

Free Will Is a Myth Without Capacity

Author Information

Badru Michael Oluwarotimi

Independent Researcher, Nigeria

Corresponding author: badrumike47@gmail.com

Paper Title:

Free Will Is a Myth Without Capacity - A Spiritualectic Correction to Classical Moral Philosophy

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A Spiritualectic Correction to Classical Moral Philosophy

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Abstract

This paper challenges the classical moral assertion that free will exists equally across all human beings. Drawing from the Spiritualectic system, it presents a new law: will is constrained by the capacity to express it. Through both empirical analogy and metaphysical logic, the work dismantles the assumption that moral responsibility and volition are universally distributed. The paper introduces the Constraint Law of Expressive Will, offering a quantifiable model that distinguishes between desire, intention, and executable freedom.

Introduction

For centuries, moral philosophy has operated under the premise that all humans possess free will. This idea has been central to law, religion, and ethics. But does this assumption withstand scrutiny in light of biological limitation, psychological conditioning, and spiritual context? In this paper, I offer a correction through the framework of Spiritualectics, a new field that merges spirituality and scientific reasoning.

Core Proposition

Free will is not the freedom to choose; it is the capacity to express a choice. The moral assumption that all individuals are equally capable of willful action ignores variables like genetics, biology, environment, and karmic imprint. The will of a healthy man is not equal to that of a disabled child. The will of an educated woman in a free society is not the same as that of an oppressed soul born into slavery. To measure will without measuring constraint is philosophically dishonest.

Analogy: The Cripple and the Runner

Imagine two individuals. One is perfectly healthy and able to run; the other is biologically crippled. Both may desire to run, but only one can. Is the will to run equally distributed here? No. While both possess desire, only one possesses capacity. Free will, when stripped of capacity, becomes a fiction - a moral placebo used to assign guilt or credit in unequal conditions.

The Constraint Law of Expressive Will

Let:

- W_t = Total Will Expression
- W_v = Volitional Interference Value (inner desire and intention)
- Ψ_a = Awareness Quotient
- R_i = Resistance Index
- C_a = Capacity Availability Index (the actual ability to act)
- W_p = Preprogrammed Will Component

Then:

$$W_t = [W_v \times \Psi_a \times R_i] \times C_a + [W_p \times (1 - \Psi_a)]$$

Philosophical Implication

Desire is not will. Capacity is the key to volition.

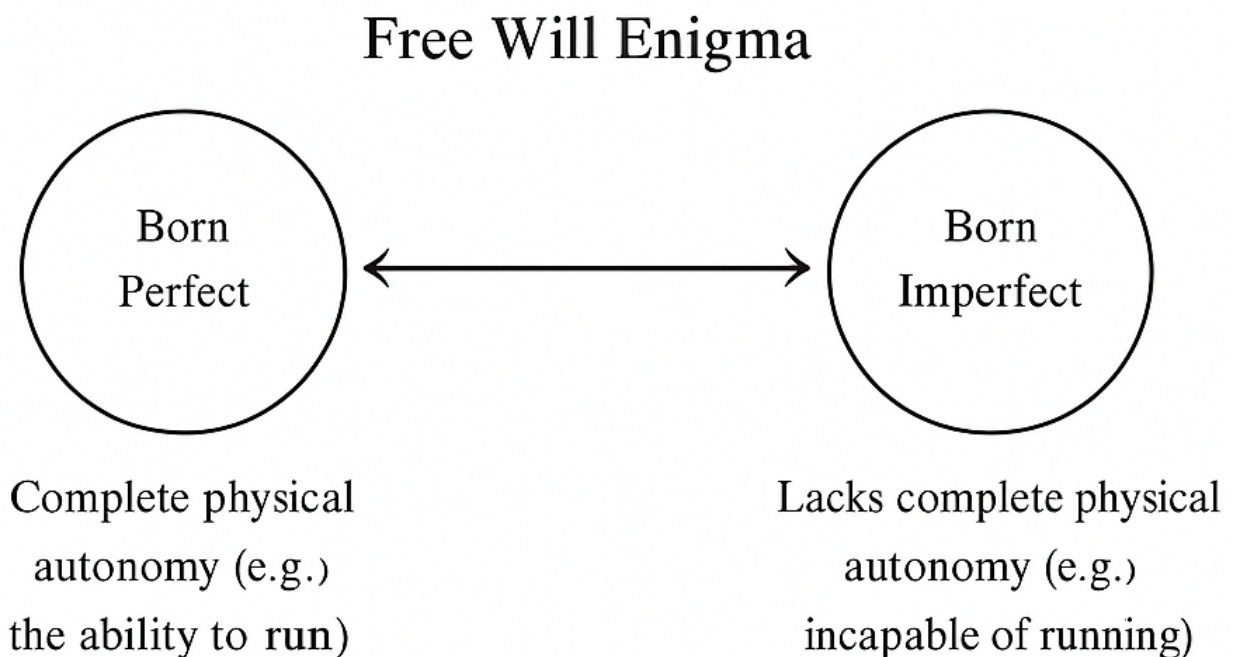
Judging a soul solely by its actions without assessing its constraints is both spiritually and ethically flawed. This model allows justice, karma, and moral systems to be reframed through energetic and structural honesty.

Free Will Enigma: A Philosophical Redefinition

Badru Michael Oluwarotimi
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Introduction

This paper aims to dismantle and redefine the concept of free will, a primary procedure by humans discover free autonomy, holding on a perfect individual. Attempts to maintain some form of alternate complete autonomy, by contrasting a perfect individual into serious circumstances. If free will affects, both imperfect and imperfect irrevocable, impossible, would have equal access to autonomous will. A final inquiry more conclusions that humans are purely subjective to the pre-existing conditions into which they are born.



Conclusion

This correction is not a denial of agency, but a reframing. True spiritual judgment begins not with what a person did, but with what they could do. This model makes room for both accountability and compassion - essential tools for any evolved civilization.

Author's Note

This theory is part of the Spiritualectics framework and the Quantified Human Evolution System (QHES), a component of the broader Quantum Imprint Hypothesis of Reincarnation (QIHR).

Contextual References

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