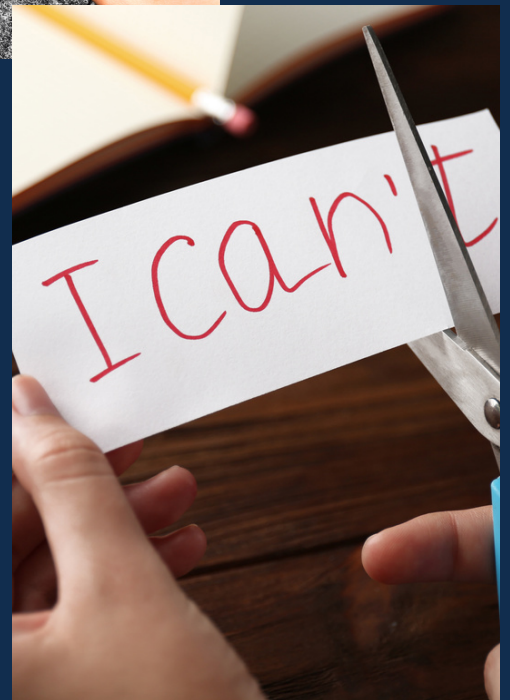
# CULTURAL FACTOR

America is in a dead heat of the ongoing debate about the role of identity politics and the focus on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) in academic, scientific, and political communities. The initiatives are crucial, but they can sometimes shift the focus away from merit-based evaluations and pursuits of excellence. This is one of the cultural shifts that can contribute to the suppression of big thinking and suppression in America. “Culture is like water for a fish,” APS Fellow and Charter Member Shinobu Kitayama, University of Michigan, explained at the Association for Psychological Science’s 19th annual convention. Another APS Fellow, Richard Nisbett, University of Michigan, highlighted that Asian cultures are collectivist and interdependent, whereas Western cultures thrive on independence and individualism (West, C, 2007). From the nuclear family unit to the work force, in American culture, there is a shift from the idea of working smarter together to working against each other for a false sense of independence and individualism. Individuals need to have the ability to work in solitude to improve flaws, develop strengths, and master their value and purpose, but the real magic occurs when big thinkers put their minds together to unlock potential that typically is too large for one mind to see. Life is a journey of endless competition. The competition may illuminate or conceal itself. Either way, culture influences the desire to be competitive in society. If selfish acts earn rewards more than selfless acts, culturally, society is in for a rude awakening, which is deserved. Big thinking, critical thinking, and rational thinking are selfless acts, while drowning in emotions will have a similar impact on culture and society. Culture has a unique way of suppressing big thinking, like social pressures that prioritize conformity over problem-solving.

# FEAR OF FAILURE



A planted cultural seed of fear of failure can discourage people from thinking big and taking risks. There is a stigma associated with failure that can prevent individuals from pursuing ambitious projects that might not succeed initially or ever. Also known as atychiphobia, the fear of failing can stem from a variety of sources. It can also be related to mental health conditions like depression and anxiety. Fear of failure can also be associated with being a perfectionist. Often creating unrealistically ambitious standards for themselves, perfectionists can experience a nagging fear that they will not live up to them. Common signs of fear of failure include anxiety, avoidance, feeling a loss of control, helplessness, and powerlessness. Causes of failure include upbringing, failure defined in the moment, genetics, perfectionism, and trauma. This can lead to low self-esteem, poor motivation, self-sabotaging attitudes, behaviors, and decision-making, and shame (Cherry, K, 2024). Fear is a part of everyday life, no matter how small or big one may think it is. However, failure could be a blessing in disguise. No one likes to fail, but it is a good learning experience, especially on how to separate emotions from critical thinking. There are countless testimonies of how the most successful people have endured failure and insurmountable setbacks and have overcome them by planting a seed of resilience in their minds, despite the odds. Now, it is important to make sure goals are realistic and outcomes measured in a way that will produce value and better outcomes in the future, but failure is unavoidable, as well as the negative emotions associated. What is avoidable is drowning in the negative emotions of failure and allowing others to weigh down big thinking with their heavy weight fear of failing. Big thinking will solve problems, and fear of failure will create problems. Fear of failure can spawn from economic pressures that often prevent great ideas from gaining momentum.



# ECONOMIC PRESSURES

Stifling big thinking is an emphasis on immediate economic return. Startups and businesses tend to prioritize incremental improvements over paradigm-shifting innovations due to the pressure to satisfy shareholders and gain quick profits. The scope of big thinking faces limitations when there is a focus on short-term gains over long-term investments. Economic pressure does not only impact organizations. Financial burdens and challenges can affect individuals, households, or countries. Economic factors such as inflation, unemployment, or limited resources impact the financial burden (Fiveable Inc, 2024). Economic pressures limit the ability to think creatively, rationally, and big. Priorities need alignment to add value to society. They may shift from person to person, but typically, at the top of most people's priority is to earn income/profits. This is because, although life should not be all about money, it is extremely difficult to have the freedom, flexibility, and relevancy to influence others without good financial health. So, no matter how extensive the ideas are, the financial health must support it. It is like an athlete dedicated to physical excellence. Their diet, recovery plan, and physical health must support their ambitions, or they could do more damage than good. One of the best ideas is to achieve good financial health and avoid greed to have the freedom and flexibility to add value to society and share with loved ones who have similar ambitions. This is not to say that people with poor financial health cannot present great ideas because they can. However, the more financial health and backing one has, the more society tends to give them the benefit of the doubt of respect, whereas a big thinker with poor financial backing and health may not even get the benefit of having a voice. The good news is that Americans can release their financial pressure through work with better time management, prioritizing, and investments to have the best shot at thinking big and solving problems. Unfortunately, economic pressures are often a self-inflicted wound of being a slave to consumerism.



## FOCUS ON CONSUMERISM

In America, there is a focus on consumerism and material success that can shift priorities away from creative and intellectual pursuits, which leads to a culture that values consumption over innovation. The idea of humans as consumers became commonplace in America in the 1920s. Today, consumption is frequently seen as America's principal role in the world. People always consumed the necessities of life, like food, shelter, and clothing, and people had to work to get them or have others work for them. However, before the 20th century, there was little economic motive for increased consumption among the mass of people. The US population increased by a factor of three from 1860 to 1920, but US production increased more than twelve times during the period. Consumption increased and gradually expanded through the 1920s but was truncated by the Great Depression (Higgs, K, 2021). Gradually, over the decades post the depression and World War II, Americans prioritized consumption more, which economists contributed to making America the capitalism powerhouse of the world. While having an abundance of material possessions may feel great, the drive to obtain more material possessions could be problematic, causing individual anxiety and eroding the social fabric of America. This prioritization on consumerism can drive an economy and lead to increased production of offerings, which can result in a higher GDP. However, consumerism faces criticism on cultural grounds because it can lead to a materialistic society that neglects other values. Consumerism can lead consumers to take on unsustainable debt levels that contribute to recessions and financial crises. Psychologically, instead of thinking big thoughts, individuals experience stress associated with social status and the perceived need to “keep up with the Joneses” (Hayes, A, 2024). Consumerism takes physical space at home and takes mental space in the head that suppresses big thoughts and ends up creating more problems than it solves. Consumerism can also relate to the excessive consumption of food, emotions, pleasures, urges, entertainment, and even religion, which all can suppress big thoughts that can solve problems.

# RELIGION

The relationship between religion and big, creative, innovative, or critical thinking can be complex. Some arguments suggest that certain religious frameworks can discourage certain types of ideas and inquiries that conflict with established doctrines. It is important to note that religion can also inspire big thinking through philosophical inquiry, community and collaboration, and moral and ethical reflection. Also, religious beliefs can inspire individuals to achieve remarkable things, engage in charitable works, create art, and positively contribute to society. However, dogmas and doctrines can discourage questioning or exploring ideas that contradict the teachings. Religion can focus on the importance of the afterlife over the present life, prioritizing spiritual concerns over philosophical or scientific inquiry into worldly matters. Religion also often provides moral and ethical guidelines for followers that can promote positive behavior, but it can limit the range of acceptable ideas and behaviors. This will suppress certain types of unconventional or creative thinkers. Religion appears as a form of inequality between man and woman, which conflicts with the views of American and Western societies. Some religions, like Islam, Judaism, and Catholicism, do not allow women to be leaders. Also, religion can control women's behavior from how they dress, to not looking a man in the eye, and not allowing them to speak in church. Religion not only can suppress women, but its followers on a whole to believing whole heartedly in the promised repayment for their suffering in the next world, and almost ignoring the political, economic, and social issues that can impact their day-to-day lives (EduBirdie, 2024). Religion is one of the factors of society that can suppress big thinking that can lead to significant problem solving. Thought Provoking Publishing intends to solve the problem of suppressed thinking in America and Western society through the products and services offered.

# Solution

Thought Provoking is a publishing company founded by fiction author Paul-Wesley Bailey Jr. As a creative, big thinking mind, Paul found it difficult to navigate through the book publishing industry for a variety of reasons, both internal and external, but had a desire to read and write. After completing his M.B.A at Grand Canyon University, Paul Bailey decided to form Thought Provoking Publishing to primarily tackle the suppression of big thoughts in society that can conceal potentially great ideas. Thought Provoking Publishing plans on being a major player in society to uncage minds and promote big thoughts.

## THOUGHT PROVOKING

Where big thoughts are refined



### ➤ Mission Statement

To provide readers and viewers with mind-bending content by writers, creators, and artists who inspire freethinking.

### ➤ Vision Statement

To establish Thought Provoking Publishing as the global hub for readers and viewers to be big, bold, and rational thinkers.

### ➤ Purpose Statement

To ignite thoughts that will enlighten and awaken the general public.

# Solution

Paul Bailey has set the groundwork with fiction novels *Face Masculinity* and *In Love with the Chimera*, which promote big thoughts on masculinity and dating in America. Both stories will be the beginning of a series that will counter the suppression of big thoughts in society. Paul has dedicated himself to being a creative writer, combating negative thoughts, and sharing big thoughts and ideas that spark imagination and could help to solve great problems. Through Thought Provoking Publishing, Paul will collaborate with big minds across the globe to help uncage the cognitive potential of humanity that faces suppression, whether they are writers, artists, or designers. Thought Provoking will become a network of great minds, courageous enough through support to fight the oppression of their thoughts.

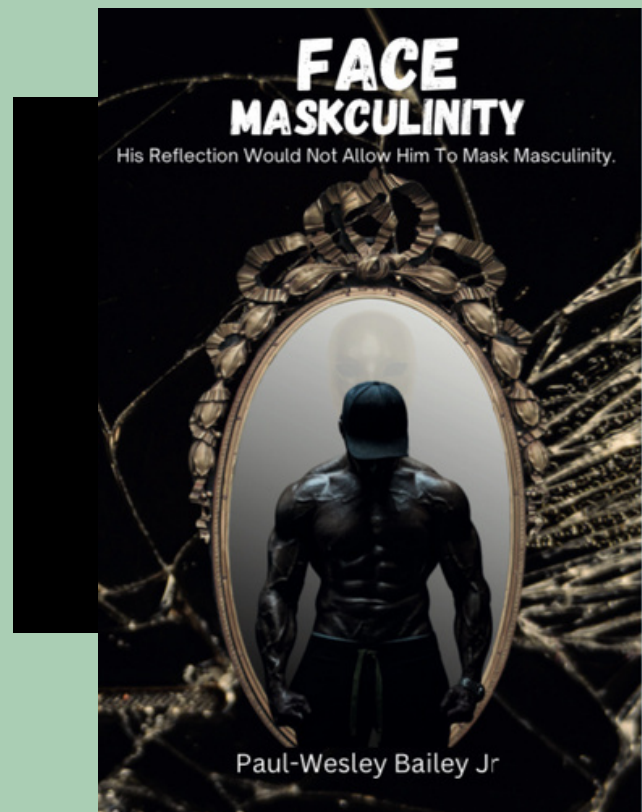
Thought Provoking will not only focus on novels by Paul Bailey and others, but will also enter the children book market, offer white paper services, book cover design, book creation services, and do not forget a Thought Provoking Thinking Cap that will symbolize big thinker's passion.

With children's books, Thought Provoking intends on tapping into the cognitive potential of children that parents may overlook.

With the whitepaper service, Thought Provoking intends on writing richly researched business reports that will create profitable connections.

With Thought Provoking's book cover design service, authors and artists will have the opportunity to design a cover art that will create lasting first impressions.

With its Book Creation service, Thought Provoking will guide aspiring authors through the process of creating a book and will create books for unique events and organizations. What separates Thought Provoking from other publishers is that even bad ideas will develop into meaningful ideas once their true potential is unlocked.



# Conclusion

Thought Provoking Publishing

Life in a mental prison may bring access to short-term gains and pleasure, but in the long-term, it is a dangerous game. Escaping the mental prison begins with the individual having the awareness to know that they must escape the mental prison cell. After the interpersonal battle, individuals must have the courage to explore the limitations placed on them by parents, even those with good intentions. Then, it is time to explore the limitations in education systems and how easy it is to fall into the trap of the web of misinformation and distrust. Political polarization can trap thinkers in the divisiveness of political short-term games over the critical analysis of long-term solutions. Media influences can be seen as the arbiters of truth but often limit the ability to think outside the presentation of news. Corporate culture can create an echo chamber that prioritizes risk aversion in the short-term over the potential long-term gain of innovative ideas. Lack of support creates great problems as uncommon and undeveloped ideas face avoidance and underfunding. Bureaucracy can misallocate power within an organization and promote blind allegiance to rules that prevent problem-solving. Cultural factors can prioritize diversity, equity, inclusion over competency, and thoughts that solve problems. Social pressures can promote fitting in and rejecting thinking of solutions outside of the box and social norms. Fear of failure limits an individual's thinking capabilities, whether caused by internal or external forces. Economic pressures can force short-sightedness and reduce the financial health needed to have the freedom and flexibility to think big. A focus on consumerism mixes priorities, focusing on material gain over intellectual gains, and religion can overemphasize existence in the afterlife and limit the importance of problem-solving thoughts in the present life.

Thought Provoking Publishing will offer solutions in a variety of ways, from their fiction novels to their whitepaper services and book creation services. Thought Provoking will unite big thinkers worldwide to create an army of problem solvers to tackle new, old, known, and unknown problems. With all the minds caged in society, big minds must come together in any capacity to connect with and tap into the mind of those whose thoughts face suppression in society, as it may be difficult on their own to escape mental prison. Thought Provoking intends on taking book publishing into a new era. Today, attention spans are short, vision is dim, and purpose is absent throughout society. In leisure time, entertainment is the priority in the form of television, social media, and social gatherings. Thought Provoking will not only lead the book publishing industry into thinking big but will also make big thinking entertaining and help to shatter the social norms that suppress thinking that can advance humanity beyond our capabilities.

Unleash the mind from the prison of society! Keep the mind in a constant state of learning, a constant state of discovery, and a constant state of solving problems. The mind must lead to fixing flaws and polishing strengths. The mind has superpowers, but there are forces both macro and micro in immediate circles that are not courageous enough to discover the treasure in the mind and escape their mental prison. So, they hold big thinkers back. Winning the battle will not be easy for big thinkers, but if it were easy, thinkers would not have a purpose to fight, which keeps them at their best. From literature to writing services and content creation, Thought Provoking will be at the front fighting forces that intend to suppress problem-solving thoughts.

Join forces with Thought Provoking Publishing to escape mental prison together.

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