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HISTORY, ANTHROPOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY

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## Racial and Age Vulnerabilities among Black Children in Brazil (1940 – 1960)

By Diego Lino Silva & Clóvis Ramaiana Moraes Oliveira

*Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana*

**Abstract-** Racial markers in the tensions and violence on the black population in Brazilian History are the themes of this article. The objective is to identify the modes of operation of violence as a marker of the experience of black children, such as the free access of physical force, public and private, shaped children's perceptions about being black in the interior of Brazil. It is analyzed how the fictional production of enmity acts from the slave memory to ratify conditions of subordination and vulnerability in the trajectory of colored populations in Brazil. The cases of five black children between the 1940s and 1950s were qualitatively analyzed in the hinterland of Bahia. The legal pieces were used as a way of to access the experiences of the vulnerability of black children and the semantic devices mobilized in the reaffirmation of inferiority and enmity. It was concluded that, throughout the twentieth century, meanings of inferiority were attributed to young black bodies, it was found that violent subjects considered access to juvenile physics free and considered violence a form of pedagogy to shape the character of girls and boys according to a logic patriarchal and white. The power of violence instituted a language that forbade access to care and justice for black children, making physical aggression the main communicative tool with young people of color.

**Keywords:** racialization; violence; black population's history; racial vulnerability.

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# Racial and Age Vulnerabilities among Black Children in Brazil (1940 – 1960)

Diego Lino Silva <sup>α</sup> & Clóvis Ramaiana Moraes Oliveira <sup>ο</sup>

**Abstract** Racial markers in the tensions and violence on the black population in Brazilian History are the themes of this article. The objective is to identify the modes of operation of violence as a marker of the experience of black children, such as the free access of physical force, public and private, shaped children's perceptions about being black in the interior of Brazil. It is analyzed how the fictional production of enmity acts from the slave memory to ratify conditions of subordination and vulnerability in the trajectory of colored populations in Brazil. The cases of five black children between the 1940s and 1950s were qualitatively analyzed in the hinterland of Bahia. The legal pieces were used as a way of to access the experiences of the vulnerability of black children and the semantic devices mobilized in the reaffirmation of inferiority and enmity. It was concluded that, throughout the twentieth century, meanings of inferiority were attributed to young black bodies, it was found that violent subjects considered access to juvenile physics free and considered violence a form of pedagogy to shape the character of girls and boys according to a logic patriarchal and white. The power of violence instituted a language that forbade access to care and justice for black children, making physical aggression the main communicative tool with young people of color.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Brazil was the last country of the Americas to end slavery. Thus, the idea of subordination and inferiority about the black people was naturalized between the Brazilian people for some decades. One or two decades later of the publication of the law to end slavery in Brazil, at the beginning of the twenty century, in Rio de Janeiro (was the national capital at the time), some decisions still were very influenced by the slavery mentality. For example, the cities changes wanted "clean" the city of the black population to live in that free of the dangerous people (Chalhoub, 1996). It also happened in Salvador, in Bahia state (Ferreira, 1999).

In Bahia, the influences and permanence of some dynamics of labor, habitation, and socialization were analyzed by some historians. To Albuquerque (2009), the black population in Bahia later of abolishing the slavery was restricted to "black citizenship". In other words, black people were submitted to many processes of marginalization and exclusion. In the rural context, Silva (2017) gives evidence of the way like the

slaves, and emancipated men lived at the end of slavery. Similar dynamics of work and habitation still could be identified some decades later in the XX century.

It was the slavery memory responsible for constructing an idea of inferiority impute to black people in Brazil. This is one character of how society racialization works. To impute moral meanings based on race is the definition of racism. About it, Milles and Brown (2003) assert to racism, "Interact with other social phenomena and that is not static." (Pg. 6). Thus, identifying the racism can be made with the observation of the meanings mobilized at the same social phenomena: In moments of violence, negotiation, and resistance.

Considering the above, this essay aboard part of the actual research about the racial relations between the black population in Brazil. The problem question is: How physics violence is a racial marker of the black experience in Brazil? The criminal cases analyzed here show how characters like age, race, and gender could determine vulnerability meanings in the bodies, especially at the black children.

The history of some children was analyzed here to access these questions. The experience of Nivaldo, Albenício, Maria do Carmo, and Jardelina helps to visualize how racial and age elements could influence the trajectory of the black population some decades ago. This research paper is part of a bigger research construct for the masters in History. The results here presented are part of the documentation used throughout the research.

## II. RACE AND VULNERABILITY

In Brazil, the social meanings impute to black people have some specificities. The "mestiçagem" phenomena made a society racialization marked by many possibilities of racial designation (Oliveira e Silva, 2020). Although, not all black people could be designated like "mestiço", most of the black Brazilian people doesn't could negotiate the racial condition in society.

Can't negotiate the racial condition in Brazil put the black person in a vulnerability condition because all images, meanings, and ideas to circulate in society, saying many times to black are bad, ugly, or dangerous may be imputed to his body. This way, the black person is understood like an enemy object, and, because of it,

*Author α:* Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Brazil.  
*e-mails:* historia.lino@gmail.com, clovisramaiana@gmail.com

he could suffer some measures of exclusion and marginalization.

Carneiro (2005) reifies Foucault's ideas about the process of imputing meaning in the body. She informs to the norm of the ideal body is the bourgeois body (thus, white, urban, Christian...). The bourgeois body is a "paradigma de humanidade e ideal de Ser para as demais classes" (Carneiro, 2005, Pg. 42). If the society understands the bourgeois body (and your other characteristics) is the unique human paradigm, the other people to have not these characteristics are not regarded as human too.

Moreover, it is possible to consider other proceedings to legitimize the exclusion and violation of black bodies. Mbembe (2018) approach some international conflicts and your historic contexts associated with colonialism to discuss the construction of the idea of sovereignty, expressed through the power or right of to kill or about the death. Mbembe (2018) quote Foucault to remember the concept of the biopolitics and assert to this concept when relational with the racism, it can be thought of like a death-politics, a state function to regulate and distribute the death.

The death-politics is the politic to regulation the death. It happens because there is a mentality to denials humanity to people to not have the racial characters normally positivity by society, especially by the dominant classes. The process of representation of the black population for the subordinate and exclude them, Mbembe (2018) named as fictional production at the enemy.

To Mbembe (2018), the enmity relation is the normative basis to the right of to kill. This relation was constructed through to a lot of images, values, and cultural and institutional imaginations. All of it is responsible for categorizing people to establish elements for the denials of humanity and, thus, determines the sovereignty of the State on the population. Is the construction of the 'other' like an enemy to authorizes the sovereign politics of the death.

The idea of Mbembe (2018) about the construction of the black person as a social enemy and the Carneiro (2005) idea about the denial of humanity to black people are the guiding of the analyses made in this research. The effects of the fictional production at the enemy like a legitimizer of the violence are approached.

This essay demonstrates, through some criminal process, how the experience of the black people in Bahia is very marked from the violations authorized by the racism. The process to happened because these people were understood like enemies, determining the social place assigned to them.

The stereotyping of the black population in Brazil, like a sign of enmity, is the key to comprehending of the experiences analyzed in the process. Semantic

regimes of subordination e inferiority are mobilized by procedures discourses to feed the condition of the enemy. The condition that, not rare, is expressed through the violence. The cases of violation of children and teenagers narrated in this research are the demonstration of it.

### III. ABOUT THE BLACK CHILDREN

In the year 1900, twelve years later the Brazilian abolition of slavery, a brutal episode of violence marked the history of the Feira de Santana city. Two historians to study the region, Silva (2017) and Damasceno (2011), narrated the case.

The child, Honorata de Tal, did not know her age, born in Mundo Novo (city 190 kilometers away from where the episode occurred), "parda"<sup>1</sup> skin, was a victim of many aggressions and scald in all body of her. Lydia, 37 years old, was the aggressor. She was whipping Honorata in her backyard. Silva (2017) gives more information about the episode.

Outras testemunhas confirmaram a versão de Joaquim José de Magalhães: "viu a criança nua amarrada em um poste"; "ouviu falatório, xingamentos e pancadas, e prestando atenção ouviu a voz da Senhora do Senhor Francisco Macedo, perguntando se ainda estava viva, respondendo seus filhos, 'o diabo ainda não tinha morrido', compreendendo ele testemunha pelo que ouvia, que a criança achava-se extenuada, sem se poder levantar"; "dissera que Saturnino Machado, entrando em seu quintal para tirar um cavalo, encontrara a menina apanhando e toda ensanguentada" (Silva, 2017, Pg. 148).

According to Silva (2017), the child was tied to a pole and took several lashes. Many instruments were used to beat in her, "pau, chicote, peia de cavalo e tição em brasas" (Silva, 2017, Pg. 149). Tools were usually used too for punish slaves a few years before the case.

Lydia, the accused, was part of a Family to participated in the commerce of slaves in that city. The tools and the family of the accused are some evidences to collaborate to the conclusion of Damasceno (2011): the episode could be associated with slavery past, ended just twelve years before the case. For the historian, the aggressions were a way to make some practices keep going during the years. Part of some powerful groups struggled to ensure these permanencies.

Somehow the permanence sounds like effective. Because most of forty years later of the case of Honorata, practices so similar still could be seed in that same city. In 1942, João, 14 years old, "pardo", frizzy hair, born in Berimbau e was working a few times in Caiçara Farm. Jaime, 22 years old, married and husbandman, arrested João in a farm warehouse and beat the boy with a whip used to beat in horses

<sup>1</sup> The "parda" designation could be interpreted as a synonym of "mestiço".

(CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, Est. 03; Cx. 69; Doc. 1255).

Gilberto, 25 years old, single and merchant, a witness of the crime, tell to the boy was keep arrested in the farm warehouse for to him did not seek help. The same witness sad to the accused, a time before, in other case, beat in his employee too.

The reason for the aggression has two different explanations. According to the victim, Jaime believes him was “mal criado”<sup>2</sup> and because of it, he beat in him. A similar reason was used from Lydia to explain why she beat Honorata. To justifying his aggression, the accused said to beat in João because the boy was homosexual. “[...] um caso nos domínios da patologia referente à homossexualidade ou inversão sexual” (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, Est. 03; Cx. 69; Doc. 1255, Pg. 19). The accused already beat other employees, this is a reason to suspect of his explanation.

Although the polemic explanation of the accused in the last process, the attention here is in the way how the cases of Honorata e João suggests permanence of vulnerabilities at that black children. Be arrested in a pole or in a warehouse and the tools used to attack them is evidence of permanence. We can think of the conditions of black, poor, and child, are between the principal reasons for explaining why they were beaten.

The fictional production of the enemy, like say Mbembe (2018), when is effective in most vulnerable bodies (because of questions social, economics, of age, racial and gender), allows the most immediate expression of violence. Other episodes offer more evidences of this.

#### IV. MORE ONE CASE, MARIA DO CARMO

Was 1944, the city lived and propagandized many ideas of progress and development (Oliveira, 2016). But the ideas about development changes did not threaten the meanings of the racial hierarchy or about what was the meanings still attributed to the black people in Brazil.

The Tuesdays afternoon was agitated. The little Maria do Carmo, who did not knew read or write, black, 13 years old, was beaten by Modesta Maria, 50 years old, housewife, married, designated like black in accusation and “parda” in interrogation, occurred months after the crime.<sup>3</sup> They were both lived in Ponto

Central, cities suburb (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, Est. 01, Cx. 16, Doc. 310, Pg. 5v).

The case moved the neighborhood, the new about the drubbing leave the people from their houses, the conflict extended between some people outraged with the Modesta's comportment. The witness told the punishment was because the girl said bad things about the accused's daughter in front of a possible future husband. The history is repeated by the accused, except in the aggression. Modesta narrated to the girl tripped and fell alone while was running.

For the witness, the drubbing was not a small case. They were narrated while were trying to help the girl she spit blood by the mouth. The doctors in the body of crime certify to the girl feels some pain later the case. “[...] foram observadas ligeiras dores nas regiões epigástricas e hypocondrica direita” (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, Est. 01, Cx. 16, Doc. 310, Pg. 5v). A description less intense of the aggression, but it not denial of the episode occurred.

However, just some weeks later of the crime, it starts of be investigated, because of the complaints and claims of the victim's mother. According to Maria do Carmo's mother, Modesta was the wife of the inspector (like a policeman), and therefore, everybody had a fear of her. Because this, the investigation was during so long time for start.

Many witnesses, although did not say any bad things about the Modesta (even after she beat a child in public) narrated to have some problem or conflict with the accused. It suggests that the woman was involved in much confusion that occurred at the Ponto Central. However, the people did not describe her as a bad person, probably because she was the wife of the inspector and had some symbolic power. Different this, the girl's family suffers some critics by only one person, maybe because it was a friend of the accused. But, in this case, we can to perceive to have many elements to could be mobilized for to put the person like a good or bad person. Not necessarily the comportment, but the power to a determined person could have.

Although the historic confusions, the episode sounds had been bigger than others. After all, the process occurred, which is not common for people to have some influences in determinates spaces. But, what is not surprising is to the accused not suffer some punishment. The case suggests to something sounds authorized the aggression. It was possible to the social and racial vulnerability of Maria do Carmo could justify to Modesta beat her. It could make her thought did not be punished, and she was right, she was not.

It is important to remember that aggression was not executed by a white person. Modesta was black. But it did not stop her from beating in Maria do Carmo. The complexity of the violence demonstrated is in the fact at the meanings of inferiority and enmity were spread between all society, including the black population.

<sup>2</sup> An expression frequently used in Brazil, especially between the population of the rural zone, to designate someone to has bad comportment. Usually used to describes children and young people.

<sup>3</sup> In Brazil, in some crimes process is possible to the same person had different colors designation. It could be a result of the “mestiçagem” and the power relations to involves it. About it, to read Oliveira e Silva (2020).

Enmity objects were responsible for the authorization and justification of the humanities denials to black people. Modesta was not punished because of other reasons than not just the condition of the inspector's wife. The child, black, suburban, daughter of a housekeeper was marked by meanings to describe her as an enemy. Fictional creations to legitimizes vulnerabilities.

The case of Maria do Carmo was not unique. Other cases with black children collaborated to demonstrate the violence experience to mark the bodies of some black people.

## V. THE JARDELINA'S CASE

Jardelina, a child too, seven years old, black too, "em trajes pitorescos e excêntricos", expressions of the policy to describes the "exotics" clothes to Jardelina was dressed, walked in the Middle Street coming to the Principal Church with her grandmother (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, Est. 04, Cx. 102, Doc. 2119).

In the midway, the child was surprised by the police to rested her grandmother because they identified to she was a practitioner of "candomblé".<sup>4</sup> The girl was submitted to a body of crime exam because the law's man believes to the candomblé's rituals was mistreatment. They search too for evidence to they could to use for accused the grandmother of Jardelina of crimes against the public health. The rest occurred in 1948 there was no a legal reason for to arrest somebody from candomblé at that time in Brazil (Oliveira, 2010).



Source: Judicial Session. E: 04 Cx: 102 Doc. 2119. CEDOC/UEFS

Image 1: Jardelina, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> It is a religion created in Brazil by the slaveries from the African cultural influences. In Brazil, between the years 1892 and 1940, the candomblé was illegal, because of the penal code awarded in 1892.

Black, poor, child, and practitioner of candomblé, Jardelina was many things not socially approved. Several images and meanings reified by the Christian, urban, and racist thinking could be attributed to that body. Because of it, the police delegate believes he could stop months of prepare of the girl for her celebrate her "saída de iaou".<sup>5</sup>

Jardelina did not have any possibilities of negotiating her racial condition, especially, when she was dressed in the clothes for the ceremony. Jardelina can be seed like more one synthesis of the condition of vulnerability to black bodies occupied. Condition can be visualized in Image 1, in the sad face, in the frightened and scared position with the arms folded. According to the doctors to make the body of crime and photographed her, she tried "[...] inocentar sua progenitora que diz está presa e não ter culpa." (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, Est. 04, Cx. 102, Doc. 2119).

She tried to help her grandmother denying any fault. But racialization devices (Carneiro, 2005) made the delegate Durval believes he could stalk the candomblés. In 1948, already most of eight years to the there was no legal reason to rest someone because of candomblé. Even so, in that year, a girl was just seven years old had her grandmother arrested without legal reasons for it.

Ten years later, the process was shelved because "não há crime a ser punido no presente inquérito [...] a menina 'paramentada' ia para uma sessão de terreiro... e nada mais" (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, E: 04, Cx: 102, Doc. 2119, Pg. 9v). The judge decided that there was no crime for be punished. Oliveira (2010) demonstrated how the popular healing practices of the black population and their religious habits were frequently repressed by the polices and legal agents over the Feira de Santana history.

The experience of the black people with the legal environments was marked by the meaning of the not humanity attributed to their bodies. The cases of Maria do Carmo and Jardelina are examples of vulnerability to the black children lived, it was part of the procedure of denial of humanity for them. The semantic process to attribute the enmity can be visualized, too, in the case of Albenício. It is more one case of denial to access justice. For Albenício the access happened, but so much late.

## VI. THE CASE OF ALBENICIO

Was a summer night, February 1960. The place was the station of São José. The place should be bustling, because, the community of São José is in the midway between Feira de Santana and many others little

<sup>5</sup> It is a of the many rituals practiced between candomblé practitioner.



cities and villages. People stopped and passed from that place in the “Marinetes”<sup>6</sup> to circulate by the region.

Next to that station had the Ismael's “venda”.<sup>7</sup> Ismael, husbandman, “moreno”,<sup>8</sup> married, approximately 40 years old. He was in his little market when listened to a noise. It was a discussion between two cousins because of the exchange of some batteries from a pocket knife. Both cousins were husbands, not whites and poors (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session. E. 05. Cx. 23, Doc. 2447).

Astrogildo, “pardo”, thirty three years old, was bleeding after to be attacked by Albenício, nickname “Goteira”, “moreno”, initially 16 years old. When saw what was happen, Albenício ran away to some people to try to get him e headed for the north until he arrived in Pacatu a village at some kilometers away of Feira de Santana. In Pacatu, he was captured e carried to Feira de Santana by the sub-delegate.

Different from the mode to analyze the lasts process, in the case of Albenício the principal question is not the aggressions or the crime. The central question is not in the place of the crime or the witness. The approach for this case is principally in legal procedures after the accused being arrested.

Albenício was captured on February 8<sup>th</sup> by the sub-delegate of Pacatu, and two days later, he drove to testify in the public chain of Feira de Santana. The process is not very clear about it, but it is possible to conjecture to the boy was in jail because if he were free, probably he did not testify by himself. When Albenício informed to was 16 years old, the interrogatory did not happen, the delegate immediately sends the process for the responsible judge, keeping the boy free.

Twenty-one days later, the same delegate asks the baptism certificate of the accused. According to the document, Albenício should have born in 1940 and be baptized in 1942. Thus, he was 20 years old at the crime moment. Probably because it should the delegate solicited the break of the nicknamed “Goteira”. Even so, registered in the prison document, the year of born at Albenício was 1944. The delegate and the other jurists in that time to those documents were not so reliable.

Months later, on May, 17<sup>th</sup> day of 1960, Albenício was arrested again. When the judge be asked about the decision of to arrest the boy, he answered “Existe a certidão de batismo fls. 10 que, a meu ver, deverá prevalecer até provar em contrário.” (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session. E. 05, Cx. 23, Doc. 2447. Pg. 21). The judge defends to if had the document to vouch for the condition of adulthood, it

may prevail until to arise some other evidence of the contrary.

After the answer, an exam to attest to the minority was required on June 8<sup>th</sup> of 1960. Just in May 25<sup>th</sup> of 1961, later almost a year of the solicitation is the exam realized, after many solicitations and claims. During this time, Albenício was incarcerated. Once again, the accused's phenotype was used by his defense as evidence of his minority condition. According to the doctors, Albenício was incomplete 17 years old. He was 1,55 tall and 43 kilos, characters immediately observed by everybody, there was not any bulk to justification somebody thought he was adult.

The medical legitimation for concluding to, probably, could be decided most easily is part of the way as to work the occidental mentality, and could be mobilized to serve the interests of determine classes. Even later the exam, the boy did not go out of prison. The process kept slow, evidence of the vulnerability of some people to access the justice.

The process was marked by postponements, lawyers are attributed and, a few times later, left the accused without any contribution. Later of most of one year, Albenício kept arrested unduly, the curator denounced many violations of the Albenicio's rights until that moment.

[...] aquela autoridade policial, logo qualificado o Acusado, abercebeu-se da sua menoridade e ordenou fossem os autos remetidos ao Juízo competente, para os devidos fins. Mas não é essa a medida recomendada no art. 4º do Decreto-Lei 6.026, de 24.11.43, que diz o seguinte: Logo que tiver conhecimento da prática, por menor de 14 a 18 anos, de fato considerado infração penal, a autoridade iniciará investigações e fará apresentar o menor ao Juiz competente”. Foi apresentado o menor ao Juiz, como recomenda o citado decreto? Não. Se o Sr. Delegado ordenou fossem remetidos os autos de inquérito ao Dr. Juiz, em 10 de fevereiro de 1960, os autos foram remetidos naquela data, eu em que época se deu a remessa? A remessa ocorreu dois meses depois, no dia sete de abril de 1960. Onde está então a celeridade do processo? [...] o art. 2º do Decreto-Lei acima referido, traça a conduta de Juiz para os casaes, como o que ora analisamos. Letra b: “se elementos referidos na alínea anterior evidenciam periculosidade o menor será internado em estabelecimento adequado [...] E onde foi internado o menor? Justamente no pior lugar para a sua formação, para sua correção, para a sua recuperação [...] (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, E. 05, Cx. 23, Doc. 2447. Pg. 52s)

José Falcão was the name of the curator indicated. He denounces the delay to designate a curator. Because of it, the interrogatory and all process was prejudiced and delayed. He solicited the immediately annulation of the process and the liberty of Albenício. The solicitation was assigned on June, 20<sup>th</sup> of 1960. Seven days after, without alternatives, the judge decides to release the accused: “geito não tenho, senão deixar o indiciado sob a guarda de seu

<sup>6</sup> The expression was used to describes bus.

<sup>7</sup> The expression was used to describes little markets or warehouses in the small villages.

<sup>8</sup> The expression can be interpreted as a synonym of “pardo” or “mestiço”.



responsável, sob certas condições [...]” (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session, E. 05, Cx. 23, Doc. 2447. Pg. 55). On the July, 04th of 1961, later of 413 days arrested, Albenício finally was liberated, on parole, even without condemnation.

In Feira de Santana, a boy seems Albenício could be frequent or, at least, had some complaints about them. Jorge Watt was an important man in Feira’s city, he was a city councilor, lawyer, regional delegate, and president of some associations. He wrote in the “Folha do Norte” newspaper some complaints because had not an institution in the city for the shelter minors offenders who came from the villages and suburbs (Watt, 1954, nº 2365). The lawyer resorted to Jorge Amado and his “Capitães da Areia”<sup>9</sup> to describes the children and teenagers who stayed in municipal slaughterhouse, in the train station, in the free fair. Boys like Albenício, Nivaldo, or many others children were worried Jorge Watt.

## VII. NIVALDO’S CASE

In the end of the afternoon, December 1951, the fair was ending. The sellers and buyers who came from the villages and suburbs were going left. Maybe somebody stayed, waiting for to watch a movie in the Cine Íris because on Monday it was cheaper, but the city was going empty. In the next days, the movimentation was smaller. In the city center there were only people from the nearest suburbs and who lived in central streets. Few people, if we compare to Mondays when happened the free fair. At night did not have almost anyone, the marketers left for their homes.

On that summer night in the Joaquim Pedreira square, who walks around that could listen to some crickets announcing the summer proximity because there was no most nobody in the square. Nivaldo Vitalino dos Santos, eight years old, black already knew the square was going to be empty. At 23 o’clock, he entered the Municipal Market to steal some food (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session. E. 01, Cx. 02, Doc. 40).

But he was surprised. Because of the frequent thefts, the Municipal Market hired more guards. One of the guards seed Nivaldo invading the Market with the help of a woman and send the alert to the other guard to search the boy and find him under a stand. After to getting him, Nivaldo was taken for the woman to was arrested too. But they said to did not know each other. The boy said to other boy helped him, and the woman said to was waiting for a man. After it, she was released, and him keep detained by the guard. According to the guard:

[...] no caminho, declarou o menino que sua genitora estava numa sessão espírita, declarando também que dentro do mercado havia outro menino escondido, o que não era verdade, tendo depois declarado que isso dissera ante a promessa de ser solto se informasse com segurança se havia ou não outros companheiros dentro do mercado; declarou ainda que residia ao lado do matadouro, tendo já próximo do local, alegado que por engano assim declarou, pois morava ao lado da usina de algodão; no caminho uma senhora, conhecendo o menino, que veio a saber chamar-se NIVALDO, informou que o mesmo morava num beco à rodagem Feira-Bahia e foi neste momento que NIVALDO resolveu dizer a verdade [...] (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session. E. 01, Cx. 02, Doc. 40. Pg. 4).

The guard counts to the boy invented many lies for the no said where he lived because he had hope of the escape. Just when a woman recognized him in the street and told who he was, he stoped to lie. Because of it, the plans of the “capitão da areia” from Feira to escape through the city were ruined. Then he told to already stole the Market before five or six times and, later to the woman told where he lived, the guard and the boy came for his home. About the house, the guard describes:

[...] teve a oportunidade de entrar na casa da mãe de NIVALDO e presenciar o estado de pobreza da mesma, tendo sido informado que a família é numerosa e paupérrima, que não encontrou a mãe de NIVALDO nem teve notícia do seu paradeiro que acredita piamente que a mãe de NIVALDO isto fazia com o fido de alimentar seus filhos, levado pela pequena quantidade de viveres que furtava semanalmente [...] (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session. E. 01, Cx. 02, Doc. 40. Pg. 4v).

The guard describes a context of much poverty. A big family was living in a small house and the disappearance of the Nivaldo’s mother. The boy, for the interrogatory, confirmed the history told by the guard. He stayed detained in the City’s public jail during four days, which was illegal by law number 6.026/1943 (BRASIL, 1943). The law approaches the measures that should be taken when minors commit crimes. Art. 3º: “Tratando-se de menor até 14 anos, o Juiz adotará as medidas de assistência e proteção indicadas pelos motivos e circunstâncias do fato e pelas condições do menor.” (BRASIL, 1943, Pg. 17345).

When was interrogated after to past four days arrested, Nivaldo said to won’t go to a school and to not were fed. “quer ir para uma escola a fim de estudar, que não tem sido alimentado na cadeia, pois apenas recebe alimentação pela manhã e a noite;” (CEDOC/UEFS, Judicial Session. E. 01, Cx. 02, Doc. 40. Pg. 3v). Beyond the illegal imprisonment, Nivaldo was denied the protection to was the obligation of the State and in the negation affective by the family. The case of Nivaldo approaches the fails by the state, the denials of the citizenship, and the denials of the humanity in his experience.

<sup>9</sup> It is a book to count history of a group of some boys named “capitães da areia” to lived in the streets of Salvador, living of small thefts.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

All the cases addressed over the research paper are especially marked by racial and age elements. The episodes narrated experiences of criminalization, marginalization, legal, and social denials. The black children cited Maria do Carmo, Jardelina, Albenicio, and Nivaldo, their histories offer the possibility to visualize how social meanings could determine the experience of the not white people. The violence could be physics, emotional, or in denial of legal instruments or the denial of the humanity.

The circulation of the discourses responsible to disseminate meanings of inferiority and subordination from the black population is a possible explication for the pain and violence experience. The black population, even the “pardos”, “mestiços” or “morenos” are described in the Brazilian society by what they are not: white. It determined procedures of exclusion to approximated their histories for experiences of violence, evidence of permanence about the slavery memory to described that people like enemies.

The racialization of the society is an important window to visualize the structures of inequality, to demonstrating how the meanings produced by racism influenced daily relations. It is not all, there were many other windows to observation it. But it is important to be alert for a society to end the slavery sow few time ago because the meanings to circulate in society work with specifics temporalities.

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## Some 'Terrestrial' and 'Celestial' Issues Encountered in Dowsing 'Old World' Historical Sites

By John F. Caddy

*Introduction-* In the following text I've pulled together some observations on the effects of celestial and ground energies I have run into while dowsing in Italy. But this 'Old World' perspective comes from a Canadian who has been resident in Italy for almost 40 years.

I discuss dowsing the influences of ground and sky energy, following a hypothesis often used by those sensitive to paranormal phenomena. That is that potentially, humans have access to much more information about their environment than is available to the conscious mind, and that dowsing without equipment is also an option. In fact, it is necessary to go outside the usual boundaries of dowsing to make some important points. For example, Figure 1 suggested by Long (1948), should be borne in mind as my guiding hypothesis:

It is worth asking the subconscious mind 'his/her' opinion on events that are affecting the subjective or conscious mind. In my case, having spent the recent pandemic alone, and since I became a widower last year, I've come to appreciate the viewpoint of my subconscious. No doubt some would describe this as a mental aberration but I now have 'conversations' with my subconscious, whom I address as 'Frederick'. His answers to my questions, when they come, often later, appear as spontaneous thoughts or in dreams, and have proven their worth in practice.

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# Some 'Terrestrial' and 'Celestial' Issues Encountered in Dowsing 'Old World' Historical Sites

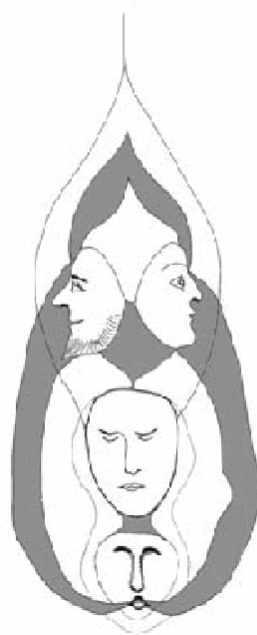
John F. Caddy

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the following text I've pulled together some observations on the effects of celestial and ground energies I have run into while dowsing in Italy. But this 'Old World' perspective comes from a Canadian who has been resident in Italy for almost 40 years.

I discuss dowsing the influences of ground and sky energy, following a hypothesis often used by those

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**Fig. 1:** A cartoon illustrating the Huna vision of Long (1948) that the mind exists as three largely independent entities. The subconscious (lower face) stores past inputs from the senses and environment. The superconscious (envisaged by some as a Janus-faced, male-female beneficial entity or guardian angel), has access to higher Gaian or cosmic information sources. It may pass information from there to the subconscious, but not directly to the conscious mind. This higher source is accessed occasionally by the conscious mind in dreams, meditations or inspirations. (Caddy 2013).

It is worth asking the subconscious mind 'his/her' opinion on events that are affecting the subjective or conscious mind. In my case, having spent the recent pandemic alone, and since I became a widower last year, I've come to appreciate the viewpoint of my subconscious. No doubt some would describe this as a mental aberration but I now have 'conversations' with

my subconscious, whom I address as 'Frederick'. His answers to my questions, when they come, often later, appear as spontaneous thoughts or in dreams, and have proven their worth in practice.

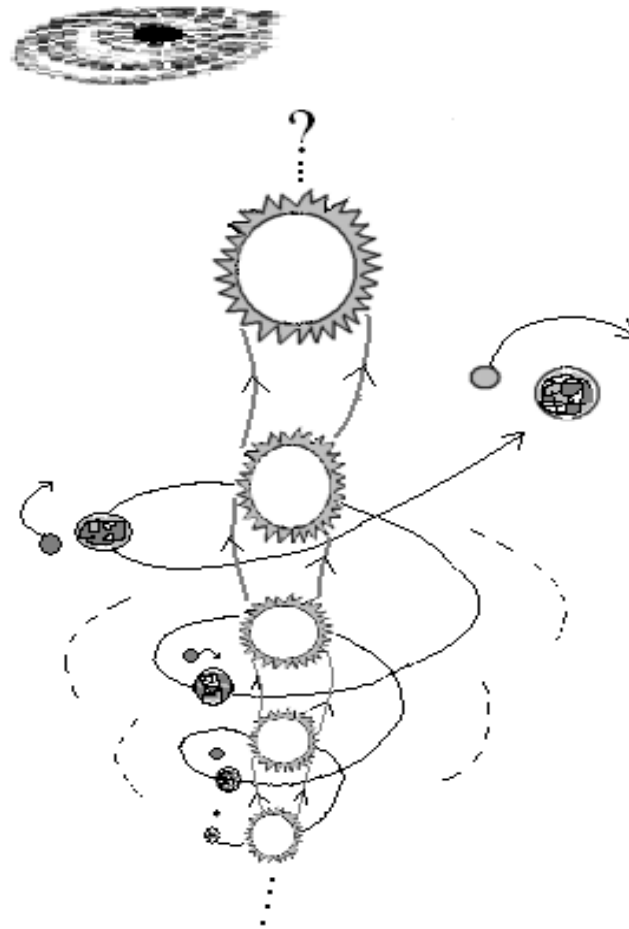
The assertions of the ancient Hawaiian shamans, the Huna, that we each have 3 independent minds is borne out by my own experience. The conscious mind I live in, the subconscious who runs my

*Author: Ph.D, United Kingdom. e-mail: jfcaddy1@yahoo.co.uk*



body and stores all that we forget, and a superconscious mind, may all be at work in dowsing. This last entity, sometimes called our guardian angel, informs us on occasions of mysterious data and events, but does so via the subconscious mind. It usually

reaches us through dreams, by answering dowsed questions, or if we are very intuitive, through what is now called distant viewing (see, e.g., the work of the pioneer Ingo Swann).



**Fig. 2:** The fact that our solar system is being drawn by gravity along a spiral arm towards the black hole at the center of the Milky Way, is the reason why the planets and of course the Earth, are tracing spiral paths around our fast-moving sun.

The results in my paper on dowsing the bodies in the Solar System (Caddy 2020) suggest that a close linkage exists between mental and astronomical phenomena. Information is available to the subconscious, either hard-wired, and coming from an extra-cerebellar, cosmic source such as David Bohm's 'Implicate Order', or through paranormal perceptions of the superconscious. In any case, it is unavailable to the conscious mind directly, and this is almost certainly where the information for my last paper (Caddy 2020) came from.

New conceptions can be drawn from a combination of physical data points even without any paranormal information. Thus Fig 2 modified from my book, 'A Return to Subjectivity', illustrates a logical deduction: that the solar system, located on the Orion Arm some 26,000 Astronomical Units from the galaxy's

center, is being drawn on a high velocity spiral course to where the giant Black Hole of our galaxy resides. This is surrounded by an even greater mass of invisible 'Dark Matter', which according to modern astronomers is more abundant, hence more powerful than 'ordinary' matter in exerting the gravitational attraction responsible for the spiral form of our galaxy.

Together, these two motive forces of our galaxy, the Black Hole and an enormous but invisible cloud of Dark Matter, are obscured by the millions of stars between us and 'Them'. A first foto published recently of our Black Hole (see CNN 2020) was obtained by piecing together thousands of individual photos of the center of the Milky Way. Because of the appalling gravitational attraction between 'Them' and 'Us' (the residents of the The Solar System), as well as the myriad other suns in the Milky Way, we are all accelerating at high velocity.

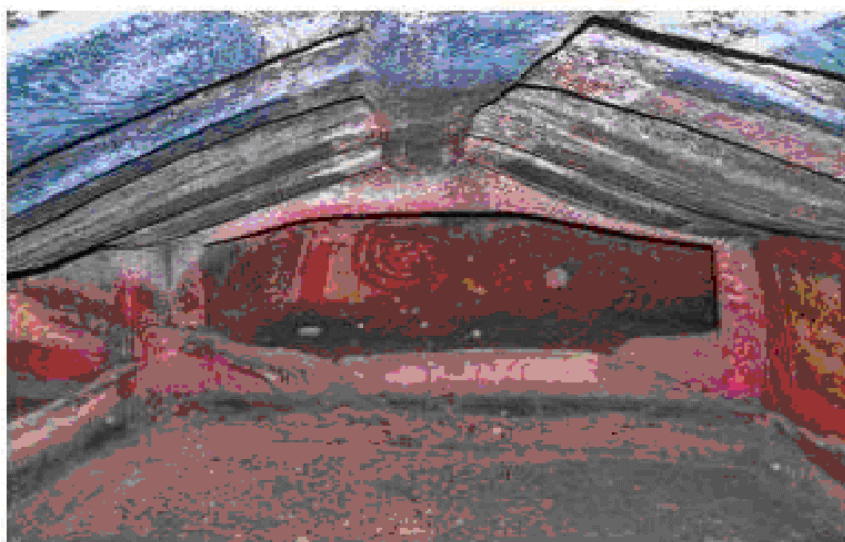
Due to the enormous gravitational forces involved, we are not moving in straight lines, but accelerating in spiral trajectories around the galactic centre. (Fortunately, due to our infinitesimally short human lifetimes compared with these cosmic events, the arrival of the solar system at the center of the galaxy is so far in the distant future for our species as to not give any reason for preoccupation!)

Going back to Fig 1, a spiral high speed configuration of planetary orbits (illustrated here by the Earth and its Moon) upgrades the static elliptical orbits of the planets around the sun postulated by Galileo. So far as I know, this concept of a spiral dynamic imposed on the elliptical orbit of the Earth around the sun, hadn't been commented on by astronomers when I wrote the book cited above. This is a consequence of the recent knowledge of the high velocity (160,000 km/hr) at which the solar system is believed to be travelling along the Orion Arm of the galaxy. It is interesting that in addition to the spiral path of the planets around our rapidly-

moving sun, the solar system itself, over the long term, has been described as tracing a similar path along our spiral arm of the Milky Way.

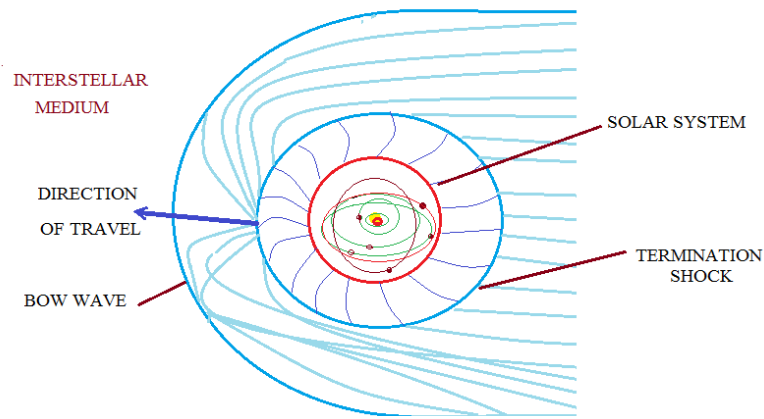
(See: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milky\\_Way](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milky_Way)).

Taken together, these spiral phenomena must inevitably promote 'harmonic resonance' at all scales of magnification, and this should be perceptible by dowsing. The abundant spirals engraved on Stone Age monuments imply that our distant ancestors (Figs 3 and 5) had already recognized the spiral as an all-important magical symbol, but its not clear which real spirals they were aware of. 'Physiological' spirals are embedded in our energy bodies and called 'chakras': (See Motoyama 1981 for a readable description of chakras). Spirals are also embedded in the walls of the tunnels passed through in shamanic voyaging, and these seem to provide an 'inside view' while exiting our body through a chakra.



**Fig. 3:** A scene inside an underground cave in Sardinia, that apparently was used for shamanic ceremonies in the Stone Age. The three-dimensional configuration, with 'ribs' in the roof, a 'collar bone' separating the 'head end' from the 'chest cavity', and the presence of chakras in the walls, all complete the resemblance of this cavern to a buried human being. Similar buried 'Earth Goddesses' from the same Age are found in Ireland.

My recent commentary on spiral phenomena (Caddy 2016) mentioned an exciting newly-discovered cavern in Sardinia with my water colour illustrations from photos taken inside it by its discoverers before the chamber was resealed (Fig 3). This cavern is shaped in the form of a reclining female body, with spirals on the walls and the 'head end', marking its chakras. Its wall paintings convinced me that the ancient priesthood on this island were psychics, and used this cavern and its wall chakras, not only for ceremonies, but probably also for distant communications.



*Fig. 4:* One of the phenomena referred to by astronomers as the 'Termination Shock', can be imagined as where the solar system (inside the red circle), is making a 'bow wave' as it enters interstellar space (Figure redrawn from several original designs found on the Web under 'Termination Shock').

As illustrated by Fig 4, the high velocity of the solar system travelling through interstellar space creates a so-called 'Termination shock' in front of its trajectory. What is the difference in the characteristics of space within and outside the termination shock boundary? (Fig 4). This is not clearly spelled out, and may be unknown, since only recently did one of the early US satellites enter unmodified the interstellar medium. However, I suppose the area within the outer blue line must symbolize the practical limit of the sun's energy field?

## II. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SPIRALS

That the spiral was a symbol of paramount importance at different levels of magnification was

recognized by our distant ancestors who engraved spirals on their ancient Stone Age monuments, and there are accounts (see Robert Graves 1961) that the ancient peoples referred to death as 'travelling to spiral castle' (see Fig 5). Could it be that the 'spiral castle' is a parallel dimension occupied by the deceased, and the spiral the spiritual equivalent of the 'wormholes' often referred to in discussions of how extraterrestrial vehicles arrive here from distant stars or galaxies? From our perspective, we often smugly assume ancient peoples were ignorant of cosmic realities: – But what if they had been informed of these realities, either by 'visitors' to our planet, by native ESP or by dowsing, and it is ourselves who are ignorant in our smug materialism?



*Fig. 5:* An 'Altar' at an ancient temple with spiral engravings (from at least 6000 BC) located on Malta.

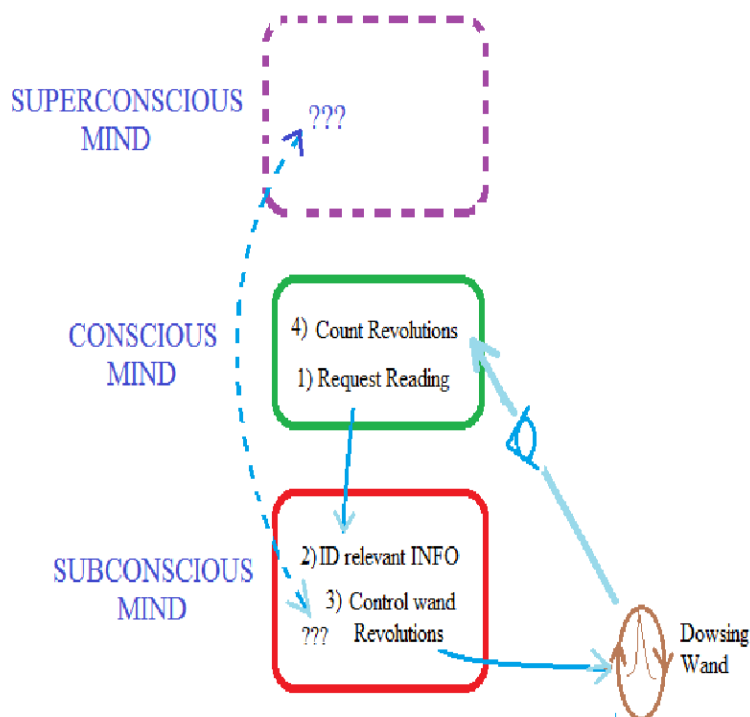
Recent research has extended the significance of the spiral as a universal generalization with the discovery of DNA (Table 1). One might even suggest that the spiral symbolizes a movement of our perception from here and now, to another time/space scale or

dimension, and this table shows how the Universe can be visualized as made up of spirals on different spatial and temporal scales as suggested years ago by that old plumb-line dowser, T.C. Lethbridge!

*Table 1:* Spiral phenomena of significance to humans at different scales of magnification.

Scale of magnification	The Spiral Phenomenon	Significance/Realizations
Microscopic	DNA is in the form of a twin spiral of genes within the chromosomes	Genetic storage and cross-combination of male and female gametes containing their DNA spirals, activate the genes which express the bodily characteristics.
'Down the plug'ole	Spirals occur in water going down the sink	Spirals go down clockwise or counterclockwise, depending on which hemisphere of the Earth your bathroom occupies!
The human body	Seven chakras are vertically distributed in the human body and have a spiral structure.	Chakras are linked to the adjacent nervous system, and are believed to be the routes for linkages between the organs of the body and their environment, and are the routes of spiritual and energetic voyaging of the mind.
The Atmosphere	Oceans and land masses generate powerful gyres	The curved trajectories of the wind combined with heated air rising, leads to massive spiral flows - 'twisters' and hurricanes.
Planetary	The planets circulate the sun which is travelling at a high velocity through the cosmos.	The elliptic orbits of the planets result from the high velocity of the sun and solar system along our spiral arm of the galaxy, and result in spiral planetary trajectories (Fig 1).
Galactic	The spiral organization of the Milky Way leaves the solar system on a relatively distant arm, which over the long term, rotates around the galactic center.	Radiation from the galactic center is diffused and supplemented by radiation and particle showers from millions of solar bodies. Long-term climatic changes will also occur when clouds of interstellar dust intercept the sun's trajectory.

In dowsing we are delegating the task of 'Viewing' to our subconscious, by analogy to the the same way that the Huna believed in the role of the superconscious. This can be expressed in the following diagram:

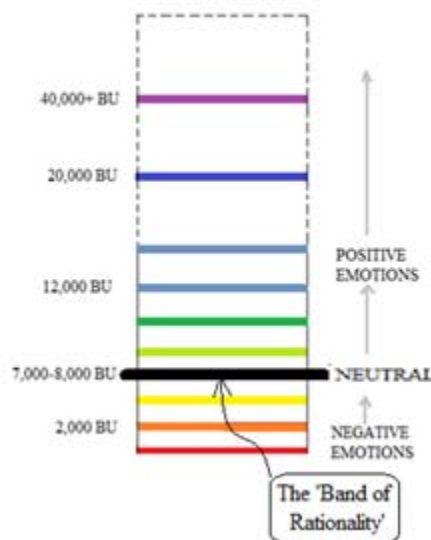


*Fig. 6:* The location of information in the subconscious mind by dowsing is initiated by a question from the conscious mind: asking (1) for a reading on the phenomenon being dowsed. Having located this information in its memory (2) or by inputs from the superconscious mind (3), the conscious mind switches to counting (4). The subconscious blocks further rotations when the appropriate number has been reached. This illustration also allows for the possibility envisaged under the Huna philosophy, that the superconscious may provide information via the subconscious. (from Caddy 2013).

In pranic theory, the highest chakra is the point of entry of messages from the superconscious. The 'celestial' messages from this crown chakra located above the head are envisaged in Pranic Healing as

purple in colour, while psychic energy transmissions from the lower chakras range downwards in color from blue, green, yellow to red, as shown in Fig 7. Around 7-8 rotations (black) correspond to a neutral emotional state and is the score you get when dowsing without asking a

question. Here, scientific deductions can be performed without incoming inspirations complicating the procedure; hence we can call this neutral energy zone the 'Band of Rationality'.



*Fig. 7:* Colour bands used in pranic healing to represent energy levels and positive or inspirational neutral (i.e., 'the band of rationality'), or negative scores from rotational dowsing. (The Bovis Unit is set at 1000 units per rotation).

### III. DIURNAL CYCLES OF GROUND ENERGY

In 2011 I decided to carry out a series of dowsings of sky and ground energies at time intervals over several consecutive 24 hours, outside my house (Caddy and Elner 2015), while my colleague in Vancouver recorded intense energy events which showed up as a green film over the furniture (Bob Elner) during night time observations, and as green particles exiting from floor and walls, and intensive tinnitus episodes (me). Observed more closely, these particles assumed geometric and biological forms; (e.g. the adjacent figure). This kind of visual experience (which unfortunately no longer occurs for me at age 80!), reminds me that the ancient Celtic belief was that paradise was located underground by visions below lakes and mountains. This is consistent with the engravings of early Sardis with their forked sticks seeking underground sources of water. (Almost all ancient stone age edifices found in Sardinia lie above an underground water source: this is the reason why Mauro Aresu a prominent local dowser, is often referred to locally as the 'Archaeologist', having found archaeological structures at sites dowsed in his search for underground water 'domes').





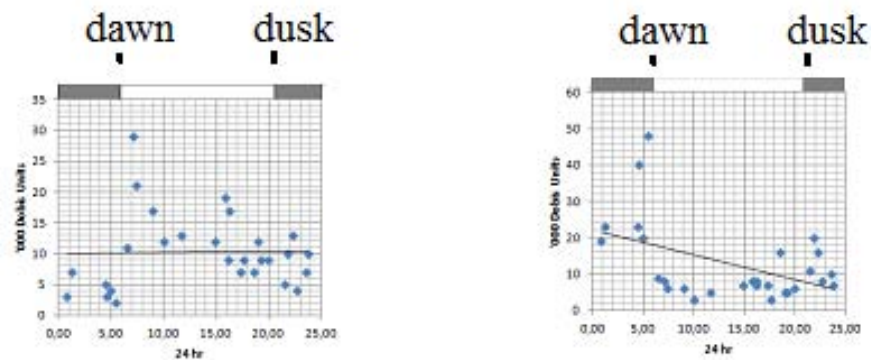


Fig. 8: Dowsing Sky Energy (left) and Ground Energy (right), outside my house in Lazio, Italy, at intervals over several consecutive 24 hr periods (from Caddy and Elnor 2015).

In *Memories, Dreams, and Reflections*, Carl Jung reflected on his visit to Mount Elgon in Kenya in 1925: "The sunrise in these latitudes was a phenomenon that overwhelmed me anew every day... at first, the contrast between light and darkness would be extremely sharp....gradually the swelling light seemed to penetrate into the very structure of objects, which became illuminated from within until at last they shone translucently, like bits of colored glass.... I felt as if I were inside a temple. It's likewise incredibly easy to

forget just why the sunrise was considered such a sacred moment and experience for ancient peoples...It was the most sacred hour of the day. The *moment* in which light comes is God. For many ancient cultures - while the sun itself was considered divine - it was primarily the *moment* of the sun rising in the East each day (releasing us from the darkness of the night) that was set apart as being *most* sacred. Near my observation point was a high cliff inhabited by baboons. Like me, they seem to be waiting for the sunrise".

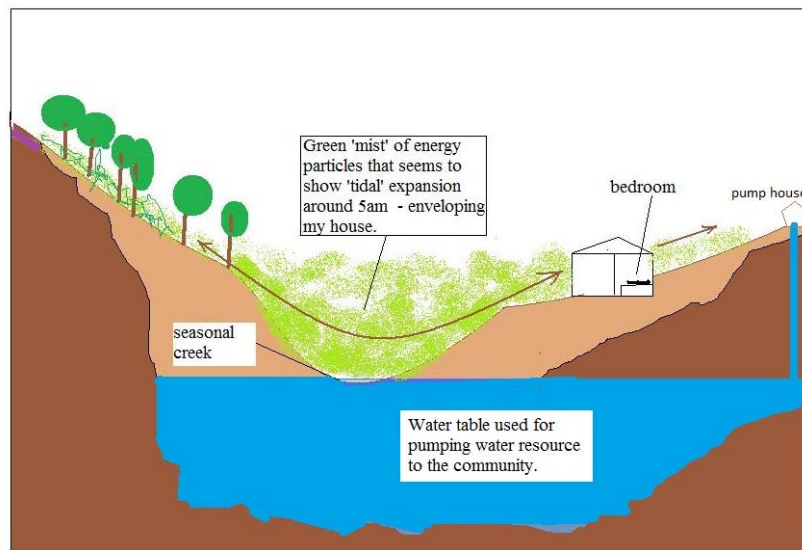


Fig. 9: Cross-section through my garden, showing the water table and adjacent creek, and at around dawn the 'invasion' by a mist of green particles (From Caddy and Elnor 2015).

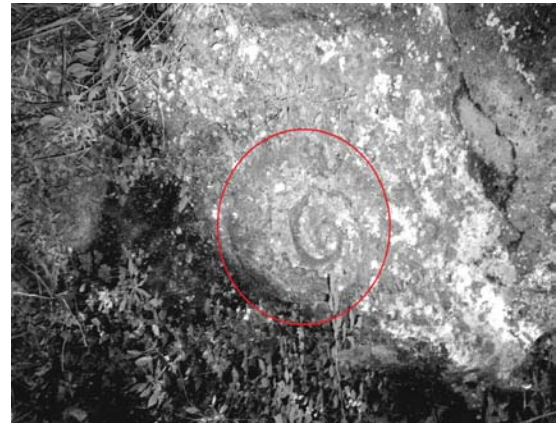


Fig. 10: View up through the 'quarry way' at Barbarano Romano, Tuscany, and the spiral at the start of 'the Way'.

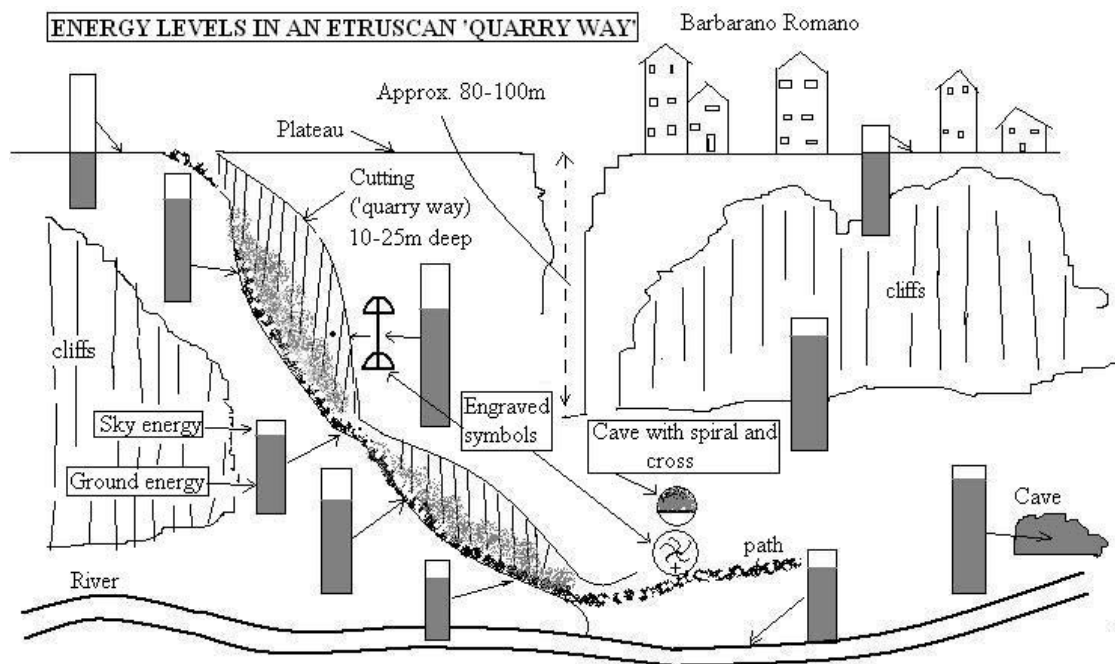


Fig. 11: (Above) The trail followed along the river from the town and up through the quarry way at Barbarano Romano, (and below) estimating sky and ground energy at points along the trail.

#### IV. GROUND AND SKY ENERGIES

Early civilizations (Indian, Incan, Chinese and certainly others) recognized two forms of prana or qi energy, using different terminologies to effectively describe ground and sky energy. Ground energy forms

a stratum of ley lines within and over the Earth's surface, that is more evident and denser in damp forests, and expands above ground during the night. Sky energy radiates down onto the Earth, presumably from celestial bodies, while ground energy is a carrier wave which stores and communicates information on events within

the planetary ecosystem, and collectively is often referred to as Gaia, our planetary entity.

I was involved years ago in the above dowsing exercise (Fig 11) in one of those enigmatic locations north of Rome dominated by the Etruscans before the age of Rome, and the following illustrates an Etruscan interpretation of ground and sky energies. Rarely-mentioned megastructures left by this early civilisation are the 'quarry ways' of Etruscan origin found in Tuscany. Quarry ways are rifts cut in the walls of canyons, 10-25m deep, 1-2 m wide but often more than 100m long, excavated by removing thousands of tons of rock. According to Giovanni Feo, these mega-operations were probably intended to form below-ground processional tracks for torchlight ceremonies. (Their use for other more practical purposes is not too obvious, given their limited width and their location, except perhaps for access to the river).

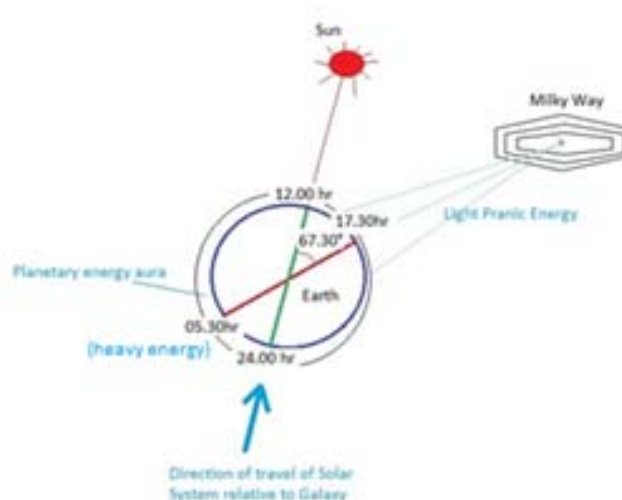
Heading along a stream bed leading away from the country town of Barbarano Romano, we intercepted the quarry cut as a narrow fissure in the soft tufa rock (Fig 10) that leads up to the ridge the town lies upon. At its lowest starting point is a shallow cave cut into the rock with a spiral engraved under it (Fig 10) which must imply a religious function for the path. Taking readings of sky and ground energies at intervals along the fissure, we found that ground energies reached a maximum along the deepest part of the artificial 'mini-canyon'. At this point its walls were marked by unknown symbols (shown in Fig 11).

I hazard a guess that from what we know about Etruscan culture, that this could have been their way of encountering their ancestors. According to ancient beliefs, these occupy a below-ground 'Hades' similar to the Greek underground afterlife location we know by that name.

Fig 11 shows the trail we followed, and the ground and sky energies I dowsed along it. Ground energy was dominant in the quarry way, and later a high level of sky energy was encountered on the plateau. Ceremonial symbols cut in the walls of the deepest part suggested a ceremonial function. As D.H. Lawrence wrote of them: "To the Etruscans all was alive, the whole Universe lived; and the business of man was to live amid it all". More explicit evidence of a belief in a below-ground afterlife is provided by the dolmens left by the ancient Sards after death of a chietain or priest; these show engravings of their 'energy body' heading downwards into the earth.

While past events result in variations in local dowsed scores of ground energy, there seems evidence that major human events also affect the energy field of the Earth following catastrophies or global celebrations. For example, Roger Nelson found that pronounced anomalies in the output of random number generators world-wide, reflect tragic events perceived by millions of people when informed of them through televised news media. Examples resulting in pronounced temporal anomalies, were the assassination of Princess Diane in London, and the terrorist attack on the Twin Towers in New York.

Fig 12 is also consistent with the solar system being under the influence of the galaxy and the center of the Milky Way, possibly in more ways than through gravitational attraction. It is suggested that the side of our planet facing the Milky Way receives 'sky energy', and at night this displaces heavy 'ground energy' which emerges from below the ground over the dark side of the planet. Indian mythologies and Inca traditions, speak of the routes followed by heavy energy under the Earth and how we interact with it.



**Fig. 12:** Suggested configuration of light pranic (sky) energy and ground energy around the Earth over a 24 hr period, in relationship to the direction of movement of the sun while it is spiralling around the Milky Way (From Caddy and Elner 2015).



## V. DOWSING THE BLACK HOLE IN THE MILKY WAY USING MY TINNITUS CONDITION

I'll conclude this very personal essay by referring to another study I presented to the European chapter of the Scientific Investigation Society (Caddy 2016). I had been experiencing regular episodes of intensive tinnitus 3 or 4 times nightly. When followed up systematically for several months between April and October 2012-2014, these were found statistically to anticipate by 4 minutes their times of occurrence the previous night. As noted by Spottiswoode, when an event consistently moves forward by 4 minutes nightly, it is evidence that the causal phenomenon is occurring outside the solar system, and is linked to cosmic and not Earth time.

The only sensory change I could identify came from a cranial operation in 2010 that left a burr hole open on the right side of my skull. This problem has diminished recently, probably due to regrowth of bone across the 'trepanned' hole. It was noteworthy that in those months when this nightly 'noise pollution' was absent, we were in the Northern Hemisphere winter when the Milky Way was below the horizon. If this surgical operation increased my sensitivity to radiation, perhaps this is why Neolithic shamans were frequently subject to trepanning to increase their sensitivity to radiation sources and to register their seasonal timing. Sceptical? As noted in the October 2002 issue of 'Skeptic' written by Michael Shermer in 'Science': "It is in the interstices between science and pseudoscience the next great revolution may arise"- hence skeptics should not be too severe on me – intuition based on observation is indispensable to discovery!

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## History of Administration and Communication Ideas During the Renaissance Period in the 14th – 17th Centuries

By D.V. Kislov

*Open International University of Human Development*

**Abstract-** Development of new ideas and proposals related to administration and communication activities makes us turn to the past to find the points of departure in the history of development of this area of knowledge. This publication looks at a period starting from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the Age of the Enlightenment called the Renaissance. This was a period of rethinking the administration and communication ideas of the Antiquity based on Plato's and Aristotle's ideas. In this sense, two opposing trends were formed: from toughening and absolutizing standards in relations of power to, on the contrary, granting to the population more rights and opportunities for the freedom of speech and self-expression. The most prominent expressions of the following thinkers are presented: Francesco Petrararch, Leonardo Bruni, Niccolo Machiavelli, Hugo Grotius, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and a number of other outstanding people of this period.

**Keywords:** power, state administration, information, communication, communicativeness, historical dimension.

**GJHSS-D Classification:** FOR Code: 210399p



*Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:*





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D.V. Kislov

**Abstract** Development of new ideas and proposals related to administration and communication activities makes us turn to the past to find the points of departure in the history of development of this area of knowledge. This publication looks at a period starting from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the Age of the Enlightenment called the Renaissance. This was a period of rethinking the administration and communication ideas of the Antiquity based on Plato's and Aristotle's ideas. In this sense, two opposing trends were formed: from toughening and absolutizing standards in relations of power to, on the contrary, granting to the population more rights and opportunities for the freedom of speech and self-expression. The most prominent expressions of the following thinkers are presented: Francesco Petrarch, Leonardo Bruni, Niccolo Machiavelli, Hugo Grotius, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and a number of other outstanding people of this period.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

A public and scientific discourse on the state administration methods by respecting the principles of the freedom of speech and the freedom of communication in a world of local hostilities, information and hybrid wars, ideological and other confrontations among states and civilizations needs to be conceptually rethought and relevantly checked against the sources of ideas and theories bearing on these areas of human activity. From a historical perspective, a period from the 14th century to the late 17th century, when two opposing views on the role and purpose of the rational administration of society were formed, was an era of the critical rethinking of the antique heritage and relevant worldview trends.

The most prominent thinkers of this period generate various doctrines. Some of them promote and encourage any means whatsoever, including oral information and communication means designed to maintain a tough order within a state and suppress any negative aspects of the human nature. Still others welcome the freedom of communication, the

liberalization of relationships and interconnections in the "human – society – state" system. These conclusions and arguments for them are interesting in terms of the impact of these ideas on the contemporary theory and practice.

Concepts of communicology in administration systems and information and communication theories were developed by prominent researchers and thinkers such as J. Baudrillard, J. Bryant, N. Wiener, P. Lazarsfeld, N. Luhmann, A. Moles, C. Osgood, S. Thompson, B. Westley, R. Harris, C. Shannon, W. Schramm, F. Schultz, R. Jakobson, and other researchers. Several national researchers contributed to the study of communicology to a certain extent, but a small number of works are dedicated to the history of the state communication studies before the early 20th century.

## II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Complex problems of modernizing the administration structures of government due to political, economic, social, and environmental challenges of modern times impact, first and foremost, the information and communication mechanisms of public administration. Methods of internally balancing the interests of government, businesses, and society are sought for in the areas of science and real practice in all the sectors of the social and economic systems of most countries.

The contemporary scientific discourse on determining the essence and nature of administration and communication in the political, state, and economic areas of activities is getting more and more critical and fundamental within the scientific community. In this situation, the genesis of defining these concepts in their historical evolution needs to be understood in a diverse and versatile way. However, these terms must be interpreted based on the contemporary conceptions of their essence, sense, and nature, and also their historical role in the establishment of specific political systems. The ideas proposed by the thinkers of the past are particularly interesting as they continue to be relevant for the authors of the promising theoretical models of public administration (state administration) and communication studies, including in the midst of the

**Author:** Institute of Law and Public Relations, Open International University of Human Development "Ukraine" (Sc.D. of Public Administrations), Ukraine. e-mail: kislov.denisv@gmail.com

contemporary political struggles, social and political crises.

The development of the conceptual meaning of communication, communications, and administration from a historical perspective was a very long and slow process. Having emerged in the Late Medieval Period, communication was interpreted as personal interaction until the early 16th century. In the 16th century, communication got the meaning of a message (Kislov, 2015, p.73). The meaning and content of these terms began to be further sophisticated in the early 19th century.

### III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The key objectives of the study include:

1. Presenting the history of how the interaction of government and communication was perceived in the works of the Renaissance thinkers;
2. Comparing the relevant ideas of thinkers in the 14th – 17th centuries with similar ideas proposed in contemporary concepts.

### IV. RESEARCH METHOD

The methodological basis of a comprehensive study of the ideas and achievements of the thinkers of the past, particularly the bright representatives of the Renaissance, who generated post-Antiquity ideas of administration and communication processes related to the government mechanism of that time, consisted in a system approach and a comparative historical analysis of scientific works. A system approach to the selection of statements related to administration and communication from the treatises written in that period is supposed to contribute to the historical, philosophical, practical rethinking of their meaning for contemporary theoretical works. A comparative historical analysis will show the impact of certain ideas of the aforesaid era on their subsequent development until the 21st century.

### V. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This work presents a comprehensive analysis of views on communication and manageability of government agencies in Europe starting from the Middle Ages and ending in the late 17th century as offered by the prominent thinkers of that time. It includes an overview of some ideas and theories demanded in the process of developing modern basics of communication studies and the administration theory. An emphasis was placed on statements relevant while creating new concepts of communication studies of the 21st century. The conceptual structure of the study corresponds to the chronological and conceptual principles of building the text of this study in accordance with the aforementioned objectives and purposes based on the hypothesis proposed by the author.

### VI. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

In the history of administration and communication ideas, works of the 14th – 17th century thinkers are important for understanding the logic of their impact on the subsequent eras. The identification and detailed analysis of the sources of propaganda, information and hybrid wars, administration impacts observed in the 20th century and found in the works of the first quarter of the 21st century will make it possible to come up with more elaborate new concepts of communication studies, computer science, and the general administration theory based on single analytical comparative and historical grounds.

### VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the first millennium AD, the social and political thought both in the West and in the East was normally developed by theologians. The worldview perception of government, the system of state and administration in Europe was based on the dogmatic perception of the main ideas found in Plato's and Aristotle's works. The number of interpreters of their ideas was very small for almost thirteen centuries. Saint Augustine of Hippo (354 – 430) made the most substantial contribution to the philosophy of the political doctrine of the Early Middle Ages based on theological theories of political power, the role of religion and the state in the formation of political communication. His ideas of the role of communication in administration are still not taken into account in the scientific discourse. In his *The City of God* treatise, he described "good" social relationships, i.e. the ones, which, in his opinion, are arranged with respect to administration and obedience willingly accepted by citizens. For him, the highest good consisted in an ordered unanimous communication (well-arranged communication) in the heavenly (ideal) city (civil society) (Augustine, p p. 51, 100).

In the Late Medieval Period, Thomas Aquinas (1225 – 1274) considered the aforesaid communication-related issues from a critical position of a Christian doctrinarian. He relied merely on Aristotle's scientific heritage, but narrowed it down and adapted them to Christian postulates. He considered administration only as an economic category and as one of two components of ownership while consumption was another subordinated component. In Aquinas' opinion, communication was strictly limited according to the legal concepts of a natural and human right. He believed that through communication, an individual can become capable of knowledge and improvement. But only when communication is unambiguous and "one word must not have many meanings" (Akvinskiy, 2001, pp. 27, 75). Therefore, Aristotle's ideas of the freedom of communication were ignored and this had an impact on theoretical views on the nature of information and communication until the 20th century.

During the Renaissance period<sup>1</sup>, its most prominent representatives departed from merely theological and theosophical approaches to the issues of political life of society and administration, communication and the freedom of communication. Francesco Petrarch (1304 – 1374) was the first real humanist philosopher of the Renaissance with determined stable political views. He presented his main ideas in the following philosophical treatises: "De Sui Ipsius et Multorum Ignorantia" and "My Secret, or Book of Conversations on Contempt for the World". Ironically positioning himself as an illiterate person in the scholastic philosophy of that time, he argued against the misrepresented dogmatic interpretation of Aristotle's doctrine, which absolutely dominated European universities in that period, and for the true study of his works. Petrarch particularly promoted Plato's doctrine, his philosophical and political heritage dedicated to state administration. In his both works, he analyzed Aristotle's understanding of the nature, meaning, and role of communication not just as the freedom of an oral art and its impact on the audience, but for the human self-development (Petrarka, 2011).

The Italian statesman and military theorist, writer and historian Leonardo Bruni (1370/74 – 1444) made a significant contribution to the development of political thought. He paid special attention to the administration methods set forth in those theoretical works where the goal-setting functions of state power were shown as a manifestation of tough and relentless force used as a means to military success as well as to suppressing the negative qualities of the individual. In his writings about the Florentine state, a follower of the ideas of Petrarch and his biographer, Bruni consistently expanded and supplemented the concept of "freedom of communication". In those works, he managed to break free from Christian dogma, which weighed heavily on his predecessor, Petrarch. Using examples from the life and domestic culture of the Republic of Florence where Bruni was a chancellor, he considered new ideas of administration. In his works of 1404 – 1439 "Praise of the City of Florence," "On the Florentine State," and "History of the Florentine People," Bruni paid particular attention to the subjects of administration and communication (Bruni, 1985). These treatises were and are a model of a humanistic approach and a source for study of historical and political concepts and methodologies (Elfond, 1976). Speaking about the freedom of interpersonal communication, Bruni practically defined the concept of freedom of

communication as a civil freedom and introduced it into scholarly discourse (Kislov, 2013, p. 55).

However, Christianity kept using the most stable forms of dissemination of its ideas and views concerning all spheres of human life over the next four hundred years. Propaganda, which still remains one of the most effective types of modern information warfare, emerged as a deliberate means of purposeful persuasion and attraction of supporters. Christianity has always used it effectively in this capacity.

In the early stages of Christianity, the new ideas of this faith were disseminated in an aggressive communicative environment. To overcome such a state of things, replace it with the opposite, and carry out the missionary functions on a global scale, enormous efforts were needed in the sphere of communication and information. To achieve its goals, Christianity needed to apply both peaceful and non-peaceful information and communication means. And today, a few billion people on all continents of the planet share Christian values. The successes of Christianity are a historical example to follow in the creative understanding of propaganda techniques in various administrative and communicative situations.

The word "propaganda" comes from the Latin propago, which means I spread. The term originated in a Roman Catholic church whose mission was to expand the reach of the faith (Jowett & O'Donnell, 1992). But the term came into common use in the twentieth century to mean a method of deliberate dissemination of political, philosophical, scientific, cultural, and other views and ideas in order to make the broad masses of population adopt them, and to implant into the public consciousness the attractiveness of the concepts and views cultivated by certain forces. The main task of propaganda was to engage the masses or target audiences (population groups) in the widespread dissemination of the established doctrines, ideas, and movements of Christianity.

As a direct and immediate means of informational influence, propaganda was used persistently or intermittently with the help of propaganda campaigns. All wars of the modern and contemporary times were accompanied by official propaganda campaigns. Those were either stand-alone actions or components of military and other enforcement actions; diplomatic actions (demarches, notes of protest); trade and economic measures (embargo, protectionism); financial measures (bank deposits freezing); communication measures (blockades), etc. The effect of such propaganda efforts could be both positive and negative. That is, history knows enough examples of the inverse effect of propaganda when the expectations of its initiators trying to influence their competitors or opponents failed to materialize.

The use of various symbols, mythologemes and mythmaking to achieve the set goals became one of the

<sup>1</sup> Revival or Renaissance is of worldwide importance in the era of European cultural history that replaced the Middle Ages and preceded the Enlightenment and the New Age. In Italy, it occurs at the beginning of the XIV century. The end of the Renaissance is under discussion: from the last quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century to (in various European countries in some cases) the first decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

basic means of faith expansion in the era of Christian propaganda spread. Those techniques were included in the arsenals of information wars, and are intensively used in our time, being enriched with new means of expression generated by scientific and technological progress.

During the Renaissance and on the eve of the Enlightenment<sup>2</sup>, a whole Pleiad of scholars and thinkers stepped forward proposing their own approaches to political problems of administration and communication, as well as to the use of information in state systems. Unlike their predecessors, they worked in the period of development of the so-called “Gutenberg galaxy,” according to the metaphorical definition of that epoch, given by the Canadian philosopher Marshall McLuhan in 1962 (McLuhan, 2015). At the end of the 30s of the 15th century, Johannes Gutenberg conceived and practically implemented in the 40s his method of movable typeprinting, making a tremendous impact on the European culture and the world in general and on the subsequent history of mankind. The spread of mechanical printing played a key role in the formation of mass communications in the 17th –19th centuries (until Gutenberg’s hand-operated machine was replaced with the industrial steam-powered rotary machine printing method). It reflected differently and ambiguously in the works of prominent figures of the Renaissance, the Reformation<sup>3</sup>, and the Enlightenment, but fitted in vividly with the formation prehistory of the theories of public administration and communication.

Among the leaders and thinkers of the 15th – 17th centuries there were supporters of different ideological paradigms and views of the social structure of the state. Although they described quite in detail the life, activities, and structure of their imaginary states, the social utopians Thomas More (1478 – 1535) and Tommaso Campanella (1568 – 1639) paid insufficient attention to the forms and methods of administration and communication, as well as productive forces and resources. Considering administration as the command of troops in defense operations, Campanella emphasized well-organized sabotage, subversive information and propaganda, as well as other operations which functioned as the threshold and sure guarantee of the invariable victories of the defenders of the City of the Sun. In fact, that approach came as a prototype of modern hybrid wars. He divided communications by type and specificity in accordance

with three main areas of life and administration of the City of the Sun: Power (military force), Wisdom (science, literature and education) and Love (planned population reproduction). The methodology and communication means in all areas were developed under the guidance of the chief specialist – Rhetoric in this administrative area defined by the author as Wisdom (Campanella, 1954). Campanella was able to foresee the importance of technology and its intensive application for the prosperity of his imaginary city-state. That is, unlike More, he implicitly saw in scientific and technological progress a development guarantee for the productive forces of society. Campanella’s works reflected the then emerging search for new technical solutions, especially in mechanics.

Other prominent figures of that time, such as Martin Luther (1483 – 1546), Jean Bodin (1529/1530 – 1596), Hugo Grotius (1583 – 1645), and Niccolo Machiavelli (1469 – 1527) considered the relationship between state power and population; the state and religion; and among states, including the problems of peace and war, forced and informational influence. At the beginning of the 20th century, Weber used Luther’s administrative postulates with theological implications in his famous work “The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism”. Bodin introduced the concept of “good administration,” thereby differentiating it by quality, achieved results, level of sovereignty, etc. Based on the teachings of Aristotle and Cicero, Bodin managed to expand and deepen the concept of administration as main category in his work “Six Books on the Commonwealth,” which served as a basis for state administration concepts until the 19th century (Bodin, 1999).

As one of the founders of international law, Grotius also paid attention to international communications. The expansion of communication between people, according to Grotius, was the basis for the creation of states. By analogy, the strengthening of communication precedes any international legal acts, contracting and agreement making. For modern Ukraine, it would be useful to take into account Grotius’ thesis about the purpose of war as an exclusive means to just peace.

The specificity of the communication of a successful administration, according to Machiavelli, should be the art of manipulating the consciousness of the masses (subjects), including through deception, disinformation, fake news, and any other distortion of information in order to achieve the main goals of the power circles. Machiavelli proposed methods of communicative propaganda for authorities in power, primarily for rulers and military leaders. In his works “Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius” and “The Prince” he presented his view that was different from the theological one on state power, state administration system, military matters and the

<sup>2</sup> The Age of Enlightenment is one of the key eras in the history of European culture associated with the development of scientific, philosophical and social thought. This intellectual movement was based on the ideas of rationalism and free thinking. Periodization is debatable. For example, 1715 - 1789, or the entire 18th century in Western history. The ideological foundations of the Enlightenment emerged in the 17th century.

<sup>3</sup> Reformation is a religious and socio-political movement of the 16th - early 17th centuries with the aim of Catholic Church reforming.



communication features of these phenomena from both a legal standpoint and the standpoint of the best administration technologies available in that time. He regarded force as the basis of law and both a means to military success and a means to suppressing the expression of negative qualities of the individual. Man as an individual, Machiavelli believed, carries a set of negative qualities such as aggressiveness, lust for power, envy, anger, greed, deceit, ingratitude, betrayal, etc. The function of the state is to suppress and restrict the influence of these qualities inherent in all humans and hindering the progressive development of society. Therefore, the thinker concludes, it is necessary to possess and maintain a strong and effective power leverage of the state (the army, militia). The very nature of man is an insurmountable obstacle to the emergence and formation of a more powerful force component of the state - such was the main message of Machiavelli. His ideal was a centralized, strong, tough (even brutal), uncompromising republic with the rule of an individual at the stage of formation of such an independent and sovereign state.

To unite society and achieve the ultimate victory over internal and external enemies, the supreme ruler of the state, according to Machiavelli, must take any action and use any means, including those neglecting laws and morality, in order to suppress the internal resistance as quickly as possible and achieve the complete defeat of the external enemies. To accomplish such tasks, this ruler must be the most cunning and shrewd "to be able to see all the creeps," being at the same time decisive, consistent and merciless in pursuing the highest state goals. The examples of rulers who fully met the Machiavellian criteria are well known in subsequent human history. He defined two basic principles of action for such a rule: the use of a well-organized military force and an artificial famine. When it is necessary to overcome the resistance of opponents to the state power, the end justifies the means, no matter how immoral those means seem or are. Therefore, it is admissible and even necessary to use against the enemies of the state such means as treachery, cruelty, deception, and cunning, he believed. Thus, in the information struggle against opponents of the state, the methods of disinformation, demagoguery, intimidation, deception and blackmail should also be used. All these methods are fully included in the arsenal of modern information wars.

Another element of the future information wars was Machiavelli's theory that the rulers of states should master the art of pretense and deception of the masses. He justified this belief by maintaining that, as a rule, people are indifferent and "blind" being completely immersed in their daily routine. Therefore, the one who skillfully lies will always find a sufficient number of gullible people who will readily succumb to such an impudent deception.

Machiavelli theoretically substantiated the methods of making the image of a positive ruler, as well as the methods of selling the virtues of the leader to the population. In doing so, Machiavelli relied on the antique heritage, but contrary to it, he argued that in reality, statesmen and rulers do not need most of the positive qualities in everyday life (Machiavelli, 2009, pp. 84–87). Such points of the Machiavellian doctrine were later termed "Machiavellianism" and effectively used in government systems in many countries and at the international level. This was especially vividly manifested in the regimes of many states in the so-called transition period in the post-Soviet region and reflected most expressively on the ruling elites during the great game between Russia and Europe, Russia and the United States. All the ideas of this doctrine have become part of the modern information wars, enriched with new technological methods of informational imagology. For example, manifestations of massive lie were particularly evident in the latest presidential and the short-run parliamentary campaigns in Ukraine in 2019. A key characteristic of those struggles was the fact that all the misstatements of election candidates in some media were countered by the propaganda machines of competing TV channels. Yet that had not any serious effect on the implementation of the Machiavellian principle of "pleasure from deception" as regards significant groups of the country's population.

The core national schools of mature political thinking have formed in Europe since the 17th century, generating the political ideas, models, and principles that are relevant to our time, including those in the field of political communications and informational influence. English political thought was enriched by the creative contribution of the philosopher and natural scientist Thomas Hobbes (1588 – 1679). In his concept, he likened the state to the virtual artificial superman Leviathan, an embodiment of the Matter, Form and Power of a Commonwealth ecclesiastical and civil. Hobbes's formula is simple: the state is society, and society is the state. State power is consolidated subject to the dominance of the state over ecclesiastical authority. There is no "administration" concept (in Hobbes's terminology – "name") in the list of his logical definitions. He regards administration as an act of subordination or coercion, as well as immediate direction (command) of an army. He was the first to establish a connection between security as the main benefit from the existence of the state and controllability, that is, the voluntary or strictly compulsory subordination of absolutely everyone, including the sole ruler (monarch), to the ideas of security, peace and quiet (order). This is the only possible condition for the sake of which the ruler of the state could be overthrown and the people would have the right to revolt.

Special attention is paid to oral communication in its modern sense, or speech, as Hobbes terms it. He



expressed confidence that the greatest invention of mankind was speech as a direct reflection of the thinking process, and then writing followed as a spin-off invention, being essentially a reflection of speech in a sign (symbol, number or signal). Printing and, accordingly, any other subsequent technical and technological means of speech transmission and interpretation, that is, any other means of communication dependent on it, affect only the scale and speed of information dissemination. He distinguished four normal forms of information presentation (registration, manipulation<sup>4</sup>, content and entertainment). Hobbes also identified four malicious forms (distortion of registration, i.e. disinformation; metaphorization; authorization and pain causation action, i.e. deliberate infliction of pain by the word) in oral (primary) communication in state and public systems (Hobbes, pp. 16, 17).

Practice of the 19th – early 21st centuries, the introduction and spread of new media confirmed in principle Hobbes's postulate about the primacy of the oral reflection of the thinking process through any innovative technical means. By the middle of the twentieth century, in the course of a comprehensive study of radio broadcasting problems in the United States, this conclusion became one of the basic postulates of communication science (Kislov, 2019a, p. 104; 2019b). The era of the Internet and social networks further confirms the need to revisit Hobbes' ideas with regard to the arrangement of forms or types of communication on the World Wide Web in the 21st century.

Thus, Hobbes has provided clear and universal characteristics of the negative techniques of unfair competition intended to gain advantage over political opponents through modern media. A particularly inadmissible (malicious) form, in his opinion, was the type of speech that causes psychological pain. In the modern sense, this is "black PR" and compromising materials disseminated through the media. Purely state and public communications, according to Hobbes, should unite into a single and unambiguous system. Particular statements regarding certain verbal and non-verbal means of communication are scattered throughout the text of the treatise. That contradicted any isolationist concepts of government communication, as well as Machiavelli's principles. Only when all the conditions of state building, according to Hobbes, are meticulously fulfilled, it will be possible to move from the state of "man to man is a wolf" to a new state of "man to man is a God" and to start creating an ideal social structure where the state is above all (Antolohiia

liberalizmu: polityko-pravnychi vchennia ta verkhovenstvo prava, 2008).

An even more complete and liberal scheme of future communications was formulated by John Locke (1632 – 1704), who, in our opinion, is a transitional figure between two bright and distinctive eras – the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. He is also considered the founding father of the Enlightenment. There are different opinions regarding the border zone between these eras, but it is clear that the Glorious Revolution in England, of course, affected his works and served as a starting point in the historical dimension of eras. According to Locke's liberal-constitutional and liberal-democratic views, politics and political communication should be based on the "personality – society – state" model. That is, the individual with his interests, values, and needs was put in the first place. And the state occupied only the third (last, final) spot. Interestingly, he considered the constitutional monarchy to be the most perfect form of statehood (Antolohiia liberalizmu: polityko-pravnychi vchennia ta verkhovenstvo prava, 2008). In his work "Two Treatises on Government," first published in 1690, Locke persistently draws his reader to the imperative postulate that the individual is free by natural law, even after accepting the state as a voluntary restriction of human freedom for the sake of individual and social well-being. Legislative and executive authorities should always be created with this factor in mind (Locke). The pathos of such ideas penetrates all works of Locke as the ancestor and oracle of the socio-political concepts of the 18th century thinkers.

These ideas of Hobbes and Locke were implemented to a certain (intermediate) degree in the countries of Western Europe, but practice of state building has never reached the point of their full application. The ideas of administration and communication (reproduced from Antiquity, presented and expressed in the works of prominent thinkers of the Renaissance) cover a broad range of views, from practical, technological and even cynical to romantic, purely liberal and ideal. The central of these ideas and theoretical messages were aimed into the future. Some of them used to be implemented in the Modern and Contemporary Times. However, there are departure points and analogies to be discovered in the writings of authors of the XIV – XVII centuries that are good for creative adaptation to present time. The achievement of philosophical thought of the Renaissance in the 16th century was the emergence of natural philosophy or philosophy of nature, although many of its ideas had been put forward by the German encyclopedic scholar, Cardinal of Roman Catholic Church Nicholas of Cusa back in the middle of the 15th century (Cusanus, 2011). According to the postulates of natural philosophy, all administrative influences were interpreted as internal laws of nature. The organic approach was dominant in

<sup>4</sup> The manipulation form, authorization and pain causing action are the author's own terms describing some forms of normal and malicious communication which are not defined unequivocally by Hobbes.

the understanding of administration and communication processes in the socio-economic systems of that time. However, the desire to give an integral and universal idea of the essence of these processes stumbled upon a lack of knowledge and, therefore, it found expression in superficial and indirect descriptions, in analogies or in artistic images, anthropomorphic and mystical guesses.

The technical prototypes of a too distant future, presented in the works of Leonardo da Vinci; the worldview innovations of Nicolaus Copernicus, Giordano Bruno, and Galileo Galilei had not yet found an adequate response in the philosophical views of the thinkers of that historical period. Francis Bacon substantiated in "The New Organon" the method of transition from the deductive method of thinking to the inductive one. However, in the study of problems of state power, connections and relationships of state power with people, conducted on the basis of empirical facts tracing back to the generalizations and substantiations of the regularities of this phenomenon, described in the works of the 17th century philosophers, this transition never happened. The appearance of the system of Rene Descartes in the 16th century and especially of the system of Isaac Newton (challenging the system of Descartes) built entirely on experimental knowledge, developed in 1682 – 1686, and published in 1687 under the title "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," did not affect the reasoning in specific administration and communication processes. This work, its subsequent three editions, like the other works of this great scholar, came as the culmination of the scientific revolution, which gave rise to a surge of interest in science in Western Europe, and yet did not change the situation concerning the problematics in point. The same is true of the works of other famous figures of that historical period such as Tycho Brahe, Johannes Kepler, Edmund Halley, Thomas Browne, William Harvey, Robert Boyle, Gottfried Leibniz, and Blaise Pascal.

The entire historical period under review passed "under the sign of Watches" when watchmakers showed, without exaggeration, miracles of ingenuity and skills in manufacturing amazingly advanced mechanical devices. However, that fact did not have any noticeable effect on scholars' reflections on public administration and the role of regulation and balance in social relations. The watch as a working model of a mechanism with automatic regulation appeared in the history of technology fully complete only after the works and inventions of the Italian Galileo Galilei, the Dutchman Christiaan Huygens, the Englishmen Robert Hooke and William Clement came to light in the second half of the 17th century.

Consequently, with rare, isolated exceptions, the achievements of science, technology, and even industry went far ahead of the theoretical understanding of the meaning and role of specific administrative and

communicative functions. The time lag decreased over time, especially after the 20th century's second industrial revolution. However, this tendency still persists, manifested in the development delay of a universal concept of general administration as compared with the development pace of information and communication technologies.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

The reasoning and conclusions of the Renaissance scholars are important and useful for us, first of all, due to their sincerity, freedom of spirit, applicability, and real interest in improving state administration. Finding prototypes of the most effective type of communication for government systems and bodies, classification and typing of useful information and misinformation are of practical interest for a comparative historical analysis of the administration methodology. This is the most urgent and painful problem for the media and public administration bodies at the moment. In that historical period, quite distant from our time, outstanding thinkers managed to discover and identify those nodal points of communicative contradictions particularly sensitive for society, which mankind should cross on the way to further progress.

Identifying prototypes that resonate with the present is necessary and useful for stimulating the development of innovative administration and communication technologies. This study may serve as an addition to the history of communication science. The identification of patterns, tendencies and trends in the development of concepts of information, communication and administration in conjunction with the analysis of the relevant socio-cultural periods in the evolution of human civilization will create a full-fledged theoretical and methodological basis for further research in these areas of knowledge.

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## Human Resource Management in the Ahom Period (1228-1641AD) : An Analytical Study

By Nipon Panging

*Introduction-* Medieval Assam during the period of the Ahom rule (1228-1826AD) witnessed a certain degree of development in the fields of society, polity, economy, religion and culture. Land and man were the main sources of revenue in the state<sup>1</sup>. In this development process the role and contribution of the people, known as paiks, are remarkable. The Ahoms were more agricultural than raiding conquerors as the founder of the kingdom, Sukapha (1228-1268 AD), himself engaged in agricultural activities<sup>2</sup>. The Ahoms had an improved mode of production such as wet rice cultivation compared to the existing tribes of the Brahmaputra valley. The local tribes were subjugated through the introduction of exacting personal service from them. Virgin lands were brought under cultivation from time to time under royal supervision during the Ahom period (1228-1826AD)<sup>3</sup>. With the extension of the power from its foundation in 13th century AD to 17th century AD the existing system of exacting personal service from the subjects to be elaborated and reorganized. The political condition contributed in the growth of common identity among the rulers. During the period of Ahom king Pratap Singha (1603-1641 AD) Momai Tamuli Barbarua resettled the old villages and settled new ones on the basis of the Paik or Khel system<sup>4</sup>.

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## INTRODUCTION

Medieval Assam during the period of the Ahom rule (1228-1826AD) witnessed a certain degree of development in the fields of society, polity, economy, religion and culture. Land and man were the main sources of revenue in the state<sup>1</sup>. In this development process the role and contribution of the people, known as paiks, are remarkable. The Ahoms were more agricultural than raiding conquerors as the founder of the kingdom, Sukapha (1228-1268 AD), himself engaged in agricultural activities<sup>2</sup>. The Ahoms had an improved mode of production such as wet rice cultivation compared to the existing tribes of the Brahmaputra valley. The local tribes were subjugated through the introduction of exacting personal service from them. Virgin lands were brought under cultivation from time to time under royal supervision during the Ahom period (1228-1826AD)<sup>3</sup>. With the extension of the power from its foundation in 13<sup>th</sup> century AD to 17<sup>th</sup> century AD the existing system of exacting personal service from the subjects to be elaborated and reorganized. The political condition contributed in the growth of common identity among the rulers. During the period of Ahom king Pratap Singha (1603-1641 AD) Momai Tamuli Barbarua resettled the old villages and settled new ones on the basis of the Paik or Khel system<sup>4</sup>. This system proved to be the most efficient system and became the backbone of the socio-political organization of medieval Assam. Through this system the kingdom held the authority over man and land and utilized the manpower by exacting personal services from them. The aim of this paper is to study the management of the human resource i.e. the Paik system of the medieval Assam and the role of Momai Tamuli Barbarua.

The organization of the society of medieval Assam and management of the workforce began from the days of the founder of the kingdom Sukapha<sup>5</sup>. With the extension of the Ahom kingdom, the administration and to meet all the internal exigencies, besides to build up a resistance against the Mughals, Momai Tamuli Barbarua under the patronage of the king Pratap Singha reorganized the Paik system effectively. Land and people were considered as property of the state and they paid revenues in terms of physical labour. Under

the Paik or Khel system every able bodied individual of the age group 16-50 yrs was registered as a Paik or revenue paying unit<sup>6</sup>. To know the actual number of the resources Momai Tamuli Barbarua conducted the survey of land and census of population. He strictly took all these measures to furnish the state with actual data required for fixing the land revenue due to the fact that the revenue amount depended on the size of the population. The male between twelve and sixteen years, were undergo a training and known as chengra Paik<sup>7</sup>. To meet the demand of the state and to ensure the exacting of service from each and every able bodied people Momai Tamuli Barbarua resettled the old villages by breaking the big families and made it sure that every Paik would render service to the state. Four Paiks called as got was formed and they rendered service to the state in rotation i.e. one paik was to serve for a period of three months in a year during the monarchy. A number of got formed a Khel for a particular kind of work for the state. In times of peace the paiks were the labourers doing all productive works and in times of war they were the soldiers. On the basis of their actual roles, they divided into two classes namely-Kanri-the paik and Chamua-the apaikans<sup>8</sup>. To look after the paiks officials were created over twenty number of paiks to number of six thousand and more. Moreover, the paiks could demand for the change or replacement of their officers. A paik was allotted two puras of cultivable land for which no cash revenue was charged<sup>9</sup>. The land was neither hereditary nor transferrable and in fact the land belonged to the khel and allotted only by that particular community.

The Paik system was a very effective system for the state as it ensured the service of the every individual. The system provided equal shares of work and equal remuneration to the Paiks. There prevailed a strong bonding and a sense of responsibility among the paiks. The system supported a socialist view in terms of distribution of the land and also a kind of democracy by allowing them to act against incapable officials. The role of obstruction to the possible growth of the guild system and the trade, developing a class struggle within the system and fixation of a particular work for a particular khel were seemed to be some demerits of the Paik system. From the study, the competency of Momai Tamuli Barbarua in the management of the human resource can be assessed. Some of the basic elements of human resource management, such as the strategic

*Author: Asstt. Professor, Deptt of History, Lakhimpur Girls' College, North Lakhimpur, India. e-mail: npanging5@gmail.com*



planning, the organization of the skilled workers, developing a better environment among the workers, responsibility of the individuals of a group towards each other and the most important, the maximum utilization of the manpower for the parent body etc. were seen in the paik system and thus make it a relevant topic of study.

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## The Contemporary Yemen Unity (1990-2019) the Foregrounds and Aftermaths, (Historical Perspective)

By Dr. Mahmmoud Al-Jbarat

*Al-Balqa Applied University*

**Abstract-** The Yemen Unity has always been and will remain a vital and crucial issue for Yemen, the Yemeni people, and the Arabian Peninsula's present and future generations. It corresponds to its entities political future, the Arabian Peninsula's strategic position, wealth, regional and international role, the effects of such unity "or division" upon the region's peoples and the overall reflection on the problems and risks which threaten the Arab World and, as a consequence, the region, and the world as a whole.

This study tries, in the light of such importance, to present an objective summary over the development of this unity, indicating the contributing factors and the division reasons through a historical perspective which highlights the events and tries to submit an analysis over the modern Yemeni Unity path which constitutes a point of concern for the contemporary Arab thought.

The study hypothesizes that the Riyadh Agreement has constituted a turning point and focalization climax of the regional parties' attitude towards the Yemeni unity and that the development of subsequent international approaches, in this concern, will drastically affect the Yemeni future and unity.

**Keywords:** *the yemen contemporary history, yemen unity, yemen crisis.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Even though Yemen has always been one and the undivided territorial, geographic, cultural, and civilizational unit, its political unity, as one unified central state was successful only in two relatively long periods, the first was in the ancient ages during the Sabaean state age, between 9BC-6AC, while the second was realized during the Islamic ages at the era of Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him) the Kaliphs, Umayyad State and some periods of Abbasid state. The de-centralized model was the dominant one during Yemen's political history.

Yemen was, before and after these stages, divided into politically conflicted entities with overlapping control and sovereignty whereby the state control over Yemen's different territories increases or shrinks due to conflicting mini local states or greedy foreign states (Homerite Kingdom, Habshis, Persians, Ottomans, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the USA), whereas the Yemeni social and cultural structure has remained intact.

Yemen has been divided into two divides, given the political dismantling of the contemporary Arab history after the colonization, with two distinct societies about the social and economic structure, political thought development, awareness level, communication nature, internal political relations in each division and the external relations with the other part from one side and the regional and world community from another. The national state in both divided has not acknowledged this trans-political identity, and the Yemenis awareness of their unified cultural identity has remained intact.

When the Yemeni political merger became a unified state in the year (1990), the Arab world was facing political break up and division, which increased further during and after that unity, causing adverse effects upon each country's political and social stability, authority and sovereignty. Therefore, the advocates of (Pan-Arabism), continued to consider Yemen's unity a living model that can achieve comprehensive Arab unification, from one part, and as a hope to preserve, maintain, and repeat it successfully from another.

This research paper tries to discuss the foregrounds of Yemen's modern unity, the achievement manner, what are its instruments, necessities, and success factors on different political, social, and economic levels, and the effect of the unified state's institutions and structures performance, with an attempt to answer some questions, such as, among other things: Did the unity state achieve sustainable political stability, social and economic development?

Did the unity state contribute to a fair distribution of the development gains? How the unity state utilized both divisions' economic and social factors of growth and what are the benefits obtained under the unity and hopes which the unity state didn't realize?

The paper also reviews the role played by the Yemeni political parties towards the unity or the call for secession, the democratic process at the unity state, and whether the Yemeni governments were legitimate or if the state could override the merged unity's obstacles, such as inter- ethnic conflict and sectarianism, corruption, personal aspirations and influence centers conflict. It also discusses the role and attitude of the regional and international powers towards this unity in its different stages.

**Author:** Associated Professor of Modern and Contemporary History, Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan. e-mail: aljbarat@bau.edu.jo

Furthermore, it reviews the contemporary Yemeni crisis (2011-2019) and its effects upon the unity state, the current challenges facing Yemen's unification and the potential aftermaths under the current conditions in the country and the region and the factors affecting the modern unity, especially the regional and international attitude, political merger question and who currently control the deep state in Yemen.

This paper is an attempt to put forward an objective concise over the development of this unity, indicating the factors which contributed to its creation and the division reasons from a historical perspective, which analyses the events and tries to present an analysis about the modern unity of Yemen which constitutes an ongoing concern for the modern Arab thought.

Yemen has passed over short or medium periods whereby, it was ruled by more than one political system and subjected to more than one political system at a time.

The political systems have, for ages, been trying to control the whole or parts of Yemen, in contrast, sometimes, the central state of Yemen tries to control areas outside the Yemeni territories, as was the case during the Sabaean and Homelite dynasties. Many conflicting states or emirates have also tried to control Yemen's controversial areas, as was the case during the era of Ma'een, Kotban, Hadramaut, and Osan.

## II. YEMEN DURING CENTRAL ISLAMIC STATE

Yemen's unity was dismantled during Habshis rule when they entered the state in the year (525) than during Persian Rule, in contrast it unified during Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him) era and the Caliphs (620-661) as it affiliated to the Islamic State Capital, Al-Madina Al-Monawara, then Damascus, capital of Umayyad State (661-753) with some disturbances, instability and Yemeni opposition movements to the Umayyad State Authority. Then it affiliated to Baghdad, capital of Abbasid State, until the year (819) when Caliph Al-Mamoun took power, as Mohammad Bin Abdullah Bin Zeyad established an independent emirate in Yemen, which extended from Hili Bin Yakob City (South of Konfidha on Tahama Beach) to the north until Aden, Hadramaut, Al-Shahar and Al-Mohra to the south, then Bin Zeyad chose Zabid as capital. Sa'dah was not under the state's control, in contrast, Sana' became the capital for the first Zaidi State during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century after secession from Abbasid State and became under the influence of Imam Al-Hadi since the year (897). Al-Safar Hawali clan has, since the year (872) and for more than a century and a half, controlled an area situated between Sa'dah and Al-Jind, with extensions or shrinks, according to their power or opponents power, in contrast, Ali Bin Al-Fadhl Al-Qormiti

controlled Sana' until the year (915). The conflicts have continued between Al-Jafar, Zaidi emirate, and advocates of Ismaili doctrine, without unified or fixed boundaries among such mini-states and emirates. Different mini-states and emirates came into existence, such as (Al-Najah in Tohama region 11013-1661) and Al-Salihi State (1038- 1138), which controlled the whole of Yemen until the Hejaz region. Yemen has partitioned again between Zaidi Imamate at Sa'dah area, Al-Hatem Al-Hamadani in Sana', Al-Zorei in Aden, Al-Mahdi Emirate in Tohama and Al-Wahas north of Tohama. Amid such partition and conflicting local mini-states, the Ayyubid entered to govern Yemen for half a century (1174-1229). The controlled nearly the whole country, except for some areas of Al-Zarieia State. However, some of their representatives fought each other and became loyal to Imam Abdallah Bin Hamza Al-Zaidi in Sa'adah. Then the Imam subsequently controlled Sana' in (1214), whereas the last Ayyubi ruler (Nouraldin Omar Bin Rasol) established the Rasulid State, independently from the Ayyubi. His control extended from the Hejaz region to Hadramaut in (1250). Yemen has witnessed a scientific, literary, and architectural prosperity period, supported by its unity and stability during the Ayyubi and Rasulid eras for two and a quarter centuries until the year (1443).

## III. THE YEMENI MINI STATES

The Tahirid State, with its capital Al-Miqrannah, then Rada'a and Sana' was reinforced when the Rasulid State became weak, so it extended north as from (1454) to Ta'ez, then Dhamar, Tohama, Sana' and controlled Hashid Land. Its influence extended to Yemeni territory in (1506). However, Mamluks control over Kamran, Zabid, Ta'ez, and Sana' has eliminated the Tahirid rule over Yemen in (1517), so, Yemen became under the power of Mamluks, Imam Sharafudhin Al-Zaidi and his son Al-Motaher in the north, as they chased the Tahririds until Area, then they resisted Mamluks and Ottomans.

No Yemeni Sunni Muslim has ruled North Yemen or any part thereof since that time. Also, Sana' wasn't a Sunni Capital for Yemen until the revolution (1962) (Marmia, January 2008, page 3).

Also, no Zaidi Shiite Imam has unified the whole of Yemen in one centralized state, as they controlled only the north since Imam Al-Hadi era in (897) until Imam Al-Motawakel Ismail (1644-1676) the latter extended his rule to south Yemen and controlled Hadramout, while his Al-Qasem successors partially ruled some areas in the south and north Yemen. The Zaidi area's unity was disputed several times because of the Imams' conflicts over religious ruling inside the Alawi house and among the Imams and their opponents in other Yemeni mini-states and emirates, thus leading to a state of instability.

#### IV. THE OTTOMANS, HEIRS OF ISLAMIC CENTRAL STATE

The Ottomans have ruled Yemen in two eras, the second began in (1869) when the northern province became part of the Ottoman State, in contrast Britain has controlled Aden since (1839), and continued and reinforced its control with the Yemeni coast sultanates until the end of World War (1). The Zaidi Imams continued to control north Yemen due to the political and military attitude differences between both parties, during the war, as Britain was with the allied forces, in contrast Imam Ali remained loyal to the Ottoman State since their Da'an accord in (1911) till the end of World War (1), as he managed to establish Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen. He continued to rule north Yemen and tried to expand southwards and westward, but he was opposed by Britain, Al-Idrisi and the Saudis. Britain continuously confirmed that it didn't mind to sharing Arabian peninsula territories with France and Italy if they acknowledge its influence and special status in the Arabian peninsula (Fisher, July 1997).

The conflict between Zaidi imamate and Al-Idrisi from one part and Saudi Arabia and Zaidi Imamate from another continued until Al-Idrisi controlled Tihamah and Yemen marked its boundaries with Saudi Arabia through the Jeddah convention in (1934) to ease the tension between both countries. Saudi Arabia, which adopts the Hanbali Sunni doctrine concluded a close alliance with the Zaidi Shiite imamate, as it supported Imam Zaidi at times of danger, especially during the coup attempt against Imam Yahia in (1948) and a coup attempt against his successor Imam Ahmad in (1955) and (1962) revolution against Imam Al-Bader.

#### V. THE YEMENI ARAB REPUBLIC

The Zaidi imamate came to an end in north Yemen with the success of the (1962) revolution, so the Zaidi doctrine lost its institutional framework, some Zaidis embraced the Sunni belief and worked upon Islamic jurisprudence heritage, while few others tried to cut their relations with the Zaidi identity (Berk, January 2008, P. 192).

Six years later, Britain ended its control over south Yemen, at the same time the discrepancies remained apparent between both divides, as the political power in the north was individual, theocratic, Zaidi Shiite doctrine and tribal, with (141) tribes, the most distinguished of which was Hashid and Bakil tribes in north Yemen, with (40) tribes of which adhering to the Zaidi doctrine and living in the heights, in contrast, the Sunni Shafi'i doctrine is dominant in (27) tribes in Tihamah. The closed social attitude is a characteristic of the Yemeni tribes (Jirasimov, 1982, P. 30) but they hinder modernization and development and live in an agricultural and pastoral society with a primitive

economic structure. South Yemen was ruled by political parties with lesser tribal influence as a social system and a more developed economy than to the north.

The discrepancy remained apparent between the political systems of both divides. In the north, which was recognized by Saudi Arabia, the political tendency was favoring and generally detente to the west economically, especially to the Federal Republic of Germany. At the same time, the foreign investments were also welcome, whereas the system in the south followed the scientific socialism, the first of its kind in the Arab world, liaised with the eastern camp, cut its relation with the western powers and nationalized the public projects. The doubts in both systems have led to mutual polarization of the other divide's opposition forces.

The interaction models in both divides after Yemen's independence have focused on several forms, beginning with armed conflicts, then an accord and a rapprochement, freezing and armed clashes again, then returning to discussion, and meeting.

Each party alleges that the armed conflict was due to the other party's greed in some of its territory, so, north Yemen has, after the 1962 revolution, become an axle for political contradiction in the Arab peninsula (Haliday, 2008, P. 133).

The first unity accord between both divisions took place in Ta'izz on 25 and 26/11/1970, whereby they concluded a federal union. However, armed clashes erupted between both divides in February (1972) over Harib (90 Km South East of Ma'rib). North Yemen called for the intervention of the Arab League, whereas the south considered it as Arabization and Globalization of the conflict.

It also accused the north of being a follower of colonization when the US secretary of State (William Rogers) paid a visit to the region.

The Arab reclamation committee, established by the Arab League in October (1972) recommended to implementing the union agreement, which included forming a unified political organization, consisting of the categories elected by the people, which is the stockholder of the revolution to work against backwardness and heritage of imamate and colonial eras (Abu Taleb, January, 1994, P. 84).

I noticed that this accord tried to merge both divides demands in a fragile conciliatory text, to the effect that Islam is the state's religion and the source for legislation and to endeavor to achieve socialism based upon Islamic Arab heritage.

The relations normalized between both divides despite opposition by several organizations that abstained from supporting the accord. The unity talks continued until the north allegation following the assassination of one of its tribal leaders (Sheikh Mohammad Ali Othman) was assassinated in Ta'izz on 03/05/1974 so the negotiations came to a halt. The north had the tendency to achieve unity by force. Still the



corrective movement, led by lieutenant colonel Ibrahim Al-Hamdi, contributed to the détente of the relations with the south, in addition to many other developments, such as the attitude of President Salim Rabie Ali (1935-26/6/1978) when he called the national leaders to achieve the unity, let alone Israel's ambitions of Bab el Mandab strait. Therefore, both presidents Ibrahim Al-Hamdi and Salem Rabie Ali met in a summit meeting and agreed to form a joint council to follow up the work of the different joint committees at various fields, coordinate the foreign policy and coordinate the cooperation in the different industrial and agricultural development fields. However, Al-Hamdi's assassination, one day before heading to Aden, delayed the unity project.

President Mohammad Hussein Al-Ghashmi (1941-24/06/1978) assumed power in South Yemen for (9) months, but he fell victim to an assassination attempt, so, a conflict appeared to surface between the moderate wing, led by Salim Rabie Ali, and the extremist one, led by Abdelfattah Ismail (1939-13/01/1986), so the latter sentenced the former to death in February (1978). Then, the armed conflict escalated in the south, and the previous differences hindered a rapprochement between both divides due to an armed conflict between them.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia didn't trust the rapprochement and unity of both divides, as it supplied the north with weapons to face the south, upon demand by the United States and was observing the north forces which expressed their dissatisfaction about this matter (Kotsinoveski, January, 2008, P. 79).

The unity projects during the years (1972-1979) have focused on the political and constitutional framework, then the social aspects (Abu Taleb, January 1994, P. 116).

## VI. UNITY DURING PRESIDENT ALI ABDALLAH SALEH ERA

The Iranian revolution in early (1979) and its effects on the Arab political system and US interests in the region, as it lost its most important base in the Middle East to protect its interest in the Arabian peninsula, has contributed to reconsider the region's issues, including the Yemeni unification, regionally and internationally, so the unity hastened.

On 30/03/1979, President Saleh and President Abdelfattah Ismail signed the Kuwait convention, which asserted the Cairo agreement in (1972), the Tripoli declaration, and practical and constitutional steps to declare the unity state constitution within (6) months.

Then, on 13/06/1980, President Saleh signed an agreement with President Ali Nasser Mohammad, to cooperate to achieve security and stability, return of Yemeni citizens to their houses, abstaining from supporting any aggressive activity, re-positioning of the

armed forces, and putting a plan to defend the Yemeni territory. A periodical meeting took place between both Presidents, followed by a summit meeting in Kuwait on 23/09/1981 to solve the military confrontation between the national front forces, which oppose the north divide and supported by the south to liquidate the differences between them.

Then Sana's agreement occurred on 03/12/1981. Both sides agreed to form unity bodies, such as the Yemeni Council, which includes the president of both divides, a secretariat for the council, and a ministerial committee. Then, an accord at the end of (1981) has put forward a merger constitution draft. Then the United Yemen Republic was declared in Aden in early (1982) as being a socialist state which adopts Islam as an official religion.

The year (1983) has witnessed the signature of many accords, which reached their climax by holding a session for the superior Yemeni Council in Sana' to achieve the constitution, with an accord over the unity steps. Unified pedagogic curricula were agreed upon by both divides in early (1984). The superior Yemeni Council continued to hold periodical meetings each (6) months. During the summit meetings in Aden and Ta'izz in (1985) the key issue facing the unity was dealt with, i.e., the oil investment region in Ma'rib and Shabwah, without Arab mediation.

However, the bloody events in Aden early (1986) terminated the era of President Ali Nasser Mohammad. In an attempt to contain the consequences, a summit meeting took place between President Saleh and President Ali Salem Al-Beidh (1939-) In May (1988) they reached an accord to excavate oil. After oil discovery, it seemed that Yemen would no longer depend upon the Saudi financial support and to begin to play a confirmed role in the region. (Gause III, 1988).

The unity talks resumed among pressing internal and international conditions on both North South Yemen. (Rojeh, January, 2008, P. 123- 158). Transportation between both divides became easier as both ruling parties agreed to continue their works with acknowledgement of the political multi-party system. Most Yemeni cities witnessed marches to demand unity. So, the President of both divides responded during a summit meeting in Aden on 30/11/1989 by agreeing to acknowledge the constitution project, submit it to the legislative power, make a popular referendum and settle the unity declaration on 22/05/1990, without making a popular referendum during the transitional period. These steps occurred after summit meetings between President Saleh, who is president of the Yemeni Arab Republic, and General Secretary of the Yemeni socialist party, Ali Salem Al-Beidh, President of the Popular Democratic Republic of Yemen, so that unity dream became a reality.

Both systems constitution confirmed the belief and necessity of the unity, but there were differences of how to materialize it despite the insistence not to abandon. The achievements are already realized by each divide, given the heritage of past partition and armed conflicts. The unity state, with its rising multi political system, even "authoritarian" (Phillips 2007, P. 5) elected parliament, free press, and population, the biggest in Arabian Peninsula, has constituted a pioneering attempt in the region, so it may have disturbed the regional countries which adopt the heritage and theocratic system and which disregard the democracy and multi-party system.

With the establishment of the Sunni reformist movement, backed by Saudi Arabia, the activity of the Yemeni Congregation for reform party under the unity state and the creation, in a tolerant political environment, of a competing current which reaffirmed the Zaidi Shiite identity, the political merger process was violently shaken less than (4) years after the eruption of a conflict between categories having acquired and historically inherent political powers and presence of secessionist political and social forces (Al-Sweidi 1995, P. 10). The system was merged but not coherent and that the Yemenis in the south initially thought that they are equal partners, but later discovered the contrary, as it became evident to them that the people in the north are a closed tribal institution.

The unity state suffered from backwardness, tribalism, sectarianism, social and economic differences, and religious extremism. These, along with the aftermath of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Gulf War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, have led to a civil war in Yemen in (1994) (Hidson, 1995, P. 21- 37).

The southern elite endeavored to change the 22<sup>nd</sup> May unity accord text through the pledge and accord document, signed in the Jordanian Capital, Amman, in February (1994). It included dividing the state into new administrative units, granting them powers in the form of the autonomous region and the holding of a federal system in Yemen to recognize the political and social actors of a peaceful revolution within a political contract logic, never seen in Arabia before (Rojeh, January 2008, P. 146-147) in addition to amending the executive authority's missions and powers and other articles to lessen the centralism and northern domination. However, it later became evident that it dealt with the unity state crisis by balancing two projects, i.e., the majority democracy project, adopted by the north, and the conciliatory democracy project, based upon multiparty system and power-sharing, adopted by the south to build a merger unity state (Al-Sharjubi, July 2011).

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia supported the Vice President (Al-Beidh) about the independence of the south and the possibility to cancel the unity. It also exploited the circumstances to sign an agreement to

extend the Saudi oil pipeline through Hadramaut. However, Al-Beidh's defeat has made the Saudi support vanishing, given the international community's unanimous attitude for Yemen's unity (Kotsinoveski, January 2008, P. 82-83).

## VII. THE YEMENI UNITY PATH AFTER (1994) WAR

After the (1994) war defeat of the socialist party, which represented the south divide in the political formula after the unity, President Saleh regime began to practice the power alone all over Yemen and began to rule the south within arrangements which he carefully put to allow him to control the south directly and prevent any future secessionist movement. The political and security institutions in the south were dismantled, upon these arrangements and affiliated to the north divide. Some personnel belonging to these institutions, who accepted to continue to work in northern ones, were appointed, while others retired or became unemployed.

On the political level, President Saleh appointed some of his southern allies, especially previous followers of President Ali Nasser Mohammad, in limited sovereign positions to show, through them, the southerners' representation in the state. So they inherited governmental posts, granted to the southerners after the unity. However, they didn't enjoy the same powers as their predecessors. The southerner officials after the unification and even after the (1994) war were considering themselves as partners in the power. In contrast, the new followers were subject to President Saleh's instructions and indebted to him for these posts, with limited authorities. The post of Vice President, granted by Saleh to Adrabuh Mansour Hadi, was not but a formal one practically because he didn't have significant authorities in the state when he assumed power until the revolution erupted against Saleh.

The (1994) war and its aftermath upon the political balance have led the Yemeni unity to liaise with the Northern Central State. This was followed by a delay of holding the local elections and a delay of its law until the year (2000). Also, the decisions and recommendations of the four annual conferences of the local councils remained ineffective, as the General People's Congress, the ruling party of the north, took three-quarters of the parliament seats in (2003). So this has deepened the power's centrality in favor of the north and impeded a viable political multi-party system in the north and south, as President Saleh increased his influence and that of his followers through the Shura Council, the upper house of parliament, which became cooperation, polarization and recruitment instrument for the north politicians and anti-socialist party elite in the south. As some south leaders kept their influence in the unity state, the north leaders continued to assume the higher posts (Glosemayer, January 2008, P. 115-117) so

the southerners became desperate for this unity and demanded self-determination and abolition of the unification (Al-Maktary, P. 38) then the peaceful southern Hirak (Movement) which calls for secession have appeared in (2007).

The southern governorates came under direct central rule of the northerners or Saleh advocate southerners. When Hirak appeared, President Saleh tried to alleviate the centralism in the southern regions, through granting an increasing number of southerners administrative posts in these governorates, under the pretext of expanding the autonomous rule, so, all governors in the south were southerners.

Furthermore, an increasing number of southern armed forces personnel, who were marginalized after the (1994) war, were affiliated with the state's military and security apparatus. Also some southerners were granted some political posts in the government and state intuitions.

In return, President Saleh confronted the southern movement (Hirak) by using the security and military forces, he arrested many of its leaders and silenced the demonstrations organized by Hirak to contain this secessionist movement. However, these means were not enough to stop the Hirak activity.

The political crisis escalated in (2009) when the opposition (Joint Meeting) parties adopted a political view that the dilemma in Yemen is due to the "individual, family ruling and fanatic centralism" (Al-Maktary, P. 39), so there was monopoly to the authority and wealth. Therefore it is necessary to change the state to become a federal union and to transfer the power peacefully. The economic conditions have deteriorated, followed by the Yemeni young people's revolution during the "Arab Spring", as they demanded President Saleh to give up the power in (2011). However, he confirmed to them that he was the unity maker, protector, and its safety valve.

Some independent revolutionary young people demanded to change the state to become a federal state. In contrast, the UN Security Council resolution No. (2014) for the year (2011) confirmed the integrity of the Yemeni territory. The Gulf initiative has also confirmed this unity, adding that among the missions of reconciliatory President (Abdrabouh Mansour Hadi) (1945-) and the Government of National Accord is the issue of the state and political system structure. So the matter came to light again at the national dialogue conference.

## VIII. PRESIDENT HADI'S EFFECT UPON THE UNITY

The southern political components interact with the youth revolution in February (2011) was limited, while southern activists held a conference in Cairo in November (2011) during which they demanded the right of self-determination for the south and to reformulate

the unity on a form of a federal with two regions for (5) years, after which referendum shall be take place for the southerners to determine their future.

Therefore the south obtained half number of members of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, which issued its outcome, through unanimously approved decisions in favor of the multi-province decentralized state with full power autonomous rule in July (2013). However, the southern movement (Hirak) demanded a federal state after a transitional period whereby the south population shall determine their national future, identity and their country.

The National Dialogue Conference couldn't determine the number of the federal state regions. So, authorized by the Conference, President Hadi formed an ad hoc committee which issued its decision two weeks late in Feb. (2014) to divide Yemen, into (6) regions. The regions were different about the population, area, and resources, so the socialist party from the south and Shiite Zaidi Ansar Allah (The Houthis) from the north have opposed such division.

The draft of Yemeni constitution project confirmed the form of Yemen State on 15/01/2015 in Article (1) as follows "The federal Republic of Yemen is a federal, civil and democratic state and the Presidential System, is composed of a President and Vice President, elected in one list for (5) years, provided that they should not originate from one region, with a federal government and legislative power of two councils, the parliament, consisted of (260) members and the federal council, consisted of (84) members, with each region being represented by (12) elected members according to the relative list system.

Many parties, including President Saleh, saw President Hadi, from Abyan in the south, as the model person to succeed President Saleh upon the Gulf initiative, because he is the Vice President and affiliates to the ruling General People's Congress Party in the north. Some have considered that Hadi is appropriate to run the political dialogue stipulated in the Gulf initiative, because Hadi, who came from outside the traditional influence and force centers that ruled Yemen, is most appropriate for this mission, as he didn't show any political aspiration.

Many people, especially those who participated in the revolution against President Saleh, thought that the reason for the secessionist calls was mismanagement and corruption of the Saleh regime and that Saleh exit and the arrival of a president from the south would lessen the southerners sense of injustice and marginalization, so the secessionist trend would decline when a president from the south assumes the power.

The most significant impact after Hadi's assumption to power was to work to change the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May unity formula, so he began to implement this gradually and indirectly after becoming President, under

the pretext of reform and through the national dialogue conference. As President Hadi was from the south, he shares the southern elite of being minority after the unity due to the difference of population number in favor of the northerners with a ratio of nearly (1:5), so this would grant the northerners permanent control of power and render the southerners as a minority, as per the merger unity formula of (1990) which didn't give the southern governorates any special status.

With Hadi's arrival to power, the southerners, especially the socialist party leaders, planned to change the unity formula through the national dialogue conference, which was the appropriate milieu to pass a new formulation. The southerners have also benefited from Saleh rule system divisions due to the revolution against his regime in (2011), mostly formed by northern forces, including the army leaders, tribe leaders, religious people, business people and heads of the bureaucratic system.

The southerners, aided by President Hadi, worked so that President Saleh's rule system would remain in a state of division and conflict, and prevent any reconciliation with each other.

Hadi deviated from the conciliatory President formula, as stipulated at the Gulf initiative, and began to conclude alliances with President Saleh's political opponents, including General Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar, Hashd tribe leaders, and the Islamic congregation for reform party to reinforce his political status and weaken previous President Saleh followers.

He alleviated the political and security restraints against the southern movement (Al-Hirak) activity and released its detainees, so the secessionists have increased their activity in the south, and the number of those supporting the secession has also increased in the south generally, as such calls were common in the main cities, especially Aden. The secessionists began to publish newspapers and created electronic sites to promote the secession and refuse the unity. These steps occurred within the frame of the (2011) revolution under the pretext of alleviating injustice against the southerners to assimilate them in the Yemeni State.

President Hadi's aim was to promote the secessionist movement in the south to press the Saleh rule system, the northerners in general, and the international community, which was supervising Yemen's political transfer process to accept to amend the 22<sup>nd</sup> May unity formula between two options, either secession or federation. This matter has led the national dialogue conference to pass a proposal whereby the southerners would obtain half of participants in the conference, to consider the southern issue as the main one before the dialogue and to promote federalism as a solution to Yemen's problems.

President Hadi has exploited the protests in the south to reinforce his political status and created southern entities that support him under the name of the

movement (Al-Hirak) under the pretext of weakening the secessionists's power. He also appointed southerners who support him, in key positions and posts, especially in the army and security, under the pretext of assimilating the southerners and make them nearer to the federal solution.

President Hadi also strengthened the Houthis in the north to weaken the Saleh rule system and depend upon them as a northern ally. On the political level, the Houthis were granted several representatives at the dialogue conference, than their political size. He also aided them to extend, on a military and political level, outside their control areas of Sa'dah Governorate. Hadi facilitated Houthis control over Amran Governorate and extended to Sana'.

It seems that the Houthis, who allied with the southerner secessionists, have deepened the intensity of sectarian conflict and civil war in Yemen (Al-Khadri, Jan. 2014).

## IX. THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE CONFERENCE AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE UNITY

The Gulf initiative stipulated a national dialogue that includes all Yemeni political powers to solve the problems that led to the revolution against president Saleh's regime. As preparations for the conference intensified, the allegedly southern matter and Sa'dah issue were inserted at the top issues to be discussed by the transitional President Hadi, the UN delegate Jamal Bin Amr and a big part of what is called the revolution forces, at the top of which was the socialist party, defeated during (1994) war, they claimed that solving the southern issue was the key to solve the other problems of Yemen and that no solution would succeed until the federal system becomes a reality in the country.

The main aim of the national dialogue was to adopt the federal system, under the pretext of dismantling the rule system, which was dominating the power during President Saleh's rule. The conflict has continued inside the conference over the form and nature of such federation about to the number of regions and the south status in the federal state. President Hadi and his followers present at the conference had the role in managing the dialogue.

During the conference sessions, the federation became a focal point within two trends; the first calls for a state formed of two regions, northern and southern, as this way expressed by the socialist party and head of the (Al-Hirak) Mohammad Ali Ahmad- The 2<sup>nd</sup> trend was to adopt federation based upon a several regions, presented by the other components, at the top of which was the congregation for reform party and the people's congress party.

Seeking to settle the conflict for his favor, President Hadi decided to expel the head of the Al-Hirak component and the other members who supported him



and replaced them with his followers. The number of regions was postponed and entrusted to an ad hoc committee formed by him after the end of the conference. The federation was approved of (6) provinces, two of which are in the south and the other four in the north.

The conference also adopted a document, in addition to the federation, submitted by UN envoy Jamal Bin Amr over the southern issue, including special privileges to the southerners in the state, the most important of which was granting them half of the political posts in the federal authority, within the three powers, the executive, legislative and judiciary and the right to annul any constitutional or legal amendments touching the "south higher interests".

Despite all these privileges granted to the southerners, they were not generally welcome in the south. They were refused by those calling for total secession and those calling for a federation of two regions. The result was that the dialogue conference did little to change the general trend in the south.

#### X. SANA' FALL AT THE HAND OF THE HOUTHIS AND ITS REFLECTION UPON THE UNITY

The political and military developments increased soon after the dialogue conference, as the Houthis refused to divide the state into (6) regions. So, the conflict escalated between the Houthis, secretly, allied with the previous President Saleh and the conciliatory political authority, represented by President Hadi and his group.

The Houthis managed to extend beyond their normal influence area in Sa'dah Governorate, until they besieged the capital Sana' and occupied it on 21/09/2014. They succeeded, through secret alliances and understandings with more than one party, some of which linked to the left movements, such as the socialist party and President Hadi, who supported the Houthis to deviate the state institutions, especially the army, to achieve military victories over their opponents, mostly from the congregation for reform party, with its military and tribal wings (Al- Jbarat, 2017).

Hadi's position to support the Houthis came out of his desire to consolidate his power and implement his aim to dismantle President Saleh's rule system. So, President Hadi's interests and goals were consistent with those of the Houthis when the latter controlled Sana' and most North regions. Many southerners thought that the Houthis would be satisfied with the north to deal with them differently, as previously stated. The Houthis attitude regarding the unity and southern issue, before controlling Sana' was intentionally ambiguous, as they used to talk about the injustice of the southerners and their right to resist it and that they support them to achieve their interests. There are also other attitudes,

which gave a hint to the southerners that the Houthis are different from President Saleh's rule system. The Iranian influence was a guarantee to the southerners and their interests. They were the supporters of the separatist southerners and supporters of the Houthis in the north (Al-Jbarat, 2017).

The Houthis, however, gave up their ambiguous promises to the southerners, for many reasons, moved their armed forces and controlled Aden. President Hadi was hiding, there so he fled once again to Sultanate of Oman. After that, the regional powers, especially Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates formed the Arab Alliance to support the legitimate Yemeni authority, represented by President Hadi to counter the Zaidi Shiite Houthis, contrary to the Previous Saudi attitude which supported the Zaidi imamate and its political system in its capital Sana' and Ta'izz, under the pretext that Saudi Arabia was confronting another regional power, i.e., Iran. The relation between the Houthis and southerners reached new era and the Yemeni unity has entered to a new path.

#### XI. THE WAR CONSEQUENCES OVER YEMENI UNITY

The southerners in general and the secessionists in particular, have viewed the foreign military intervention of the Arab Alliance, which began on 26/03/2015, as a golden opportunity to achieve their aspiration of independence and to get rid of the north domination. In this regard, President Hadi's goals were consistent with those of the separatist southerners to exploit the war to eliminate Houthis security and military presence in the south, so the "South Liberation" has become a priority in the military operations. The justification was pushing the Houthis out of the south as the first necessary step to defeat and eliminate them, given that the south, and Aden in particular, would become a center for Yemeni State institutions and to launch the operations to hit the Houthis in the other regions.

Therefore, the air force and military support by the Arab Alliance to the southerners, was used to hit the Yemeni armed forces and security institutions, as being pro-Houthis and pro-previous President Saleh. There were no plans to assimilate or merge these forces to support President Hadi, as a defender of the legitimacy to empty the south from any military presence of the northern Houthis this time.

The southern resistance and national army were established and supported during the war, mostly southerners. The first beneficiary was the southern forces, which demand secession, as they set up a nucleus army, security and administrative institutions, supported by the Arab Alliance countries, especially the UAE, which took charge of the southern areas and formed military and security units under its command,



away from President Hadi legitimate power and his Government.

When the Houthi and Saleh forces retreated out of the south, President Hadi and his southern political opponents competed to control the southern areas. President Hadi began to form Presidential protection brigades, led by his son and the security force (Previously the central security), as most of them were from Abyan, where Hadi was born, and Shabwah, which supports him. His opponents have, with UAE support, formed military brigades, mostly organized from Lahij and Al-Dhale Governorates.

President Hadi and his opponents have, after the 1<sup>st</sup> stage of the south liberation, attempted to conclude an understanding to govern these areas, so he appointed the separatist leaders in administrative and political posts in the south and legitimate government. However, the conflict escalated between them, so he expelled them, and they declared to form the "Southern transitional council", which demands south secession, with support from UAE. So, a new state of conflicts and competition occurred between Hadi and his opponents, the most dangerous of which was the military clash between both sides at the end of Jan. (2018), which resulted in defeating Hadi's forces, as his opponents controlled most of Aden areas.

The Saudi and UAE's regional role has been prevented by public separatist steps in Yemen to keep President Hadi's legitimate power and their legitimate intervention in Yemen.

## XII. SOUTHERN ELITE'S ATTITUDES OF THE UNITY

### *Current demanding dissociation*

This current was formed during the (1994) war when the General Secretary of the socialist party and ex-vice President Ali Salem Al-Beidh called for south secession and reviving the previous southern state under the pretext that the north didn't adhere to the accord of the unity state.

After the southerners' defeat in the war, the public secession calls had regressed until the year (2007) when the Hirak appeared with legal demands peacefully. In (2009) President Al-Beidh demanded disassociation, so this current activity increased in the southern areas, despite security and military harassment by President Saleh.

This influence of the prevailing currents, supported by Iran and tolerated by President Hadi Government had increased when Saleh abandoned the power-After the (2015) war, they became part of the military and political resistance against the Houthis and President Saleh in the south, so the allied forces aided them with Houthis defeat. As they withdrew out of the southern areas, these current supporters became the main political and armed force in the south, especially

Aden and adjacent governorates because most security and military forces which controlled these areas belong to the current supporters.

When President Hadi expelled their leaders from the governmental posts, they formed the (southern transitional council) with an authorization through a demonstration in Aden city on 04/05/2017. The foundation statement mentioned the council's goals and programs, i.e., the disassociation and to return the status quo as before the unity.

Aden ex-governor Eidroos Al-Zobaidi led this current, a southerner military leader who militarily resisted President Saleh under President Al-Beidh's leadership. Central and local bodies were formed for the transitional council in all southern governorates, without directly assuming the power in the name of the council in these governorates.

The UAE has supported the council locally and externally and financed its activities and military forces. However, it didn't announce the south secession or establishment of an alternative power other than President Hadi, even though, it practically doesn't recognize the state legitimacy, Presided by Hadi, and calls it the Yemeni occupation state. It also refuses to raise its flag in the southern governorates and uses that of the Previous State before the unity.

It supports Hasan Ahmad Baoom group, a struggler from south Yemen who affiliated to the Pro-Arab front, leader of Al-Mukalla revolution against the unity and supported by Iran and some southern entities representing the southern movement (Al-Hirak), including those close to or aided by President Hadi.

## XIII. PEOPLE DEMANDING FEDERATION OF TWO REGIONS

The most important of those calling for such demand is the Cairo conference group, held in Nov. (2011), as it announced its claim of a federal state with two regions for a maximum period of (5) years, a referendum would be a solution for the southerners to determine their destiny, either unity or secession. This current's leader is Ali Naser Mohammad, the ex-south Yemen President and Haider Abu Bakr Al- Attas, first Prime Minister of the unity government. Similar demands were raised by the socialist party and southern Hirak at the national dialogue conferences.

## XIV. PEOPLE DEMANDING FEDERATION OF A NUMBER OF REGIONS

President Hadi announced that Yemen is a federal state of (6) regions, as this was the nearest formula to his attitudes and that of some other political parties, especially the congregation for reform party and some General People's congress wings, as they opposed the idea of a two- region federation, which they believe would lead to secession. They proposed to

divide the south into the eastern and western regions, but this didn't obtain approval. The 6 –region idea was taken for granted, according to President Hadi, there was an attempt was made to impose it without making any constitutional or legal amendments.

## XV. UNITY AFTERMATH SCENARIOS

The Yemeni Republic has, as a state, become a failed and divided state, as the north western part is under the control of the Houthis who didn't obtain any formal recognition of their power or sovereignty, in contrast Saudi Arabia and UAE have practically become a trustee over Yemen's regions which are out of Houthis control, with authorization by President Hadi who couldn't establish any actual authority in these regions, or real and effective state institutions in the temporary capital, Aden.

Such matter would mean the absence of legitimate power in Yemen and a state of mutual dependency between President Hadi, Saudi Arabia and UAE to continue their influence in Yemen.

The war continuation in Yemen has become a real dilemma because the military force cannot settle it. The humanitarian and economic situation is fragile and human catastrophe, leading to sub-alliances and sub-identities, based upon different sects, tribal, sectarian, and fanatic grounds which threatened the unity state entity.

The Riyadh agreement in Nov.(2019) achieved two purposes firstly, stopping the military confrontations between the southern transitional council, which demands secession, supported by the UAE, and President Hadi Forces, as he represents the unity state legitimacy.

Secondly, calming the differences between Saudi Arabia, UAE, and their allies in Yemen to reproduce Saudi strategy in Yemen in such a manner as to contain the southern transitional council forces within the legitimate unity state forces (Ramadan, 27 No. 2020). According to these circumstances, the unity's future can only occur within the following hypothetical scenarios:

### a) *The first scenario: The secession*

To achieve such a scenario, two means should be available, firstly is the accord between the northern and southern parties to terminate the merger unity and return to the previous status quo. Legally, such arrangement requires changing or amending the current constitution to allow the ruling power to grant the southerners self-determination right. However, given Yemen's actual and unknown future, nobody can imagine such a thing to occur, so the secession through internal accord seems impossible.

Secondly, the secession could occur by force and imposing the fait accompli. This matter would require a southern force capable to confirm its control

over all southern areas or the least the strategic ones, with self-efforts and external support. Given Yemen's actual situation, no such a force exists, because the current separatists are scattered, cannot issue a decision on their own, and subject to foreign forces, particularly the UAE which can not sponsor or impose the separatist project by force, as such thing is contradictory with the international law which refuses the unilateral secession and violates Yemen-related UN security council resolutions which confirm Yemen's unity and integrity. Furthermore, the UAE can't do such a thing unless approved by Saudi Arabia as secession does not serve its interest, at least currently. A secessionist entity in the south contradicts its justification to intervene in Yemen and the authorization granted to it by the President of Yemen the Republic. This matter would also consolidate Houthis rule in the north, strengthen their position and increase many Yemenis support to them, especially in the north. They have long borders with Saudi Arabia and can not be controlled by the later whether in peace or war. So this scenario is difficult to materialize.

### b) *The Second scenario: Two-region federation*

This scenario requires conditions similar to the previous one. Brining the Yemeni state back to stability would require some quiet and stable period to agree upon constitutional amendments to allow Yemen's division and re-drawing of the unity state form. It would also require understandings among political players to affect them, and this is currently not possible, given that they entered into military conflict with its reflections upon the social reality. The Houthis, who control most Yemeni territories, are a political and sectarian organization that doesn't accept or believe in a political multi-system or participation in the democratic process (Al-Jbarat 2017).

### c) *The third scenario: Six-region federation*

This matter seems possible, according to many Yemenis, because it is an outcome of the national dialogue conference and became part of the constitution project, expected to be adopted. To achieve such a scenario, the Houthis should sustain heavy losses by a military force loyal to President Hadi, the initiator of such a project, then the constitution would be adopted through a referendum with local and presidential legislative elections as per the timetable put in the proposed constitution project.

Such condition is inexistent, given that most forces fighting the Houthis, in more than one front, use President Hadi as a legal umbrella for its action, In contrast, they don't follow him and not loyal to him, as there are military and Para-military forces belonging to parties, as it is the case for those fighting at Ma'rab and Al-Jouf front because they belong to the congregation for reform party, religious parties and terrorist organizations and the same can be said to the other areas.

A decisive victory over the Houthis, if achieved, would be made by force not belonging to President Hadi, meaning that he will not be able to have a political leadership or issue directions to serve his interests, especially about the 6-region project.

The other matter which would materialize such scenario is Houthis acceptance to govern Azal (Sana' and surrounding area) with amendments to such region's borders, then to enter into a geographic sharing process, whereby the congregation for reform party would obtain Saba' region (Ma'rab, Al-Jouf, Al-Beidha). In contrast, the southerner secessionists would gain the southern provinces. This matter means that Yemen may be become divided into several mini-states, with entities conflicting with each other, rather than establishing a federal state, as publicized by the pro-6 region federal state.

d) *The fourth scenario: The merger unity*

Even though such a scenario has no longer been on the table since the national dialogue conference and approval of the 6-region project, an analysis of the situation in Yemen indicates that it would not become stable and return to the unified central country unless through a central state capable of defeating the separatist forces, the Houthis and fundamental parties, such as the congregation for reform party, the Salafists, Al-Qaida etc., and to reproduce the unified Yemeni State.

To materialize such a scenario, the regional and international parties should change their policy in Yemen to reach reconciliation for a peaceful solution to support such project in the different fields, especially Yemen is witnessing a collapse in its structure, institutions, and control over the various territories for the benefit of tribal, sects or sectarian rebellions. It has lost sovereignty over its territory and struggles to obtain the life necessities, water supplies, and oil which is its earnings source. Its agricultural and fish production is weak while the population suffers from poverty.

## XVI. THE CONCLUSION

Yemen today seems a failed state whose military and institutional structure is a focus for many forces on the Yemeni territories, the most distinguished of which is the Shiite Zaidi Houthis in the north who keep more than half of Yemeni deep state institutions with military and paramilitary forces capable of countering the other Yemeni, Arab Alliance and southern transitional council forces all altogether. The southern transitional council controls areas of the south and has military and paramilitary forces, but it lacks actual loyal institutions. It receives support by the UAE. The remains of the legitimate unity state, represented by the Hadi Government, mostly in exile and mainly in Saudi Arabia. It controls different areas in Yemen and tries to the

transfer the unity state institutions to the south and central parts of Yemen. It run control the state institutions in the north, but it has military and Paramilitary forces that sometimes control their movements. However, it doesn't have a unified and agreed-upon plan to expand its control over the rest of Yemen. It cannot constitute an influence to remain in existence, given the current circumstances, despite the Saudi military and financial support.

The Riyadh Agreement in (2019) constituted a functional sharing for Saudi Arabia and UAE to control Yemen, so this is a historical turning point of the influencing regional countries in Yemen and their public confirmation over contradicting roles and interests, which pave the path for different attitudes among the Arab Alliance countries about the Yemeni issue and the effect of the international approaches.

The Agreement has contributed to re-positioning the military forces of the southern transitional council and Arab Alliance, so that the forces balance will change in the light of success or failure of such step and the military forces in the ground.

Therefore, Yemen seems open to all options, since the Riyadh Agreement and the updated attitudes of the regional and international parties towards Yemen and the military confrontation results in and around Yemen, will determine the form and future of the Yemeni unity state within the framework of above-mentioned scenarios.

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Career

Credibility

Exclusive

Reputation



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Career

Credibility

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Career

Credibility

Reputation

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Financial



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Credibility

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Financial

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Career

Credibility

Financial

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ASSOCIATE	FELLOW	RESEARCH GROUP	BASIC
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# PREFERRED AUTHOR GUIDELINES

**We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.**

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from <https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip>

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at [submit@globaljournals.org](mailto:submit@globaljournals.org) or get in touch with [chiefeditor@globaljournals.org](mailto:chiefeditor@globaljournals.org) if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

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3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s) names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
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- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
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- Illustrations
- Lectures



- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

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2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

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The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

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Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

### Acknowledgments

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## PREPARING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.



### ***Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)***

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

### ***Structure and Format of Manuscript***

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

- a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
- b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
- c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
- d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
- e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
- f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
- g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
- h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

- i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
- j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
- k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.



## FORMAT STRUCTURE

***It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.***

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

### **Title**

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

### **Author details**

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

### **Abstract**

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

### **Keywords**

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

### **Numerical Methods**

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

### **Abbreviations**

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

### **Formulas and equations**

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

### **Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends**

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.



## Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

## PREPARATION OF ELETRONIC FIGURES FOR PUBLICATION

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

## TIPS FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PAPER

Techniques for writing a good quality human social science research paper:

**1. Choosing the topic:** In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

**2. Think like evaluators:** If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

**3. Ask your guides:** If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

**4. Use of computer is recommended:** As you are doing research in the field of human social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

**5. Use the internet for help:** An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow [here](#).





**6. Bookmarks are useful:** When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

**7. Revise what you wrote:** When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

**8. Make every effort:** Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

**9. Produce good diagrams of your own:** Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

**10. Use proper verb tense:** Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

**11. Pick a good study spot:** Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

**12. Know what you know:** Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

**13. Use good grammar:** Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

**14. Arrangement of information:** Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

**15. Never start at the last minute:** Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

**16. Multitasking in research is not good:** Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

**17. Never copy others' work:** Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

**18. Go to seminars:** Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.

Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

**19. Think technically:** Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.



**20. Adding unnecessary information:** Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

**21. Report concluded results:** Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

**22. Upon conclusion:** Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium through which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

## INFORMAL GUIDELINES OF RESEARCH PAPER WRITING

### **Key points to remember:**

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

### **Final points:**

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

*The introduction:* This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

### **The discussion section:**

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

### **General style:**

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

**To make a paper clear:** Adhere to recommended page limits.



### *Mistakes to avoid:*

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

### **Title page:**

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

**Abstract:** This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

*Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.*

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

### **Approach:**

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

### **Introduction:**

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.



*The following approach can create a valuable beginning:*

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

#### **Approach:**

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

#### **Procedures (methods and materials):**

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

#### **Materials:**

*Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.*

#### **Methods:**

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

#### **Approach:**

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

#### **What to keep away from:**

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



**Results:**

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

**Content:**

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

**What to stay away from:**

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

**Approach:**

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

**Figures and tables:**

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

**Discussion:**

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."





Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

#### **Approach:**

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

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