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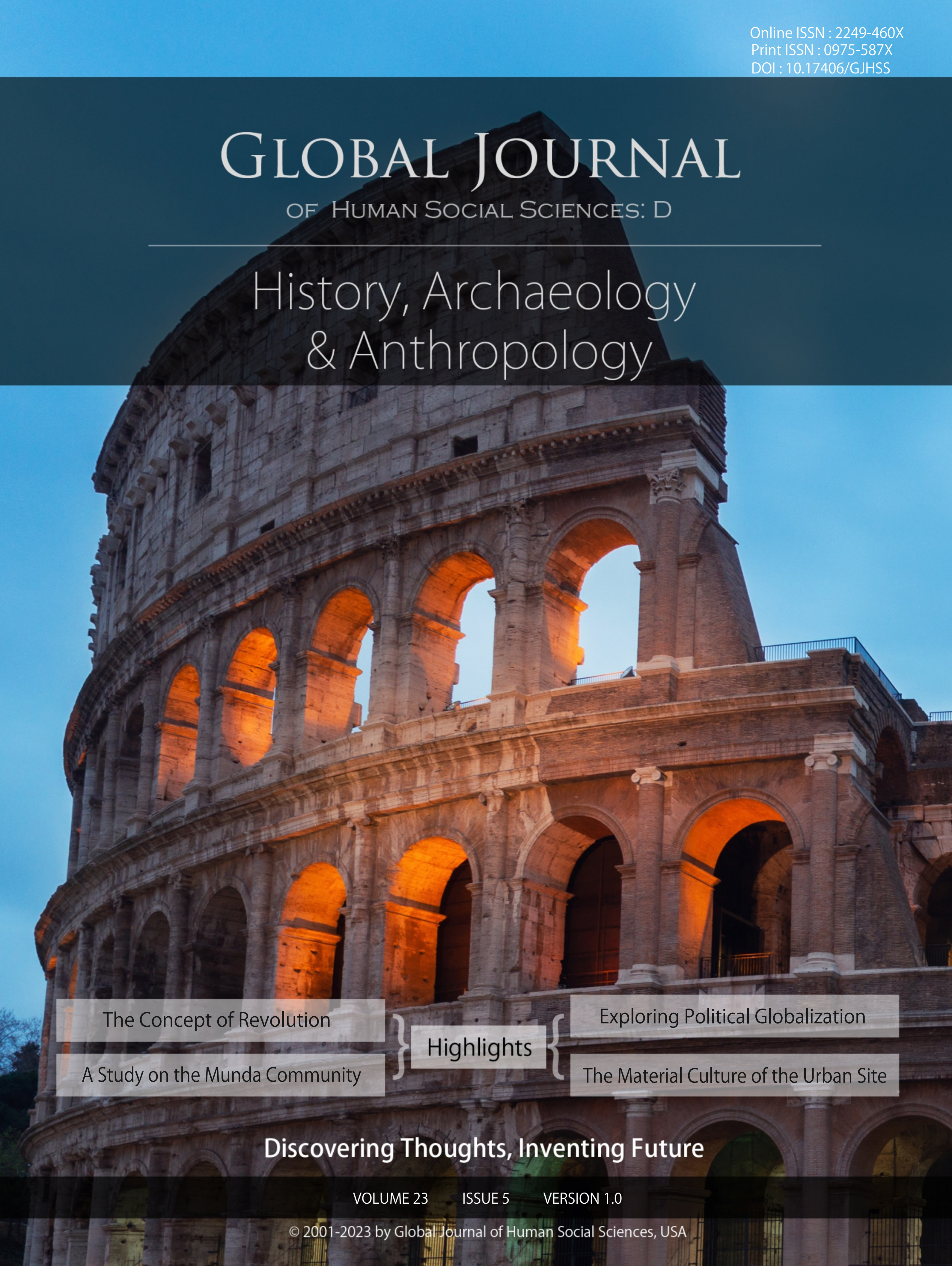

The Concept of Revolution

A Study on the Munda Community

Highlights

Exploring Political Globalization

The Material Culture of the Urban Site

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 23 ISSUE 5 VERSION 1.0

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The Concept of Revolution: An Emergence

By Jaime Fernando dos Santos Junior

Introduction- Revolution is not a finished concept. It has a specific history and has mobilized great discussions over the centuries; classical antiquity there has been debate about the best Constitution and the form of citizens. However the term is potentially away from its original political conceptions; that relates the word to its social ties; (so crucial in the theoretical structuring in the field of human sciences, in addition to the mobilizations and experiences of individuals and societies).

Linked more to technological innovations or advertising campaigns; revolution; is increasingly distant from the meanings that monopolized investigations into the term in modernity. After 18th century interpretations have been divided into two main branches; one related to the liberal revolutions, American (1776) and French (1789); the other attached to the Marxist tradition and the Russian process (1917)[1]. Perhaps, as Tristán and Barros said, Castro's death in 2016 it was a biological end of events and ideologies that marked the History of the last great political and social revolutions of recent centuries, without which no other could be thought and articulated[2].

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THECONCEPTOFREVOLUTIONANEMERGENCE

The Concept of Revolution: An Emergence

Jaime Fernando dos Santos Junior

I. Introduction

Revolution is not a finished concept. It has a specific history and has mobilized great discussions over the centuries; classical antiquity there has been debate about the best Constitution and the form of citizens. However the term is potentially away from its original political conceptions; that relates the word to its social ties; (so crucial in the theoretical structuring in the field of human sciences, in addition to the mobilizations and experiences of individuals and societies).

Linked more to technological innovations or advertising campaigns; revolution; is increasingly distant from the meanings that monopolized investigations into the term in modernity. After 18th century interpretations have been divided into two main branches; one related to the liberal revolutions, American (1776) and French (1789); the other attached to the Marxist tradition and the Russian process (1917).[1] Perhaps, as Tristán and Barros said, Castro's death in 2016 it was a biological end of events and ideologies that marked the History of the last great political and social revolutions of recent centuries, without which no other could be thought and articulated.[2]

In a way, the 20th century marks the zenith and decline of the word. Revisionist interpretations and neoliberal governments have been emptied its original meanings.[3] Before these, however, every country had possessed a revolution that it could call 'its own', influenced by some of the two great epistemological models. Since that; the concept would be a key theme.

Although it is common to search for historical similarities in various moments, the century of Enlightenment has a vital peculiarity: time. Based a progressive temporal perspective, past revolutions could be measured as a stage to be completed in the historical development of a nation and a civilization. Better forms in the States would be achieved soon (to come), legal statutes, populations, science, morals, religion, etc. As Hartog says, 'The future has passed by.' Front and past formulations would no longer be seen as the objective of wisdom and knowledge.[4]

To a large extent, this optimism that we can observe with the Enlightenment is due to the Revolution of 1688. We can place it in the 17th century as an event, but it was the 18th century that most holy and glorified the event as a beacon that would guide all humanity. When the liberal revolutions took place in the second half of the 18th century, in America and France, as Koselleck says, men and women already knew how to identify what was happening as a 'Revolution.'[5]

However, we must take a few steps back to better understand the objectives of this text. To observe the rise of the modern meaning of Revolution; in political vocabulary, it is necessary to return to the semantic field of the traditional concept. So the article has three main movements: 1) it reflected on what was understood when the word was used. The modern meaning as we know, it had to fight against the original definitions known existing in the language; 2) the emergence of contemporary sence itself, and how far it differed from the previous meaning and the new temporal perception it adopted; and 3) observe Revolution as an emergency in both senses of the term, something that emerges from the depths, in clashes with other feelings until it becomes visible and dominant, and emergency as something that must be urgently recovered: a medical or social emergency, to that new sensibilities may appear.

II. From Traditional to Modern Sense

Mathematically, the term revolution would describe the movement of circles, a turn around their axis and a transition to their point of origin. Indicated a circular trajectory, whether ascending or descending, complete or half, a semicircle. Constantly appeared in astronomy works, designating the movement of the celestial spheres, which indicated a contemporary interest in the subject; mathematics, geometry, and astrology were practically inseparable subjects. The translation made by mathematician and astronomer John Dee of Euclidean geometry, the editor chose to represent with female figures in the frontispiece of the work the sciences considered superior: Geometry,

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[1] DUNN, John. 'Revolution'. In: Terence Ball; James Farr; Russell L. Hanson (Ed.). Political Innovation and Conceptual Change. Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1999.

[2] TRISTÁN, Eduardo Rey; y BARROS, Israel Sanmartín. "Revisitando la Revolución en la Historia". *SÉMATA, Ciencias Sociais e Humanidades*, 2016, vol. 28.

[3] BURGESS, Glenn. 'On revisionism: an analysis of Early Stuart historiography in the 1970s and 1980s'. In: The Historical Journal, 33, 3, 1990; RICHARDSON, R. C. The Debate on the English Revolution. New York: Palgrave Inc., 1998, p. 87.

[4] HARTOG, François. *Regimes de historicidade: presentismo e experiências do tempo*. Belo Horizonte: Autêntica Editora, 2013, p. 62; KOSELLECK, Reinhart. *Futuro Passado: contribuição semântica dos tempos históricos*. Rio de Janeiro: Contraponto: Ed. PUC-Rio, 2006.

[5] KOSELLECK, Reinhart. *op. Cit.* p. 67.

Arithmetic, Astrology, and Music, the first being the root of all the others. [6]

Interest in mathematics was mainly focused on studying flat shapes and figures until the 19th century, with arithmetic seen only as an auxiliary science. We often find the concept in works on topography, geography, astrology, medicine, navigation, etc., universal knowledge that could be used both on land and at sea.[7] This knowledge was not restricted to scholarly circles but could be observed in poems by Chaucer and Milton [8] and Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and James Shirley play's. In *Hamlet* for the Danish prince, a life of pomp would be an eternal return to the dust, or as he describes it, a 'fine revolution'. [9] Also, in Anthony and Cleopatra, the Roman general says that his wife's death revealed his opposite 'By revolution lowering'.[10] It was the meaning found in the period; nothing that came close to the modern understanding of the word.

In the traditional sense, 'revolution' was not a perspective open to infinity but a knowledge of possibilities that were already known and repeatable: we were underneath a Magistra Vitae paradigns.[11] Indeed the change from traditional to modern vocabulary happened in the 17th century, [12] but first, it is necessary to go back and look at other issues. Simply indicate the difference in the concept is not capable of explain the change in the forms of thought that supported it.

At the beginning of the Modern Era, many certainties and knowledge were crumbling: how was it possible to explain new regions and populations on the globe, that were revealed by navigations? Could it be possible demonstrate the proliferation of new beliefs after centuries of Roman church supremacy? Would it be possible explain the new astronomical knowledge after questioning Ptolemaic model and the invention of the telescope? Can we explain the confrontation with figures of political authority and the revolts in various places, through the current culture? This period of many and severe crises is also a time of search for elements of order and security. Like Theodore K. Rabb observed, there was a 'Struggle for Stability in Early Modern Europe'. [13]

Peter Burke suggests that before the mid-seventeenth century, change almost always meant change for the worse. Beliefs that the present or future could be better than the past came from explanations that perceived past times as a Reform or Rebirth, in a perspective that the past would have been recovered in a new context. [14] Newness and what was not yet known would be dangerous and highly frowned upon, to be avoided with commitment. Latest ideas that deviated from already known experiences and knowledge and authority figures terrified and limited inappropriate behavior and reflections.

It was necessary to proceed very carefully and prudently to propose something new. Ginzburg says that for centuries, the wrongly interpreted Pauline words, '*noli altum sapere*', were considered a warning and prohibition of knowledge of things considered high, whether in the cosmos, religion, or politics. All those who questioned ancient wisdom were generally considered 'atheists', as they examined the order known and provided by God, offering formulations that could alter it. [15]

It is interesting to realize that one of the most notable authors of the period and one of the most important in the use and propagation of the term revolution, treats the issue with great humility and care. Nicolaus Copernicus, in his famous book, *De Revolutionibus Coelestium Orbium,* in the preface addressed to Pope Paul III, says that he considered keeping his opinions in his mind, without publicizing his text, taking it public, due to its novelty and absurdity of its formulations. However, upon being encouraged and

[6] DEE, John. 'John Dee his Mathematicall Preface.' In: EUCLID. The elements of geometrie of the most auncient philosopher Euclide of Megara. […] Imprinted at London : By Iohn Daye, 1570.

[7] DIGGES, Leonard. A geometrical practise, named Pantometria diuided into three bookes, longimetra, planimetra, and stereometria, containing rules manifolde for mensuration of all lines, superficies and solides […]. Imprinted at London : By Henrie Bynneman, 1571. DELAMAIN, Richard. Gram[m]elogia, or, The mathematicall ring shewing […]. London printed : By Iohn Haviland, 1630; DELAMAIN, Richard. The making, description, and vse of a small portable instrument […]. London: Printed [by Thomas Cotes] for Richard Hawkins and are to be sold at his shop in Chancery lane neere Sarjants Inne, 1632; ASKHAM, Anthony. *A litell treatyse of astrouomy [sic] very necessary for physyke and surgerye, declarynge what herbes, and all kynde of medecynes are appropryate and vnder the influence of the planetes, sygnes and constellacyons* […]. Imprynted at London in Fletestrete at the signe of the George nexte to Saynte Dunstones Churche by Wyllyam Powell, M.D.L. the xx. day of Marche [20 Mar. 1550],

[8] CHAUCER, Geoffrey. *The loue and complayntes bytwene Mars and Venus* , [Westminster : Printed by Julian Notary, 1500?]; CHAUCER, Geoffrey. *The workes of Geffray Chaucer newlye printed, wyth dyuers workes whych were neuer in print before* […] *imprimendum solum*, [London]: Printed by [Richard Grafton for] Wyllyam Bonham, dwellynge at the sygne of the Kynges armes in Pauls Church-yarde, 1542; MILTON, John. *Paradise Lost.* New York: Dover Publications, 2005, p. 154.

[9] SHAKESPEARE, William. 'The Tragical History of Hamlet Prince of Denamark'. In: ORGEL, Stephen; BRAUNMULLER, A.R. *The Complete Pelican Shakespeare*. New York: Penguin, 2002, p. 1384.

[10] SHAKESPEARE, William. 'Anthony and Cleopatra'. In: ORGEL, Stephen; BRAUNMULLER, A.R. The Complete Pelican Shakespeare. Op. Cit., p. 1662.

[11] HARTOG, François. *op. Cit.*; KOSELLECK, Reinhart. *op. Cit.*

[12] SANTOS JUNIOR J. F.. "A emergência do "moderno" conceito de revolução". *História da historiografia*, v. 26, p. 122-147, 2018.

[13] RABB, Theodore K.. *The Struggle for Stability in Early Modern Europe.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, Inc. 1975.

[14] BURKE, Peter. 'Tradition and Experience: The Idea of Decline from Bruni to Gibbon'. Daedalus , Vol. 105, No. 3, 1976, p. 137.

[15] GINZBURG, Carlo. *Mito, emblemas, sinais: morfologia e história.* São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1989, p. 97-99, 106.

stimulate by friends and people with more knowledge about the scriptures and mathematics, he decided to bring his ideas to light. [16]

Furthermore, he sought to examine other authors who, in antiquity, thought similarly to his, that the earth had movement. Was common to search for historical precedents and publicly accessible and available knowledge to legitimize any new idea. Rather philosophies of History, individual formulations, based on private and interior reflection, historicizing an argument, and bringing to light those who thought similarly was the best way to support a proposition. Like a jurist, authors who proposed new things needed to rely on the jurisprudence of an action or thought to innovate. Present required solutions not yet considered of in the customs and experiences of a community, but for that, they needed a historical argument. Future expected was not a utopia: it was just the one we thought we would find after overcoming everyday problems. [17]

Two of the greatest minds of the period who innovated in fields politics and science used the same method. Machiavelli, despite the difficulties he faced, proposed in his introduction to the first book of the Commentaries on the first decade of Livy, that: 'the decision to follow a path not yet taken'. If he was wrong in his attempt, this could possibly be the result of his limited historical expertise. Doing this way, he hoped to find people with more vigor and knowledge who could achieve the goal, knowing that their writing only had the 'merit of paving the way' for other discussions. [18]

Thus, the author publishes his Commentaries to offer readers situations that can and should be applied to the current moment, not as simple indications of the wisdom of a past era. This way, history; would be helpful to knowledge, not a mere object of contemplation, allowing each person to 'take from those books all the usefulness that should be sought in the historical study'. [19] It is possible to perceive an attempt to free ourselves from the teaching of the Ancients in several authors: the old quarrel between the Ancients and the Moderns.

A similar stance is adopted by Francis Bacon, who proposes that new scientific knowledge is based on rational knowledge and careful observation of the experiences of human things and nature. To him, 'Truth is not to be sought in the good fortune of any particular conjuncture of time, which is uncertain, but in the light of nature and experience, which is eternal'. Therefore modern scientists should abandon merely collecting facts from the Ancients and formulating reflections based on preconceived ideas. [20]

The present offered new challenges, and the moment demanded a refined reflection on everyday events: there was thus a downgrading of the past and the models of antiquity. Interesting was not only focused on what happened, after all they offered answers that were incompatible with the questions raised by current affairs. How we can read in a sentence by Livy, inserted in the frontispiece of the work *An Exact Historie of the Late Revolutions in Naples,* by the Italian Alexander Giraffi, and translated into English by James Howell: 'Leave off admiring what before hath past, this present age will make thee more agast'.[21]

However, it is necessary to take a few steps back. Previously the Modern concept of History; laid its foundations in the future, removing experiences from expectations[22] (certainly influencing the understanding of the word Revolution;), men and women had to anchor their ship in the present. The supremacy of the new temporal perception there was first a fight against the interpreting of the human condition as an undeniable decadence: a time independent of historical actors, as it would be controlled by Divinity. The analogy that related human forms to the natural, perishable and, corruptible body, in a certain way, enabled the emergence of a progressive understanding of the future.

Diverse knowledge contributing to weakening the bodily analogy between human corruption and social and political forms. The cleric George Hakewill wrote in 1627 *An apology of the people and providence God in the government of the world*, in which he extolled the Divine effort to maintain the world as it was, moving away from interpretations that blamed Providence for corruption and social decadence. More than an irremediable force of God, outside of human aspects, the responsibility for the glories, virtues and, falls fell on the shoulders of men and women living in the period. Ruin of Empires, States, and moral examples that could be mirrored in the present would be more the fault of human frailties than an evident decadence of the world. Something due to an inevitable and destructive time of human forms. [23]

[16] COPERNICUS, Nicolaus. *On the Revolutions.* Ed. Jerzy Dobrzycki. Trans. Edward Rosen. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1978.

[17] SANTOS JUNIOR, Jaime Fernando dos. Revolução e História: tempo, mudança e continuidade na Inglaterra Moderna. Tese de Doutorado. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. 2019.

[18] MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò. *Comentários sobre a primeira década de Tito Lívio.* Brasília: Editora Universidade de Brasilia, 1994. No original [a decisão de seguir uma senda ainda não trilhada] and [mérito de abrir caminho].

[19] *Ibidem*. No original [tirar daqueles livros toda a utilidade que se deve buscar no estudo histórico].

[20] BACON, Francis. Novum Organum/Book I (Wood) - Wikisource, the free online library https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/No vum_Organum/Book_I_(Wood)

[21] GIRAFFI, Alexander. *An exact historie of the late revolutions in Naples, and of their monstrous successes not to be parallel'd by any ancient or modern history* / published by the Lord Alexander Giraffi in Italian ; and (for the rarenesse of the subject) rendred to English, by J.H., Esqr. , London: Printed by R.A. for R. Lowndes, 1650.

[22] KOSELLECK, Reinhart. "Espaço de experiência" e "horizonte de expectativa": duas categorias históricas. *op. Cit.*

[23] HAKEWILL, George. *An apologie of the povver and prouidence of God in the gouernment of the world. Or An examination and censure of*

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In the same way that he did not observe the disintegrating action of time on human experiences and constructs, he also did not perceive a hierarchy between eras in which the past should be recovered. To Hakewill, the present would have produced more glorious fruits than any other time, criticizing those who sought only to reproduce the wisdom of the Ancients. The author was aware of the innovations he carrying out: 'I have walked (I confess) in an untrodden path, neither can I trace the prints of any footstepes that have gone before me, but only as it led them to some other way'. [24]

III. The Emergence of the Modern Concept

Beginning it was not the verb but just a desire for the verb, something that could justify and explain the diversity of innovations that emerged. Nothing in England could be called a Revolution; only the experiences of other people's contestation that changed the meaning of things, both political and religious, as well as in customs, etc. It was not yet in people's mouths and spellings, although, the revolution; was in their minds: in their cultural senses, impregnated in the Culture of the time.[25]

At the end of the 17th century, there was an understanding that the events in England, in the struggle between royal Sovereignty and Parliament, had the nature of a Revolution. Wanting not to explain the conflict through simplifying dichotomies, such as King x Parliament, Catholicism x Protestantism, and Freedom x Tyranny, the fact is that the 'seismograph' that measured the shocks of the period indicated the revolutionary substance in their content. There was a proliferation of the term in pamphlets that dealt with the subject between 1688 and 1689, as well as its adjective and temporalization, that is, it would become an example for all of humanity. [26]

The political meaning of the word already appears in dictionaries at the beginning of the 18th century. Gradually he moved away from the traditional semantic field, which associated him with the movement of planets and circles. Undoubtely this change is due to the Revolution of 1688, after, in many compendiums, it is already possible to read an attempt to associate the vocabulary with the English event. An English encyclopedia edited by Ephraim Chambers in 1720, the term was used to describe the assumption of William and Mary after the abdication of James II.[27] The same can be found in the dictionary edited by Samuel Johnson in 1755, which recalled that the term was used among the English "for the change produced by the admission of King William and Queen Mary". [28]

The more we immersed in modernity, the more noticeable the change in the concept was: Revolution was more linked to an expectation, capable of revealing future desires and driving human development itself,[29] than the knowledge of historical ties, constitutions, and customs of the past, previously wielded as justification for resistance. Previously the French Revolution became the elementary model for other social unrest, european eyes were focused on the English example: men and women of the time had their interpretation of the so-called benefits of the Revolution of 1688.

It was considered responsible for justifying a new time, capable of detaching itself from anachronistic and archaic structures. Time become an essential dynamic factor, which hierarchized cultures, since 'it wasn't that yet', but has certainty that 'it wasn't that anymore'. Imbued in an uniform history and the ideal of Progress, England and its Revolution became an example to be followed, capable of alleviating even internal party disputes for the benefit of social peace and the Constitution; Great Britain was chosen as the great symbol of historical development, a beacon illuminating all countries and free kingdoms from slavery.

For the philosopher Voltaire, who lived in London between 1726 and 1729, the English were 'the only people upon earth who have been able to prescribe limits to the power of kings by resisting them'. In contradiction to the royal arbitrariness, 'established that wise Government where the Prince is all-powerful to do good, and, at the same time, is restrained from committing evil'; for this feat, 'the people share in the Government without confusion'. He says, 'That which rises to a revolution in England is no more than a sedition in other countries'.[30] It highlights a vital opposition that would incredibly mark the term between the limited and personal interests of a civil war or rebellion and a Revolution. Montesquieu also indicated, in his book *On the Spirit of Laws*, 'Thus all our histories are full of civil wars without revolutions', on the contrary,

the common errour touching natures perpetuall and vniuersall decay diuided into foure books […}. By G.H. D.D., Oxford: Printed by Iohn Lichfield and William Turner, printers to the famous Vniversity, Anno Dom. 1627.

[24] *Idem,* p. [16].

[25] STONE, Lawrence. *Causas da Revolução Inglesa 1529-1642*. Bauru: EDUSC, 2000, p. 107.

[26] SANTOS JUNIOR J. F.. "A emergência do "moderno" conceito de revolução". *História da historiografia*, v. 26, p. 122-147, 2018.

[27] CHAMBERS, Ephraim. *Cyclopaedia volume 2.* Disponível em: http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Cyclopaedia_Chambers_-_Volume_2.djvu/631; What does revolution mean? https://www.denitions.net/denition/revolution

[28] JOHNSON, Samuel. *A Dictionary of the English Language:* A Digital Edition of the 1755 Classic by Samuel Johnson. Edited by Brandi Besalke. Last modified: March 17, 2014. < http://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/?p=19538> 01 out 2014.

[29] KOSELLECK, Reinhart. "Critérios históricos do conceito moderno de revolução". *Op. Cit.*,

[30] VOLTAIRE. *Letters on England.* The Pennsylvania State University, 2002, p. 27-28.

'of despotic governments abound with revolutions without civil wars.' [31]

The same perspective is found in Diderot and D'Alembert's *Encyclopedie;* as Koselleck indicated.[32] If on the one hand, we have the total absence of references to the civil war (*guerre civile*) in the entry '*Guerre*',[33] on the other, we see the adoption of the political meaning in the entry '*révolution*', being described as 'un changement considérable arrivé dans le gouvernement d'un état'. Associating the understanding of the new vocabulary with a specific historical event: the Revolution of 1688. As it reads: 'Quoique la Grande - Bretagne ait éprouvé de tous tems beaucoup de révolutions, les Anglois ont particulierement consacré ce nom à celle de 1688, où le prince d'Orange Guillaume de Nassau, monta sur le trône à la place de son beau - pere Jacques Steward'.[34]

However, the 1688 event would be a model restricted to the British domains, would only receive attention from foreign eyes. Considered like a centrifugal force, which should be publicized and recommended by internal authors as something to be followed by other countries. Early as 1711, the English diplomat in Denmark, Robert Molesworth, a few years after the Revolution; stated that 'No Man can be a sincere Lover of Liberty' not being supported by the principles of the Revolution; and not acting 'increasing and communicating that Blessing to all People'. To him, 'since the Revolution in Eighty-eight, that we stand upon another and a better Bottom'.[35] In the writings of the English radical journalist and politician John Wilkes, the same insight can be found: 'From this auspicious period, freedom has made a regular uninterrupted abode in our happy island'.[36] The English and their people would be 'the patrons of universal liberty, the scourge of tyrants, the refuge of the oppressed' being these 'true glories of this land of liberty, in the most enlightened age of philosophy'. [37]

For the radical preacher Richard Price, England would have influenced other uprisings worldwide. His text received severe criticism from the conservative polemicist Edmund Burke, who tried to show in his work that England was far from the assumptions defended by the French revolutionaries.[38] To the preacher the contestation: 'Behold, the light that you cast, after freeing America, reflected on France, and lit a fire that cast despotism into ashes, warming and illuminating Europe!' [39] In similar form these words can be found in John Millar: 'The revolution in England kept alive that spark which kindled the flame of liberty in other countries, and is now likely to glide insensibly over the entire habitable globe'. [40]

Due to the significant changes they perceived in customs and the State, the Scots were the greatest interpreters of the Revolution and the Establishment of the new dynasty. Two the most significant works on the History of England come from there: *The History of England v.6 - from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution; in 1688* by David Hume and *An Historical View of the English Government v .4 – From the Settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the Revolution in 1688* by John Millar. Both works place the Revolution; as a landmark for their narrative. To Millar the History of England could be divided into two axes: what happened before the Revolution and what happened after, in which royal sovereignty ceased to be an individual and family right and began to be controlled by bureaucratic laws and magistrates. [41]

The Revolution of 1688 to him was the most rational and produced the best fruits, 'of all the great revolutions recorded in the history of ancient or modern times'.[42] Also, for the philosopher David Hume, the event would be a milestone in the History of freedom and humanity, being 'a new epoch in the constitution'. He perceived the benefits that the population had since they were organized 'if not the best system of government, at least the most entire system of liberty, that ever was known amongst mankind'. [43]

Both works are based on a philosophical perspective of history; that is not limited to merely indicating facts, but showing the progressive character of humanity in its continuous movement away from barbarism. Written from philosophical thinking and

[31] MONTESQUIEU, Charles de. Complete Works, vol. 1 The Spirit of Laws. <https://oll.libertyfund.org/title/montesquieu-complete-works-vol-1-the-spirit-of-laws> 15 set. 2023.

[32] KOSELLECK, Reinhart. "Critérios históricos do conceito moderno de revolução". *Op. Cit*., p. 68.

[33] ARTFL Encyclopédie Project. "Guerre", vol. 7, 1757, < http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/philologic/getobject.pl?c.6:1652.encyclopedie0513> 20 jan. 2017.

[34] ARTFL Encyclopédie Project. "Révolution", vol. 14, 1765. <http://artflsrv02.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/philologic/getobject.pl?c.13:739.encyclopedie0513 > 20 jan. 2017.

[35] MOLESWORTH, Robert. *An Account of Denmark, With Francogallia and Some Considerations for the Promoting of Agriculture and Employing televados semhe Poor. Op. Cit*.

[36] WILKES, John. *The correspondance of the late John Wilkes with his friends.* London: J. Taylor, Black Horse Court., 1805.

[37] WILKES, John. *The correspondance of the late John Wilkes with his friends. Op. Cit.*

[38] BURKE, Edmund. "Reflections on the Revolution in France". Select Works of Edmund Burke, vol. 2. https://oll.Libertyfund.org/title/canavan-select-works-of-edmund-burke-vol-2<

[39] PRICE, Richard. *A Discourse on the Love of Our Country, delivered on Nov. 4, 1789, at the Meeting-House in the Old Jewry, to the Society for Commemorating the Revolution in Britain. With an Appendix*. Second edition (London: T. Cadell, 1789). <http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/price-a-discourse-on-the-love-of-our-country> 22 jan. 2017.

[40] MILLAR, John. *An Historical View of the English Government, From the Settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the Revolution in 1688. Op. Cit.*

[41] *Ibidem*.

[42] MILLAR, John. Op. Cit.

[43] HUME, David. *The History of England from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688*, Foreword by William B. Todd, 6 vols. (Indianapolis: Liberty Fund 1983). Vol. 6. <http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/hume-the-history-of-england-6-vols> 20 jan. 2017.

reflecting on rational laws, they intended to offer safe statements, distanced from everyday interests and contrary to factional, political, or religious disputes. Principles were observed and defended then, with the 1688 Revolution being the most decisive proof.

In the 18th century, many Scots analyzed the causes of English success, looking for elements that could explain such rapid economic development, the organization of the State, and the freedom that this allowed for new ventures. Adam Ferguson,[44] James Anderson,[45] his brother Adam Anderson[46] and Adam Smith,[47] have looked into the subject. A concern that was not limited to studies relating to trade, industry and agriculture, but it was widespread in all society and cultural manifestations, something that was called by Steve L. Kaplan and Sophus A. Reinert for 'economic turn'.[48] This interest fostered many economic analyzes and influenced the Scottish historical novel. [49]

IV. Revolution as Emergency

The Revolution of 1688 had its peak in the 18th century it also had its twilight. Before the American and French events, English were of some interest in the Enlightenment century; after its middle, many criticisms of the Establishment began to emerge: corruption, the long-term permanence of members of Parliament, the interpretation that social changes should arise from parliamentary action, and the perception that the Revolution had been just a stage in a process that was still incomplete, contributed to a more critical perspective on the benefits brought to the British dominions and its possibility of being an example for future political and social uprisings.

If on the one hand, there was a discourse that sought to compare the English past with the unrest in France, there was another that sought conformity and distance from the events that were happening on the other side of the English Channel. Like sad the radical preacher Richard Price we must know that 'although the Revolution was a great work, it was by no means a perfect work'.[50] This perception contributed to a reflection that abandoned the traditional radical discourse that proposed the possibility of rebelling only due to the breaking of signed pacts. After the middle of the century onwards analyses began to emerge that advocated that actions be thought of beyond the experiences already known, in the name of human Progress and in the precepts of rationality.

With this in mind, there was also a conservative interpretation of the Revolution; that aimed to defend the achievements and stability obtained in the State and society, the best known and most fruitful being that of Edmund Burke. In combating the French rationalist tendency, he defended attachment to past experiences and stories. This interpretation came to fruition, having very long roots in English historiography on the disturbances of 1688.

On the one hand a conservative tradition was built, which despite realizing the importance of the conflict, strengthened mythologies that proposed the non-revolutionary nature of the clashes between the King and Parliament. By this analysis, the conflict would be perceived as a 'Glorious Revolution', something consensual, 'without bloodshed', which would be better described without 'the terrible name of Revolution',[51] as stated by an influential 19th-century interpretation, Thomas Babington Macaulay, in which not a 'single flower of the crown was touched'.[52] An effective and long-lasting, being present in many parliamentary speeches on the celebrations of the third centenary of the Revolution, its emphasizing the achievements that could still be experienced today, that being a solid heritage that everyone should strive to maintain.

This perspective has led many researchers to seek to move away from the Revolution of 1688 and this heavy tradition that, as political scientist Charles Tilly said, made British History a genuine 'manual for the avoidance of revolution'.[53] Revolutionary conflict was obscured and was seen only as a coup d'état, which consolidated capitalist transformations, bourgeois society, and the Industrial Revolution. 'Radical' potential and the germ of change should be sought at other times and other social actors, causing many researchers to focus on the years of civil war. The complexities of society could not be restricted to parliamentary discussions only.

However, we should not silently wait for the repercussions of a more social historiography of the

[44] FERGUNSON, Adam An Essay on the History of Civil Society [1767]. https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/ferguson-an-essay-on-the-history-of-civil-society 18 set. 2020.

[45] ANDERSON James. *Observations on the Means of Exciting a Spirit of National Industry*. Edinburgh: Printed for T. Cardell, 1777.

[46] ANDERSON, Adam. *Historical and chronological deduction of the origin of commerce, from the earliest accounts*. London: Printed J. White […], 1801.

[47] SMITH, Adam. *A Riqueza das Nações: Investigações sobre sua natureza e suas causas*. Vol.2. In: Os Economistas.São Paulo: Editora Nova Cultural, 1996,

[48] KAPLAN, Steve L; REINERT, Sophus A. 'The economic turn in enlightenment Europe' In: KAPLAN, Steve L; REINERT, Sophus A. *The Economic turn:* Recasting political economic Enlightenment Europe. (ed.). New York, 2019.

[49] JARRELLS, Anthony S. *Britain's Bloodless Revolutions:* 1688 and the Romantic Reform of Literature. In: Palgrave Studies in the Enlightenment, Romanticism and Cultures of Print Series, 2005.

[50] PRICE, Richard. *A Discourse on the Love of Our Country*, delivered on Nov. 4, 1789, at the Meeting-House in the Old Jewry, to the Society for Commemorating the Revolution in Britain. *Op. Cit*.

[51] MACAULAY, Thomas Babington. *The History of England: From the Accession of James I.* Vol. II, London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltda.,, 1953, p. 379.

[52] *Idem*, p. 377.

[53] *Apud* PINCUS, Steve. *1688: the first modern revolution.* London: Yale University Press, 2009, p. 14.

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20th century. In the second half of the 18th century, it was possible to hear the first criticisms of the Revolution of 1688; influenced by conflicts in America and France and inspired by Enlightenment precepts, some thinkers sought to break with the strong English constitutionalist tradition, which kept political and social changes limited to the pact of 1688.[54] This break can be seen in Thomas Paine, an Englishman who was present in the revolutions of the 18th century, actively participating in the American protests and the French movement. Many authors interpreted the change of the English dynasty as a beacon guiding a new world, the pamphleteer saw in this movement an immaculate Light that left America and France against the Kings and the entire *Ancien Regime*, becoming a reference for all future revolutions. Your response to Edmund Burke, he saw the decline of the Revolution of 1688 and, in this movement, the beginning of a new stage in the History of humanity. He pointed out in the work *The Right of Man*:

> As the estimation of all things is by comparison, the Revolution of 1688, however from circumstances it may have been exalted beyond its value, will find its level. It is already on the wane, eclipsed by the enlarging orb of reason, and the luminous revolutions of America and France.[55]

This way, we move on to another meaning used in the word emergence(y). We sought initially to understand the emergence of the modern concept of Revolution, going from traditional definitions, more linked to the movement of circles, to the known semantic field, breaking with the past, inaugurating a rupture and a new era: in other words, how it 'emerged' in dispute with other traditional semantic fields and vocabularies in a cultural environment averse to changes and novelties, becoming a landmark for a new Era. It used initially historical knowledge and available examples for this task, they looked at the English model of the 17th century: the first great Revolution that they were aware of.

At the end of the 18th century, with new examples coming from the American and French uprisings and from the Enlightenment precepts, there was the twilight of the Revolution of 1688. Similarly Tristán and Barros indicated, the death of Fidel Castro, perhaps, is a symbol of the end of a generation that supported this ideal in its speeches, practices, and experiences. The departure of known meanings and social and political struggles, which sought to hierarchize uprisings and discover formulas that could be applied in any clash, perhaps it is necessary for the 'emergence' of a new meaning, more cultural and that seeks what is revolutionary in each conflict.

The 'Emergency' is supported in the medical sense of the term; as an urgency that needs to be carried out for the good of the social body. As the philosopher Walter Benjamin said, Revolution is perhaps an act that enables humanity to 'pull the emergency brakes' of this 'locomotive', which thoughtlessly moves forward, towards inexorable Progress.[56] Maybe it's time we pull those brakes to reflect on other structuring possibilities. Less than a closed conclusion, the proposed meaning becomes a provocation yet to be resolved.

[54] THOMPSON, Edward Palmer (1963). *The Making of the English Working Class*. London, UK:, both radicals and conservatives were tied to constitutionalist discourses.

[55] PAINE, Thomas. Rights of Man: Being na Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution. (2nd edition) by Thomas Paine (London: J.S. Jordan, 1791). 17/09/2020. https://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/798

[56] BENJAMIN, Walter; LOWY, Michel. 'Tese IX'. In:____. *Walter Benjamin: aviso de incêndio: uma leitura das teses "Sobre o conceito de história"*. São Paulo: Boitempo, 2005, p. 93-94.

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Exploring Political Globalization: A Multidisciplinary and Quantitative Analysis of Countries Throughout History

By Béatrice Dedinger

Abstract- "How many countries are there in the world?" is a question that has so far received little attention as a research topic. The objective of this paper is to explore this issue by developing a conceptual and methodological reflection. It analyzes three key questions: the determination of the number of countries, the definition of a country, and the quantification of the countries of the world. Drawing from the perspectives of various social sciences disciplines, it highlights that researchers put forward contradictory conclusions about the evolution of the number of countries. The problem is that they are lacking appropriate data. The paper presents GeoPolHist, a quantitative database dedicated to the identification of the geopolitical entities of the world over the last two centuries. This new research tool is used to reveal significant changes since 1816: a downward trend in the number of the world's countries and a political restructuring of the world after WWII.

Keywords: database of the world's countries; geopolitical entity; list of all countries; list of sovereign states since 1816; number of countries in the world; political globalization; political history of the world; unrecognized states; definition of polity; sovereign state definition; international political boundaries.

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EXPLORINGPOLITICALGLOBALIZATIONAMULTIDISCIPLINARYANDQUANTITATIVEANALYSISOFCOUNTRIESTHROUGHOUTHISTORY

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Abstract- "How many countries are there in the world?" is a question that has so far received little attention as a research topic. The objective of this paper is to explore this issue by developing a conceptual and methodological reflection. It analyzes three key questions: the determination of the number of countries, the definition of a country, and the quantification of the countries of the world. Drawing from the perspectives of various social sciences disciplines, it highlights that researchers put forward contradictory conclusions about the evolution of the number of countries. The problem is that they are lacking appropriate data. The paper presents GeoPolHist, a quantitative database dedicated to the identification of the geopolitical entities of the world over the last two centuries. This new research tool is used to reveal significant changes since 1816: a downward trend in the number of the world's countries and a political restructuring of the world after WWII. Based on an innovative multidisciplinary and quantitative approach, this article invites the reader to look at the political history of the world from an original and unconventional perspective.

Keywords: database of the world's countries; geopolitical entity; list of all countries; list of sovereign states since 1816; number of countries in the world; political globalization; political history of the world; unrecognized states; definition of polity; sovereign state definition; international political boundaries.

I. Introduction

Typing "How many countries are there in the world in 2023?" into a web search engine produces a range of different numbers: 195,[1] 262,[2] or 330.[3] In comparison, there is no such ambiguity with the number of people in the world, for which well-known references are available, such as the United Nations' world population data.[4] The difficulty with the question of the number of countries in the world[5] is that it raises both a conceptual – to define what a country is – and a quantitative problem – to have access to appropriate statistics of countries. This article proposes to address the question of the number of countries in an original and unconventional way, combining a multidisciplinary conceptual approach with an innovative quantitative approach.

From a theoretical point of view, the basic question is not "what is the number of countries in the world?", but "what determines the number of countries in the world?" Economists began to take an interest in this issue after 1945 in the context of decolonization and thereby revisited a topic already discussed by Greek philosophers: the optimal size of a nation. They developed theoretical arguments demonstrating the costs and benefits of a small as well as a big size. The prevailing conclusion is that the size of countries tends to decrease over time and their number to increase. However, as will be argued in this article, the economists' approach suffers from two main limitations: there is no clear definition of the object under scrutiny, namely the country, and the historical perspective is too narrow.

The definition of a country falls more specifically within the field of political science and philosophy which have devoted centuries of research to this issue. In this paper, we will focus on a quantifiable definition of a country by examining two concepts traditionally associated with that of a country: the sovereign state and the nation. It will be explained that these concepts pertain to different characteristic features of a country. Defining a "country" as a "sovereign state" emphasizes its political status, which can be sovereign or non-sovereign. Limiting the census of the world's countries to sovereign states means excluding all non-sovereign states. For example, Morocco should not be counted as a country between 1912 and 1956 when it was a French protectorate; the same goes for Taiwan since 1971, which is no more a member of the United Nations.

Equating the term "country" with "nation" leads us to the introduction of a less popular characteristic feature of a country developed by historical sociology. The social morphology is the principle of cohesion and coherence of human society. It refers to the different

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[1] https://www.britannica.com/story/how-many-countries-are-there-in-the-world (accessed 30 July 2023). 195 is the number of member states of the United Nations plus two UN permanent observer states (State of Palestine and Vatican City.
[2] https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/ (accessed 30 July 2023). 262 is the number recorded by the *World Factbook*, which also takes into account independent states, dependencies, and areas of special sovereignty.
[3] https://www.instinct-voyageur.fr/il-y-a-324-pays-dans-le-monde-et-non-197-pays/ (accessed 30 July 2023). The number increases to 330 when disputed and unrecognized areas are added.
[4] https://population.un.org/wpp/

[5] As *The Economist* (April 10, 2010, 62-63) outlines it: "In quite a state; defining what makes a country," with the subtitle "How many countries in the world? The answer to that question is surprisingly difficult."

types of morphology experienced throughout human history, including the band, the tribe, the chiefdom, the city-state, the kingdom, the empire, and the nation. (Baechler 2014) The nation is a type of morphology and, assimilating the notion of "country" to that of "nation" thus means that "countries" did not exist before the advent of the modern era. Extending the study of human societies over the very long term allows for a broader perspective that reveals a trend towards the formation of larger and larger polities, as well as an inexorable decline in their number.

Thanks to an approach that draws on a range of social sciences, therefore, this paper highlights the key finding that different disciplines have contradictory conclusions on the question of the evolution of the number of countries over time. The point is that these conclusions are not based on any appropriate quantitative data. The first attempt aimed at scientifically identifying the countries of the world was made by the instigators of the Correlates of War (COW) project in the 1960s.[6] Their approach served as a basis for the GeoPolHist (GPH) project,[7] which is specifically dedicated to the question "How to quantify the countries of the world throughout history?" GeoPolHist provides necessary data to explore the evolution of geopolitical entities, which is lacking in previous analyses. The data set lists more than 1,200 geopolitical entities in the world since 1816 and describes the changes in their political status over time by differentiating two categories of statuses, sovereign and non-sovereign. We use GPH data to provide a statistical analysis of the evolution of the world's geopolitical entities that yields two main findings: the total number of entities is on a clear downward trend and there is an increasing number of sovereign entities.

The reflection on the number issue is organized into four stages. The first two sections are devoted to the theoretical dimension of the issue raised by the two fundamental questions: "what determines the size of a country?" and "what is a country?" This seems an ambitious challenge given the considerable literature on the subject. It will be addressed by trying to keep in mind the elegant formulation of Aristotle: "It is the mark of an educated mind to expect that amount of exactness in each kind which the nature of the particular subject admits." (*Nichomachean Ethics*, I. iii. 4) The third section presents the quantitative dimension of the issue based on GeoPolHist data and illustrates the potential of such data by providing a brief statistical analysis of the changes in the political structure of the world since the Congress of Vienna. A concluding section discusses the value of a multidisciplinary and quantitative approach to explore the political globalization of the world.

[6] https://correlatesofwar.org/history/

[7] https://medialab.github.io/GeoPolHist/#/GeoPolHist/

II. The Theoretical Foundations of the Number of Countries issue

Historically and conceptually, the question of the number of inhabitants in a country arises before that of the number of countries in the world. It raises a problem of political philosophy that was already a subject of reflection for ancient Greek philosophers. Modern economists have returned to this problem, using arguments from economic theory and linking it explicitly to the question of the number of countries.

a) *The question of the population's optimum raised by Greek philosophers*

There is no theory specifically linked to the question of the number of countries in the world. The theoretical question that needs to be considered first is that of the optimal size of a country. It was posed about 2,000 years ago by ancient Greek philosophers in the course of their political philosophical reflections on the best possible political constitution for the city. Plato and Aristotle, in particular, tackled the question of the number by asking what is the optimum number of citizens for a state to be well governed and able to defend itself against external aggression:

> *How then can we rightly order the distribution of the land? In the first place, the number of the citizens has to be determined, and also the number and size of the divisions into which they will have to be formed; and the land and the houses will then have to be apportioned by us as fairly as we can. The number of citizens can only be estimated satisfactorily in relation to the territory and the neighbouring states. The territory must be sufficient to maintain a certain number of inhabitants in a moderate way of life – more than this is not required; and the number of citizens should be sufficient to defend themselves against the injustice of their neighbours, and also to give them the power of rendering efficient aid to their neighbours when they are wronged. After having taken a survey of theirs and their neighbours' territory, we will determine the limits of them in fact as well as in theory. And now, let us proceed to legislate with a view to perfecting the form and outline of our state. The number of our citizens shall be 5040 – this will be a convenient number; and these shall be owners of the land and protectors of the allotment.* (Plato, *Laws*, Book V, 737d-737e)

> *First among the materials required by the statesman is population: he will consider what should be the number and character of the citizens, and then what should be the size and character of the country […] Experience shows that a very populous city can rarely, if ever, be well governed; since all cities which have a reputation for good government have a limit of population […] A state only begins to exist when it has attained a population sufficient for a good life in the political community […] Governors and governed have duties to perform: the special functions of a governor are to command and to judge. If the citizens of a state are to judge and to distribute offices according to merit, then they must know each other's character. Where they do not possess this knowledge, both the election to offices and the decision of lawsuits will go wrong […] Clearly the best limit of the*

population of a state is the largest number which suffices for the purposes of life, and can be taken in at a single view. (Aristotle, *The Politics*, Book VII. 4)

Both Plato and Aristotle, therefore, defend the idea that the optimal number of people in a city must be contained within a fair measure. This argument was also defended by Tocqueville who believed that small nations have "ever been the cradle of political liberty" because "the subjects of the State can without difficulty overthrow the tyrant and his oppression by a simultaneous effort." (Tocqueville 1835, Vol I. Chap. VIII) The French philosopher and sociologist, Raymond Aron, took up this idea in his analysis of the peaceful-bellicose relations between humans living in society in a defined area. As soon as we consider the conditions that would enable a group of human beings to live in peace in a given territory, we have to ask the question of the number, of the advantages and disadvantages of a large and a small country:

The Greek philosophers posed the problem of what we shall call the population optimum. […] The city-state, in their eyes, was the unit in which social life had to be organized. Thus Plato and Aristotle both queried not so much the ideal as the natural size of the city. [...] The goal of the city-state, that is, of politics, is not power, but a life according to reason. Since the virtuous life is possible only in society, we must therefore determine the number of citizens that favors or makes possible an order that accords with reason. Two considerations are or risk being in conflict: the necessities of defense against an external enemy require a large number; moral cohesion demands a small number. The compromise must be within a just proportion: the city-state must be neither too small nor too large. [...] The Greek idea that beyond a certain size a population can no longer be governed according to reason has today fallen into disuse, but it was long regarded as obvious by Western thinkers. We find an echo of it in the first books of L'Esprit des Lois*, in which the type of government is made to correspond with the dimensions of the territory and where despotism is regarded as inevitable in the vast empires of Asia.* (Aron 2003, 215-216)

Aron goes on to analyze the number issue by looking at the conditions and causes of the transition from the Greek city to the Roman empire, a reflection that leads him to envisage demographic questions – what is the link between demographic growth and economic growth, demographic growth and colonialism, demographic growth and war? – which are not the subject of this article. The first to establish a correlation between the size of a country and the number of countries were economists after the Second World War.

b) The theory of the optimal size of a nation developed by modern economists

In the second half of the twentieth century, historical events – decolonization and the construction of Europe in the late 1950s, the fall of the USSR in the 1990s – have had a major impact on the number of countries in the world. In particular, decolonization and the fall of the USSR resulted in a significant increase in the number of states. These events attracted the attention of economists, who sought to analyze a political issue using economic arguments, recognizing the "increasing significance of the concept of the nation as an economic factor." (Robinson 1960, xv)[8] They hypothesized that the growing number of countries was correlated with a growing number of small states.[9] On October 1991, the American economist Barro published a reference article, "Small is Beautiful" (*Wall Street Journal*, 11 October 1991), which sums up the economic arguments on the optimal size of a nation. An economic literature developed until the beginning of the 21st century based on a cost-benefit analysis that relies on two main concepts: economies of scale and heterogeneity. I present below a synthesis of the main contributions.[10]

From an economic point of view, the optimal size of a nation should maximize economic prosperity. Economies of scale favor the extension of size as argued by the Scottish economist, Adam Smith, in the *Wealth of Nations* chapter demonstrating "that the division of labour is limited by the size of the market":

As it is the power of exchanging that gives occasion to the division of labour, so the extent of this division must always be limited by the extent of that power, or, in other words, by the extent of the market. When the market is very small, no person can have any encouragement to dedicate himself entirely to one employment, for want of the power to exchange all that surplus part of the produce of his own labour, which is over and above his own consumption, for such parts of the produce of other men's labour as he has occasion for. (Smith 1776, Book I, Chap. III)

The argument demonstrates the costs of small size and, correlatively, the benefits of large size. In the production of private goods, average production costs remain high because the volume of production is limited by the size of the market, i.e. the number of inhabitants/consumers. The production of public goods (army, police, justice, health, transport, money…), on the other hand, is independent of the number of inhabitants and cannot be taken over by the market,

[8] The 1957 conference of the International Economic Association brought together leading economists to discuss the economic consequences of the size of nations.

[9] However, the assertion of a negative correlation between the number of countries in the world and their size is questionable. The earth's habitable surface being fixed, an increase in the number of countries suggests that countries' areas are becoming smaller. However, if the size of a country is estimated by the number of people, the same assumption is not so obvious since the density factor should be taken into account. Australia, for example, has a territory of more than 7,700,000 km² and a population of 26 million, whereas Germany has 83 million inhabitants in an area of 357,000 km² and South Korea has 51 million inhabitants on 100,000 km².

[10] Alesina and Spolaore (1997), Alesina, Spolaore, and Wacziarg (2000), Alesina and Spolaore (2005), Bolton, Roland, and Spolaore (1996), Easterly and Kraay (2000), Friedman (1977), Éloi (2008), Éloi and Le Cacheux (2010), Siroën (2002), Wittman (1991).

because of the non-rivalry and non-excludability of these goods.[11] They are therefore produced and financed by the state/taxes, and the smaller the number of inhabitants, the higher the per capita cost of producing these goods.

To explain why small countries can perform well despite the mechanism of economies of scale, economists emphasize the role of market openness. It is recognized that small countries tend to have a high degree of openness (ratio of exports to GDP), which frees the market sector from the constraint represented by the size of the domestic market. The liberalization of trade that the world experienced after 1945 would thus explain why a growing number of small countries have been economically "viable." To explain the durability of small nations despite the disadvantage of small size in the production of public goods, economists put forward the theory of fiscal federalism.[12] The delegation of political sovereignty to an integrated level of jurisdiction allows the cost of producing public goods to be spread over a larger population. This echoes the phenomenon of regional integration that was observed, also after 1945, especially the European integration process. Beyond trade integration in the form of a customs union with a common trade policy, the European Union has established integrated power structures in the areas of competition, fisheries and currency. A similar integration process was set up between small countries which emerged from decolonization, for example, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (competent in trade but also transport, tourism and finance), or the African Union (formerly the Organization of African Unity, competent in trade matters).

In contrast to economies of scale, heterogeneity favors the small size of a country. For economists, the concept of heterogeneity corresponds to the idea that the agents in a country are not identical. They have heterogeneous tastes and preferences, and this heterogeneity increases with the size of the country. A small country is, therefore, easier to "manage" than a large one.[13] This argument was put forward by Plato and Aristotle, and refers to what Aron calls "moral cohesion." The Italian economists Alesina and Spolaore also advanced a political argument, the democratic process, to explain an increase in the number of countries, i.e. a decrease in the size of countries:

> *1. Democratization leads to secessions: one should observe fewer countries in a non-democratic world than in a democratic one. 2. The democratic process leads to an inefficiently large number of countries. Namely, when countries are formed through a democratic process, more countries are created than with a social planner who maximizes world average utility. It is generally not possible to enforce, by majority rule, redistributive schemes that can sustain the efficient number of countries*. (Alesina and Spolaore 1997, 1027-1028)

Most economists have remained focused on the theoretical dimension of the optimal size of a nation. Alesina and his co-authors were the only ones to delve into empirical data in order to confront their thesis with historical reality.

Conclusion 1: An increasing number of smaller countries

Going back to the 14th century, Alesina and al. argue that there is a strong correlation between the number of countries in the world, trade liberalization, and political democratization. Here is an extract of their analysis supported by some quantitative data (Figure 1):

> *From 1880 to WWI […] increasing protectionism and the need for bigger markets to absorb a newly developed mass production required large markets. The answer to the tensions was the building of colonial empires. Colonialism was a way of expanding markets and secure sources of raw materials and flag waving became useful in unifying heterogeneous citizens against outsiders. […] The interwar period was characterized by a collapse of free trade, the emergence of dictatorships, and by belligerence in international relationships. All the factors that, according to our analysis, should not be associated with the creation of country borders, were fulfilled by nationalistic aspirations. In addition, colonial powers held onto their empires and repressed independent movements. […] In the fifty years that followed the Second World War, the number of independent countries increased dramatically. […] The correlation between the number of countries and trade liberalization … is very strong. […] Smaller countries benefit from open trade regimes, so as small countries emerge, it is in their interest to press for more open trade regimes.* (Alesina and Spolaore 2005, Chap. 11)

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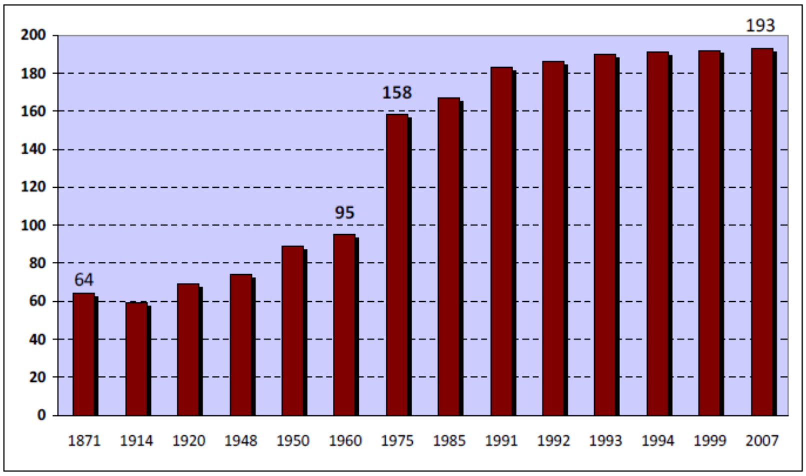
[11] The theory of public goods is based on an article by Samuelson (1954). A public good is defined according to two criteria: non-rivalry means that when one person uses a good, it does not prevent others from using it; non-excludability means that it is costly or impossible for one user to exclude others from using a good.

[12] Seminal article of Oates (1968). The concept of fiscal federalism also demonstrates how, by delegating sovereignty to a lower level of decision-making, the problem of heterogeneity, which is the disadvantage of large size, can be overcome.

[13] World Bank Commission on Growth and Development (2008, 78): "[Small states] are easier to monitor and comprehend, which allows policymakers to rely more on common sense and discretion."



Source: Éloi (2008, 9), from (Alesina and al. 2000) and Freedom House data.

Figure 1: Number of countries in the world, 1871-2007

Thus, and contrary to Aron's view, the idea of smallness has not fallen into disuse. Economists conclude that smallness is prevailing, because "as the world economy becomes more integrated, the trade-off between heterogeneity of preferences and economy of scale 'tilts' in favor of small size, as in a world of free trade even small countries can prosper." (Alesina and Spolaore 2005, 219) This conclusion seems to be confirmed by quantitative data. However, economists' analysis suffers from major limitations. First, quantitative evidence such as provided in Figure 1 presents methodological problems that will be addressed further in the third section below.[14] Then, two basic limitations affect the economists' empirical conclusion. The conception of what a country is remains quite perfunctory. Either a country is assimilated with a nation or a state,[15] or a country designates a market defined as a space within which goods and services and factors of production (capital, labor) are mobile, and can move freely. Obstacles/borders between countries/markets are customs duties, currencies, languages, laws, that oppose the free movement of goods, capital and people.[16] The second basic limitation of the economic analysis is the lack of a wide historical perspective. The need for both a more precise definition of and a broader approach to the concept of a country, therefore, invites us to turn to other social sciences.

III. Quantifiable Definition of the Concept of a Country

In common language, the terms "country", "state", and "nation" are used interchangeably. In other words, a country is commonly equated with a state or a nation. This section aims to explain that the terms "state" and "nation" do not have the same meaning, that they each refer to a different characteristic of a country, and that these characteristics can be used as a method of quantifying the countries of the world.

a) "State" and political status

The analysis of the concept of the state is a matter of political science and international relations, which generally relate it to the "Westphalian state system." This expression arises from the peace treaties signed in Westphalia in 1648, which ended the Thirty Years' War and marked the end of a long period of conflict in Europe. Some scholars have identified the Peace of Westphalia as the origin of a fundamental principle in international law, state sovereignty, a principle that underlies the modern international system of states. Sovereignty is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, which states that "the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members […] Nothing […] shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." (Charter of the United Nations 1945, Chap. 1) If the principle of sovereignty is central to defining what a state is, the question then arises as to what determines sovereignty. As pointed out in the quotation below, the principle of recognition by other powers is determinant:

> *The Final Act of the Congress [of Vienna] listed thirty-nine states as comprising the European diplomatic system. This figure was much lower than the number of polities that claimed to be sovereign. If there was any doubt about the issue in the eighteenth century, the Congress of Vienna firmly established that polities would not enjoy the rights of*

[14] In the appendix on data, Alesina and his co-authors point to some problems: the number of countries "excludes Sub-Saharan Africa, for which the identification of countries in the nineteenth century is somewhat problematic. […] In most cases, the determination of when a country appeared or disappeared is fairly uncontroversial. For example, it is clear that the first German unification happened in 1871, that Algeria was born in 1962, and so on. In a number of cases, however, it may be unclear whether a country was independent or not." (Alesina and al. 2000, 1292, 1294)

[15] Alesina et al. (2005, 2): "We will use interchangeably nation, state, country to mean sovereign state, specifically the sovereign national state which is the main political subdivision of the world."

[16] See Robinson (1960, xiv).

sovereignty until recognized by other powers, meaning primarily the great powers of the day. While France, Prussia, Sweden, Venice, Spain and others may have been sovereigns by historical longevity, new claimants to this status had to be recognized to gain entrance to the club. A state could exist in fact, but until it had received diplomatic recognition it had none of the rights associated with sovereignty. Recognition, then, is crucial to the creation of states. (Holsti 2004, 128-130)

This quotation from the Canadian political scientist Hoslti brings us back to the main focus of this article, the determination of the number of world countries, and helps to illustrate the difficulty of answering it. According to Hoslti, there were thirty-nine recognized sovereign states in 1816. However, this figure could not be verified in the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna and it differs significantly from other results.[17] This comment highlights the little-known fact that there are no "official" historical lists of states as there are today for members of the United Nations.

The first attempt at developing "reasonable and consistent criteria so that it can be decided whether or not any given political entity at any given time is or is not a national state" was made by the founders of the Correlates of War project in the 1960s. The COW project aims to identify all war participants in the post-Napoleonic era, which begins with the identification of the members of the international system:

If such an entity meets these criteria of nationhood, it is by definition considered to be a member of the international system. One criterion is population size and the other, equally operational, is diplomatic recognition by certain key system members, or legitimizers. We, therefore, sought a population threshold that would exclude from our system such globally insignificant entities as the smaller pre-unification German or Italian states, Hamburg or Mecklenburg-Strelitz, or, more recently, Monaco, Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, or the Vatican. Any nation whose population met the half-million criterion was classified as a member as soon as both of the legitimizers dispatched a permanent mission headed by an officer at or above the chargé d'affaires*. For the period between 1920 and 1940, a state was considered an independent member of the system if it (a) was considered independent according to historical consensus, and (b) either had a population over 500,000 or was, however briefly, a member of the League of Nations*. (Singer and Small 1966, 245-247)

It should be emphasized that the definition developed by Singer and Small differs from the commonly accepted legal definition of a sovereign state established by the League of Nations, (Florea and Gales 2012, 264):

The State as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: (a) a permanent population; (b) a defined territory; (c) government; (d) capacity to enter into relations with the other States. The Federal State shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law. The political existence of the State is independent of recognition by the other States. Even before recognition, the State has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organise itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and to define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts. The exercise of these rights has no other limitation than the exercise of the rights of other States according to international law. (League of Nations 1936, art. 1, 2, 3)

Although the COW method of identification of states has been subject to criticism (Haas et al. 1968), it has still never been challenged by the development of alternative methods in other similar projects. The crucial point to be outlined is that, instead of looking for a conceptual, theoretical definition of a state, the project's instigators opted for a heuristic, practical approach based on the many dimensions characterizing a country, among which is that of political status (Singer and Small, 1966, 238-239). They, therefore, developed a vision of the world political system consisting of nested systems and distinguishing between the system of sovereign states (State System) and the international system, which gathers all the national political units of the world, sovereign and non-sovereign. This approach led the COW authors to define ten different political statuses, to retrieve the political status of more than a thousand units over the post-1816 period, and to publish the result of their work in the form of two lists of political units.[18] The COW lists have therefore paved the way for a quantifiable definition of a country.

b) "Nation," social morphology and polity

"Nation" is the other word commonly used for "country." As with the notion of "state," the definition of a nation is a subject of research in itself. A nation is generally defined as a social organization within which a collective identity has emerged throughout history from a combination of shared features. The search for a quantifiable definition led us to another vision of the concept of the nation developed in the work of the

[17] The table below compares the number of sovereign states provided by three sources, including GPH and COW that will be described in more detail below. The difference between GPH and COW figures in 1816 and 1872 is due to the attribution of the "sovereign" status to Argentina and Paraguay in 1816, plus Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua in 1872. Let us recall that the data of Alesina et al. are not based on an argued definition of sovereignty and lack the credibility of other figures.

	1816	*1872*	*1920*	*1950*	*1995*	*2016*
Sovereign_COW	23	33	59	75	187	195
Sovereign_GPH	25	38	59	75	187	195
Sovereign_Alesina et al.	-	64	69	89	192	-

Sources: https://correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/state-system-membership/; https://medialab.github.io/GeoPolHist/#/GeoPolHist/; Alesina, Spolaore, and Wacziarg, (2000, 1292).

[18] These lists are published on the COW website: https://correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/state-system-membership/; https://correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/colonial-dependency-contiguity/

French historical sociologist Baechler. In his work devoted to the study of the evolution of human societies since the Upper Paleolithic, some 35,000 ago, Baechler (2002) explores the different forms of social groups that humans have experienced throughout history and defines the concepts of social morphology and polity. His analysis is relevant to the subject of this article in that it proposes an approach to the concept of the nation that makes it possible to envisage another method of identification of the countries of the world.

The first fundamental concept in Baechler's analysis is that of "social morphology" defined as "the principle of cohesion and coherence of a society ensuring solidarity between individuals, groups and networks that compose it."[19] (Baechler, 2002, 372) He posits that the morphology of the band – comprising three levels of integration, the household (5 individuals), the horde (5 households) and the ethnic group (20 hordes) – was the solution found by Paleolithic societies to all problems of human solidarity. Another morphology, the tribe, then emerged to respond to a new problem of conflict management, resulting from the demographic saturation of space. Tribes are highly flexible, autonomous and self-sufficient groupings of up to several hundred thousand individuals. In addition to solving the problems of internal and external conflict, the tribal morphology has the outstanding feature of taking on the problem of war without having to invent the state. This major transition took place between ten and twelve thousand years ago.

The second morphological threshold was crossed through warfare when individual tribal segments were able to destroy the oligopolistic lock of the tribe and irreversibly mutate into increasingly centralized and autocratic political units such as chiefdoms, principalities, city-states, kingdoms, or empires. Over the millennia, the evolutionary process converged towards the empire, which seemed to be a normal outcome of neolithization. Until the sixteenth century, through a process of political coalescence, six great cultural areas were constituted on the planet, coinciding, in fact, or potentially, with the morphology of the empire. But a sudden and unexpected turn was taken in Europe in the seventeenth century (with the end of religious wars), giving rise to a new stage in universal history: the modern transformation characterized, in particular, by the emergence of the morphology of the nation.

According to this analysis, therefore, social morphology can be considered a characteristic feature of a country, just like political status. Social morphology is a principle and has to be distinguished from the notion of a group of people or a country. The second concept introduced by Baechler that will be useful for our thinking is that of "polity." The use of this term is more common in English than in other languages and does not have the same meaning. For instance, on the English version of Wikipedia, a *polity* is "an identifiable political entity – a group of people with a collective identity, who are organized by some form of institutionalized social relations and have a capacity to mobilize resources. A polity can be any other group of people organized for governance (such as a corporate board), the government of a country, or of a country subdivision. A polity may be a republic administered by an elected representative, or the realm of a hereditary monarch."[20] Whereas, on the French version of Wikipedia, a *politie* is "a concept in political philosophy that designates the political regime, the form of government. In Plato's Republic, *politeia* refers to the political regime as such within the framework of a city-state, but the meaning of the concept has shifted over time. Thus, in Aristotle's Politics, *politeia* is the name given to the mixed form of government that blends aspects of oligarchy and democracy."[21] Baechler's definition is more specific. Returning to the conceptual issue raised by Aristotle, namely, what is the "good" political regime for man, who is by nature free, calculating, end-oriented, problematical, social, and conflictive, he posits that the solution for how to live together without killing each other can be found only in the political order. Man has created the polity, which is defined by its ends and these ends are intrinsically related to violence:

> *A polity is the group whose members have agreed to deal with conflicts among themselves without recourse to violence and by aiming for peace through justice and fairness; within which cheaters who disturb the peace are punished by violence from non-cheaters; beyond which conflicts that can arise with other polities are not excluded from violence and can always degenerate into war. More concisely, a polity is a group tending towards pacification inside, while remaining in a virtual state of war outside.*[22] (Baechler, 1995, 27-28)

The thought of Baechler is essentially philosophical and sociological, and not concerned with quantitative considerations. I have found a quantitative approach to the evolution of polities over the long term by consulting anthropological studies.

Conclusion 2: A decreasing number of polities over the centuries

The American anthropologist Carneiro called specific attention to the number issue. Using reasoning very similar to that of Baechler, he concludes that an

[19] Translated by the author.

[20] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polity (accessed 30 July 2023). The definition is taken from Ferguson and Mansbach (1996, 33-40).

[21] https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politie (accessed 30 July 2023). Translated by the author.

[22] This definition differs from the conventional Weberian definition of a state: "Ultimately, one can define the modern state sociologically only in terms of the specific means peculiar to it. […] A state is a human community that claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory." (Weber, 1919, 3-4)

irresistible downward trend prevails in the evolution of the number of polities in the world:

> *For the first three million years of human history, societies existed exclusively as autonomous communities. Archaeology strongly suggests that during the long period of the Paleolithic, political organization did not advance beyond the level of independent bands or villages. Not until after the invention of agriculture was the first step taken toward the formation of supra-community societies. Once this step was taken, though, political evolution continued at an accelerated pace. The result was that while in the Neolithic period the autonomous political units in the world numbered several hundred thousands, today there are only about 150. And of course as political units have become fewer, they have also become larger*. (Carneiro, 1978, 205-206)

At the start of the Neolithic, the world's population was estimated at 7.5 million and the average size of communities at 40 persons. The number of autonomous political units in existence was then something under 200,000. The Neolithic revolution brought with it a sharp increase in human numbers but only a moderate growth in community size to about 100, which produced an enormous proliferation of villages. The aggregation of villages into larger units was a crucial step that led out of the Neolithic and was characterised by the rise of chiefdoms. What led to this most important step in the course of political development was, according to Carneiro, the principle of "competitive exclusion." The increase in population density led to competition over land, then to war between villages, to the conquest of the weakest by the strongest, and to the rise of chiefdoms. As the population continued to grow, this process of political fusion was repeated, resulting in the emergence of larger, stronger and more complex political units, called empires. "Newly created empires often fissioned back into their component states, states sometimes fissioned back into chiefdoms, and chiefdoms into autonomous villages. Nevertheless, viewed throughout several millennia, the trend has been unmistakable: the number of independent political units in the world has steadily diminished." (Carneiro, 1978, 211) Carneiro estimates to approximately 600,000 the number of autonomous political units around 1000 BC; by AD 500, the number had dropped to some 200,000 and the decline continued until the present day. The first solid figure given by Carneiro is for the year 1939 when the number of independent countries in the world would have been 76. (Carneiro, 1978, 214)

The search for a quantifiable definition of the concept of country leads to three main observations. First, the interest and importance of precisely defining the terms we use. "Country", "state" and "nation" are not synonymous and interchangeable terms. "Country" is a generic term with no specific meaning that should be replaced by "polity." "State" is a concept analyzed for some three hundred centuries that pertains to the idea of sovereign political status. "Nation" is another concept that refers to a type of social morphology experienced throughout the world for around 300 years. A state is not always identified with a nation. For example, the German nation was dispersed into several German states before 1871 and the Hungarian nation was incorporated into the Austrian Empire before 1867. Second, an exhaustive census of the world's polities over time should not be limited to sovereign states and nations. This would exclude non-sovereign countries, for example, Morocco between 1912 and 1956 which became a French protectorate, or Taiwan which has not been a member of the United Nations since 1971, as well as countries that existed before the eighteenth century. Third, our survey highlights the puzzling result that anthropologists and economists reach opposite conclusions on the evolution of the number of countries in the world. However, these conclusions do not relate to the same conception of a country and are not based on a scientific method of quantification. The estimates provided are either approximate, unreferenced, or incomplete. The fact is, that, until recently, no quantitative database dedicated to the identification of the countries of the world was available. This is the purpose of the GeoPolHist project.

IV. The Quantification of the Countries of the World Since 1816

The objective of this section is to explore the quantitative aspect of the number issue by asking the question: "how to quantify the countries of the world over time?" It introduces the GeoPolHist data set that is dedicated to this issue and demonstrates, through a brief statistical analysis, the importance of quantification when addressing the question of the number of countries.

a) Overview of the GeoPolHist data set

GeoPolHist (GPH) is a quantitative numerical tool, combining a data set and visual documentation, which identifies the political status of each of the geopolitical entities which existed in the world since 1816. The idea for the creation of this data set stemmed from the RICardo project that focuses on bilateral trade of the world's countries in the 19th-20th centuries and highlights the complexity and diversity of the network of trading entities as reported in statistical archives. (Dedinger and Girard, 2017, 46-47) In order to identify trading entities throughout history, we turned to the COW lists of political units mentioned above, which eventually led us to create a new data tool that can be used for research on the political history of the world. (Dedinger and Girard, 2021, 208) GeoPolHist, thus, focuses on one characteristic feature of a country, the political status. To help the reader better understand how this dataset was compiled and how to use it, I will explain some important methodological issues.

To begin with, we tried to formulate as clear a definition as possible of a country, opting preferably for the term "geopolitical entity," by building on the analysis of the concept of a country:

> *A geopolitical entity is any form of human social community or territory that has been involved in an international or intra-national conflict during the post-Napoleonic period and is territorially based. These entities are "political" in the Aristotelian sense of the political order, whose ultimate goal is to maintain peace through justice within the entity, while war and conflicts remain a possibility outside the limits of the entity. Throughout the period covered by the GPH database, political entities of the "human social community" type have taken the form of the tribe, chiefdom, city-state, kingdom, empire, or nation. GPH entities may or may not be sovereign and independent. Political entities of the "territory" type are made up of uninhabited islands, atolls or reefs.*[23] (https://medialab.github.io/GeoPolHist/#/GeoPolHist/)

The first critical issue is the change in the name of the geopolitical entities over time. GeoPolHist handles it by creating multiple names, starting with the most recent one and adding earlier names in brackets. For example, we find in GPH the names "Turkey (Ottoman Empire)," "Canada (Province of Canada)," or "Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire) (Kinshasa) (Belgian Congo) (Congo Free State)."

Another methodological difficulty is the definition of political statuses.[24] GeoPolHist relies upon the COW definition of sovereignty based on the criteria of population size and diplomatic recognition. It establishes a general distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign entities and defines twenty political statuses. The first category gathers the statuses corresponding and close to the concept of sovereignty: "sovereign," "associated state," "sovereign (limited)," sovereign (unrecognized)." The last two statuses were created for cases that are not taken into account in the COW lists. "Sovereign (limited)" concerns entities that are sovereign but not independent, in particular, the states of the German Confederation. Singer and Small did not consider them as sovereign, arguing that "though several of the German states meet both the population and recognition criteria, all of them other than Austria and Prussia are relegated to the peripheral system. The major reason is that their 1815 treaty of confederation prohibited entrance into any alliance directed against other members of the confederation, and thus markedly restricted their freedom of activity." (Singer and Small, 1966, 248) However, most of these states were independent actors in international trade before their integration into the German empire, indicating a degree of sovereignty over their foreign trade. That is why we replaced the status "part of" Germany, which was attributed to these states in the COW list, with the status "sovereign (limited)." "Sovereign (unrecognized)" applies to sovereign entities which fail to meet the criteria of diplomatic recognition. It was used for the pre-1945 period to add, for instance, the People's Republic of China (China) (1816–1860) and to code the African and Asian kingdoms, sultanates, khanates, emirates, caliphates, or principalities that were *de facto* independent before being formally occupied, colonized, or annexed. For example, the Perak, Selangore, Pahang, Perlis and Johore sultanates (today part of Malaysia) were coded "sovereign (unrecognized)" over the period preceding British colonization. After 1945, the "sovereign (unrecognized)" status allows for the identification of GPH entities such as Taiwan, which are not members of the UN and are recognized by UN members and non-members.

A second category regroups ten non-sovereign statuses: "colony," "claimed," "dependency," "leased," "mandated," "neutral or demilitarized," "occupied," "possession," "protectorate," and "vassal." We created the status "dependency" to avoid a proliferation of dependent statuses after 1945, and the status "vassal" to code African and Asian territories that were in a position similar to that of a vassal in the feudal system. They include, for instance, the Princely states of India, and the Shan and Karenni states of Burma, which were subordinated to British power. A third category "miscellaneous" includes two statuses, "discovered" and "unknown," that were introduced to code missing values. "Unknown" serves to code the remaining cases where the entity exists – or is assumed to exist – but for which no information could yet be found regarding its status. "Discovered" is a status attributed to some African entities and very small entities, such as islands, for the period when they were being discovered by major powers and had not yet gained legal dependent status.

The "part of" status deserves special attention. It serves in the COW lists to code entities that are non-sovereign and non-independent, and are members of a sovereign or a non-sovereign entity. They are included in the database as soon as their political status changes during the period under consideration. In COW literature, there is little information about this status that has been thoroughly overhauled in the GPH database. (Dedinger and Girard, 2017, 215) In particular, the status "dissolved into" was created to mark the end date of the "part of" status or, to put it another way, to decide when an entity ceases to be a geopolitical entity in the sense defined by GPH. We established that the end date corresponds to the official disappearance of the entity. If we take the example of Italy, after their integration into the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1859-60, then into the Kingdom of Italy in 1861, the hitherto sovereign entities, Two Sicilies, Modena, Parma, and Tuscany were

[23] Note that the territorial basis is a characteristic explicitly mentioned in the legal definition of a sovereign state (see infra) and in Weber's definition: "'Territory' is one of the characteristics of the state." (Weber 1919, 4)

[24] For a more detailed explanation, see Dedinger and Girard (2021, 211-215).

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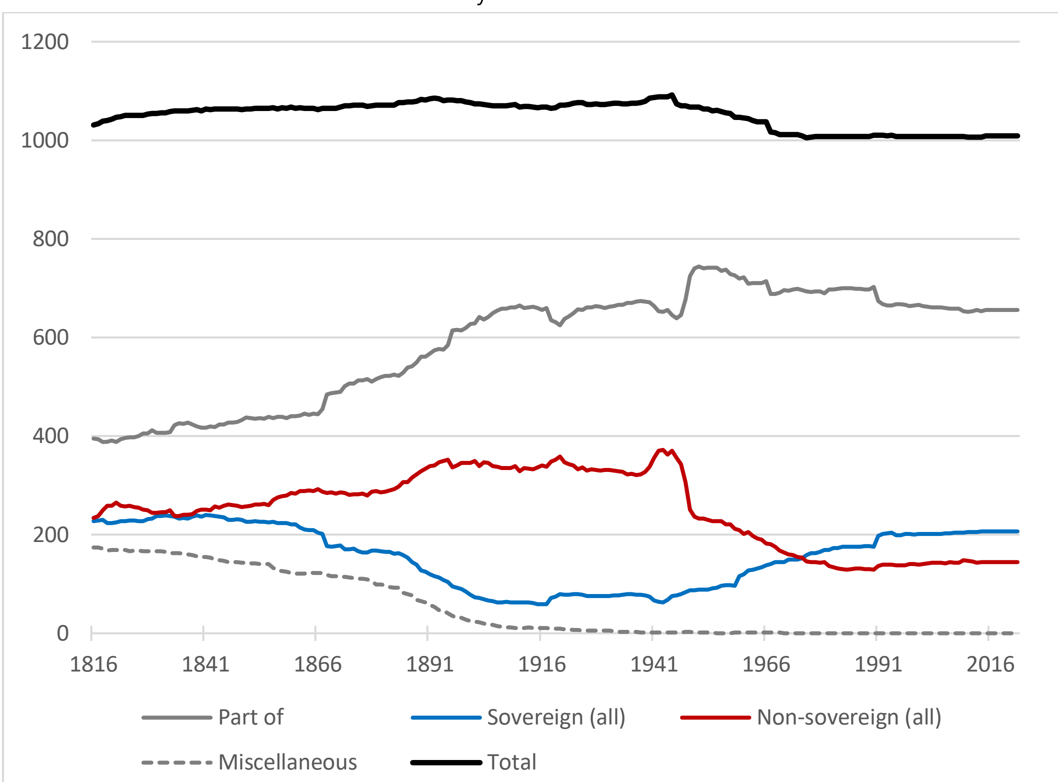
dissolved and given the status "dissolved into" Italy in 1861.

GeoPolHist has been thought to serve as a valuable resource for identifying the geopolitical entities of the world over time and understanding the political evolution of the world. Let us see how GPH data can be used to answer the question of the number of countries in a quantitative way.

b) Statistical analysis of the evolution of the world's geopolitical entities

The last version of the GeoPolHist database lists about 1,260 entities in total over the period 1816-2022 and indicates their political status year by year. All the data collected makes it possible to track changes in the total number of geopolitical entities and their political status over the last two centuries. These changes are shown in Figure 2 which points to remarkable linearity in the evolution of the total number of entities. The figure oscillates around a mean value of 1050.[25] The linearity of the "Total" curve is mainly due to the inclusion of the "part of" and "miscellaneous" categories of statuses. Over the period 1816-2002, entities with "part of" status represent on average 56% of the total number of entities. As explained above, the "miscellaneous" category is used as a stopgap solution to code missing values. However, we observe a continuous decrease in the total number of entities between 1946 and 1966, which means that entities can also disappear. Hence, the decline in the total number of geopolitical entities after 1945 is attributable to the disappearance of GPH entities (status "dissolved into"). For example Mecklenburg (1945), the Straits Settlements (1946), Prussia (1947), French Indochina (from 1945 to 1954), British Togoland (1956), the Spanish protectorate in Morocco (1956), or some twenty entities which were dissolved by being integrated into the new sovereign state of South Yemen (1967).



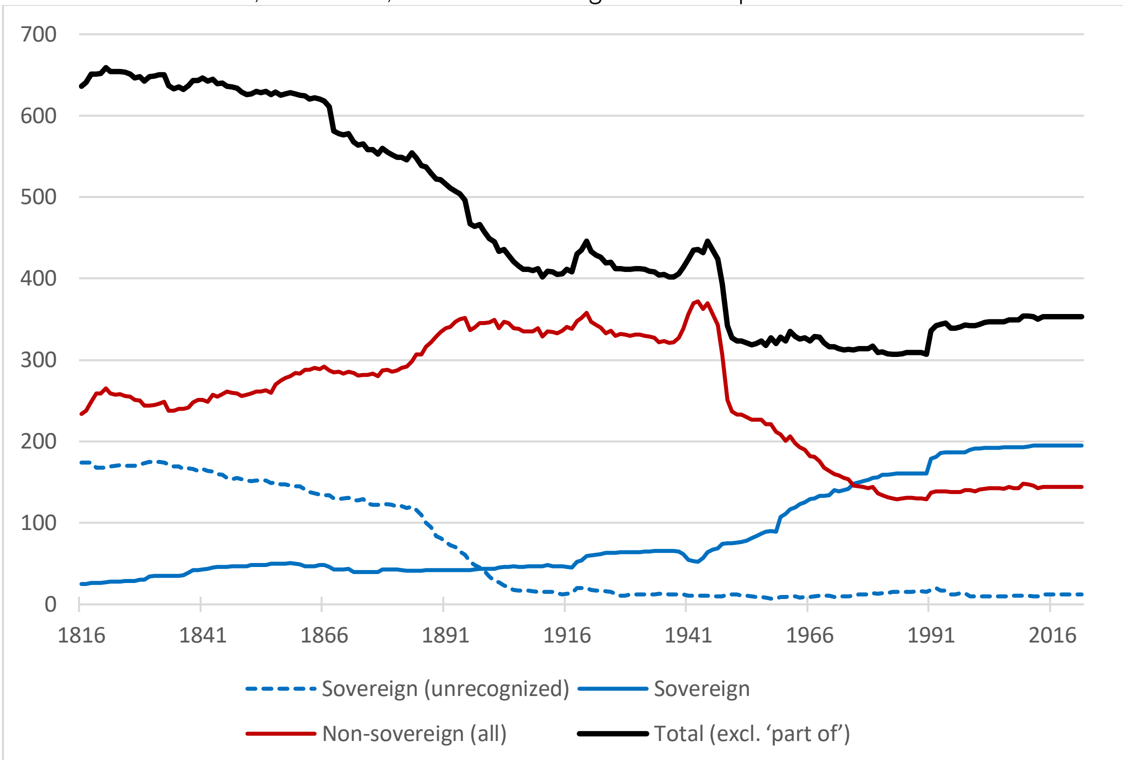
Source: Calculated from GeoPolHist dataset (https://medialab.github.io/GeoPolHist/#/GeoPolHist/)

Figure 2: Number of geopolitical entities in the world, 1816-2022

Figure 3 provides another visualization of the evolution in the number and structure of GPH entities by excluding the categories "part of" and "miscellaneous," and including only "sovereign (all)" and "non-sovereign (all)" categories. It shows an undeniable decline in the total number of sovereign and non-sovereign entities from 1816 to 1950, which allows us to refine the analysis. If, on the one hand, the total number of sovereign and non-sovereign entities diminishes (Figure 3) and, on the other hand, the number of "part of" rises (Figure 2), it can then be deduced that the size of sovereign and non-sovereign entities increases with the integration of "part of" entities. This is indeed what happens when a federal state is created. For instance,

[25] There is a significant difference with COW data, which provides a skewed vision of the change in the number of units over time. See Dedinger and Girard (2021, 212-213).

the drop in the "Total" curve at the end of the 1860s is due to the creation of the Canadian Confederation, the North German Confederation, and later, the Second German Reich. Some thirty GPH entities previously identified as "colony" or "sovereign (limited)" were granted the "part of" status.



Source: Calculated from GeoPolHist dataset (https://medialab.github.io/GeoPolHist/#/GeoPolHist/)

Figure 3: Sovereign and non-sovereign entities, 1816-2022

Another observation concerns the categories "sovereign (all)" and "non-sovereign (all)." The addition of the four sovereign statuses (Figure 2) provides a U-shaped curve that suggests a return, since 1992, to the situation prevailing in the mid-nineteenth century. Figure 3 refines this observation by showing the predominance of the "sovereign (unrecognized)" status until 1884-85, which became very much in the minority throughout the 20th century. The Berlin Conference, known for having organized the division of Africa by the Europeans, has had a net impact. Since 1945, the number of "sovereign" countries has grown steadily. The growth of the "non-sovereign (all)" curve is symmetrically opposed, with a constant increase until 1945 followed by a sharp decrease until the mid-1980s. A major reversal therefore occurred in the political structure of the world about 50 years ago, when sovereign countries became predominant in the world, ending a 150-year period during which 60% of the world's countries on average were not sovereign and independent.

This short statistical analysis stresses the importance of quantification to reveal historical phenomena, which can then be analyzed and explained by researchers in the concerned field. Staying on the subject of this article, the number of world's countries, GPH data allows us to provide a robust conclusion.

Conclusion 3: Declining number of GPH entities and increasing number of sovereign entities

The quantitative approach to the number issue developed in this section can be summed up in three main points: 1. The total number of GPH entities (exclusive of the "part of" category) has sharply decreased over the last two centuries; 2. The size of the GPH entities (exclusive of the "part of" category) has tended to increase through the political integration of "part of" entities; 3. A major structural change occurred after WWII characterized by an increase in the number of sovereign entities leading to their prevalence in the world since the mid-1970s.

The GeoPolHist database thus helps us to reconcile the seemingly contradictory conclusions put forward in the previous sections. There is an historical downward trend in the number of all geopolitical entities due to a process of political globalization; since the end of the Second World War, the world has experienced an historic increase in the number of sovereign entities. The merit of the quantitative approach is that it requires the researcher to specify the definition of ambiguous concepts and to confront methodological problems that help him deepen his knowledge.

V. Discussion and Conclusion

This concluding section addresses various issues raised by this article. It emphasizes the value of the multidisciplinary approach adopted in the analysis, discusses the contribution and limitations of the GeoPolHist data set, and envisages possible extensions of the project to enhance its research potential.

a) *Benefits of a multidisciplinary approach*

An essential characteristic of this paper is the choice of a multidisciplinary approach. A priori, it may seem incongruous and irrelevant to combine in the same article the views of economics, political science, political philosophy, historical sociology, anthropology, and statistics. In the end, the results and lessons learned from this approach are very positive. First, broadening the scope of the research to various social sciences disciplines and quantitative methods enabled me to develop an original reflection on the question of the evolution in the number of world countries that we have seen to be little and most often poorly addressed. The analysis leads to a conclusion that invites readers and researchers to put into question the widespread view that the number of world countries is increasing. This view is related to the observation of the number of the United Nations member countries. This paper has shown that the issue of the number of countries is much more complex, that to deal with it properly we need to ask "what is a country?" "what determines the number of countries?" "how to quantify the countries over time?," and that the answers to these questions can be found in various social sciences disciplines.

Then, the approach taken in this paper highlights some shortcomings of social sciences, which tend to operate in silos, whereas they are inherently interconnected. It would like to foster collaboration, the exploration of new ideas and methodologies, and the development of novel approaches by bringing together diverse perspectives. For example, economists would benefit from greater openness to political science and history to better differentiate between the economic and the political order, and avoid what might be called a "historical optical illusion." Likewise, combining the theories of international relations with the concepts of historical sociology would provide a more nuanced understanding of the evolution of international relations that would not be circumscribed to the Westphalian system of states.[25]

[26] Political scientists are pleading for greater historical openness. Buzan and Little (2000, 2) think that "existing frameworks in International Relations [IR] are seriously crippled by their failure to build on a long view of history." Ferguson and Mansbach (1996, 4) appeal to a historical and multicultural perspective that "focuses on change in global politics and a wider range of polities than the Westphalian state."

Eventually, the purpose of this multidisciplinary approach is to promote the use of quantitative data in social science research. We have seen that the quantification of the world's countries has hitherto been either ignored or incorrectly handled. One reason was the lack of an appropriate quantitative database. The GeoPolHist data set has been created to provide researchers with a data tool that allows for the tracking of changes in the political structure of the world and can contribute to a renewal of research on the political and economic history of the world. Fine-grained data on the political entities of the world can be used for a variety of issues. For example, to refine trade history analysis that takes into account the political status of the entity as an independent variable. This applies, in particular, to research related to the issue of "trade and empire" (Mitchener and Weidemeier 2008) or to the hypothesis that "trade promotes peace" (Barbieri 2005). Political science and International Relations can also benefit from quantitative data to deepen the understanding of issues such as the frequency of wars (Harrison and Wolf 2012). GPH data can help support the move towards greater use of innovative methodological approaches in International Relations (Huddleston et al. 2022).

b) *Value and limitations of the GPH data set*

The GeoPolHist data set and visual documentation is a high-performing tool for quantifying and visualizing the world's geopolitical entities over time. It is unique in that it cannot be compared to any other similar project. (Dedinger and Girard, 2021, 210-211) In its current version, the GeoPolHist data set lists more than 1,200 geopolitical entities covering all the regions of the world over the last two centuries. Can it be said that it offers a comprehensive survey of the entities of the world with territory and legal-political status? It seems to be the case since 1970, when the "miscellaneous" category created to fill in missing data points has become equal to zero. However, there are still entities that match the GPH definition of a geopolitical entity and are not included in the database, in particular indigenous peoples. A recent resolution of the United Nations has recognized the rights of indigenous peoples who "contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind."[26] The COW lists of political units identify a few African ethnic groups (for example, Mamprusis or Bemba) as soon as they have been involved in a conflict. It could be considered to complement the list of GPH entities by including all indigenous peoples attached to a particular place, thereby taking into account the increasing visibility and

[27] https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/united-nations-declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples (accessed 30 July 2023).

importance of indigenous peoples as political actors in international politics.

c) Extension of the database to other political variables

Reflection on a quantifiable definition of a country has shown that a country/geopolitical entity can be best defined by its characteristic features. Now that the GeoPolHist database has opened the way to quantification with the coding of the entities' political status, it seems sensible to consider extending the base to other variables. Three other main features of a political entity can be envisaged: the social morphology, the political regime, and the political structure. Extending the data set to these new variables is a very challenging prospect from a methodological as well as conceptual point of view.

The creation of a variable "social morphology" raises a first complex issue. The temporal coverage of the base is currently limited to the post-1816 period, during which the morphology of the nation has spread throughout the world. Two centuries is therefore a relatively short period to analyze changes in polities' morphology, which have to be observed over the very long term. The benefits of extending the temporal coverage of the database are obvious. Nevertheless, such an extension would have consequences on the variable "political status." For example, the criteria for an entity to be coded as sovereign before 1816 or the list of political statuses would have to be reconsidered. It would also be necessary to face a particular bias of the GPH dataset, that of a vision of world history dominated by a Eurocentric approach, as illustrated by the statuses "discovered" and "unknown." The definition of political statuses could be revised and enriched by taking into account non-European perspectives. Another interesting issue would have to be addressed with the creation of a variable "social morphology" in the case of specific entities such as the European Union. Like Germany or Italy before political unification, the European Union is identified in the GPH list of entities with the status "informal" (see below). While Germany and Italy have become sovereign nations, the process of European integration is following a particular course. EU is still an unfinished institutional framework lying between intergovernmental cooperation and federalism, which raises the question of the emergence of a new type of morphology.

The political structure differentiates between a federal and a unitary structure. The inclusion of this variable in the GPH data set would help analyze the question of federalism by identifying "part of" entities that enjoy a relatively high degree of sovereignty and may have a separatist tendency. Moreover, it would allow us to supplement the database by including new political entities that became a member of a federation without any incidence of violence and that therefore did not enter the scope of the COW lists. It may be noted that, while most federal states are identified as such by their own constitution (Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Russia, United States of America, etc.), some cases are not so obvious. For example, both Spain (since the Constitution of 1978) and South Africa (since the Constitution of 1993) are federal-like polities composed of communities/provinces with more or less devolved powers. The political structure should not be confused with the notion of economic structure, which refers to various forms of economic and commercial integration, ranging from free trade area to customs union and economic and monetary union. History offers examples of trade unions that have led to political unions, the most emblematic being that of the German Zollverein. As already mentioned, the status 'informal' is used to code those few entities that cannot be counted amongst the geopolitical entities of the world but have a high degree of sovereignty, for instance in trade, such that they are commonly referred to as a political unit in international trade statistics even though they are not identified as a "state."[27] A variable "economic structure" that would differentiate between political and economic federalism could be added to the GPH data set, which would make it possible to identify the members of an economic integration area.

A database dedicated to the quantification of political regimes already exists. The Polity Project initiated in the 1970s aims to code the authority characteristics of states in the world system ranging from fully institutionalized autocracies, through mixed or incoherent authority regimes (termed "anocracies"), to fully institutionalized democracies.[28] The unit of analysis is the "polity," defined as a political or governmental organization, a society or institution with an organized government, a state, or a body politic. The latest version of the Polity dataset (Polity5) covers all major sovereign states in the global system over the period 1800–2018, each defined by a numeric code derived from the Correlates of War lists.

These prospects for extending and developing the GeoPolHist project bring us back to the idea of multidisciplinarity and illustrate how the GPH project can serve to foster interdisciplinary collaboration. Indeed, their realization also means extending our team to expert colleagues from various fields.

d) Conclusion

The world population increased from about 100 million around 400 BC (McEvedy and Jones, 1978, 342) to 10 billion estimated in 2100 AD. (United Nations, 2022, 27) Obviously, the question of the number of countries cannot be resolved in the same way in a world with 100 million people as in a world with 10 billion. The

[28] The status "informal" applies to Australia, Germany and Italy before unification and to the European Union since 1958.
[29] https://www.systemicpeace.org/polityproject.html

idea put forward by Greek philosophers and taken up by modern economists, according to which smallness would better ensure respect for democratic principles, should result in an evolution towards a proliferation of smaller and smaller political entities. This paper has drawn attention to the fact that this vision is erroneous. The analysis of historical sociologists and anthropologists, based on the observation of human societies over the very long term, proves the opposite; there is a remarkable long-term tendency towards political globalization confirmed by quantitative data over the last two centuries.

Hence, the ultimate issue to be addressed today should be the possibility of the emergence of a unique political entity for the entire world. This is reminiscent of the Kantian notion of perpetual peace that advocates for the establishment of a state of peace[29] in the world. According to Kant, this state could be achieved by establishing a republican political regime in every state and a league of free nations. The league would "seek to make an end of all wars forever" and tend to "the maintenance and security of the freedom of the state itself and of other states in league with it." (Kant, 1795, section II) If the Kantian vision became a reality with the creation of the League of Nations and the United Nations, the form a politically globalized world might take is still to be invented. Let us give the floor to eminent researchers who have addressed this fundamental question for the future of humanity and concluded that the strongest probability is an evolution towards a unified and peaceful world where the question of the number would become obsolete:

> I would place my bet on global federalism, as unlikely as that may seem at the moment. In the next 100 years or so, I see a world in which the reach of markets, jurisdictions, and politics are each truly and commensurately global as the most likely outcome. (Rodrik, 2000, 184)

> From half a million in 1500 B.C., the number of autonomous political units is now down to 193. The question thus arises: what does this portend for the future? What is the ultimate end of this trend? Clearly, it would be the political unification of the world. How is this result to come about, if it is? Will it be by the same process that has led to the increase in the size of political units in the past, namely, by defeat and conquest of smaller, weaker states by stronger ones? Or, will it come about by some new process in which autonomous political units voluntarily surrender their sovereignty in some higher interest? (Carneiro, 2005, 19)

> Modern polities could be the opportunity for a final cultural reconstruction. [...] The polity is the place within which pacification through justice takes place. A radical innovation and a new expression of the same definition would be that, instead of a single polity to manage all conflicts, there would be as many polities as there are types of conflict. [...] As polities are defined in terms of classes of problems, they would become indefinitely transformable and cease to present themselves as fixed and immutable frameworks. [...] The whole of humanity would have to be brought into this complex movement of politicization. This decisive condition of possibility could be partly provided by the establishment of an oligopolistic transpolity [and its] mutation into a planetary polity of variable definition according to the problems to be solved. (Baechler, 2019, 515)[30]

[30] According to Kant, a state of peace is "not natural;" "the natural state is one of war."

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[31] Translated by the author.

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The Material Culture of the Urban Site Sesc Ver-o-Peso, in Belém, at the Amazon: Possibilities of Analyses

By Ney Gomes

Abstract- Starting from the material culture excavated at the Sesc Ver-o-Peso site in the historic center of Belém do Pará, I propose to analyze the archaeological remains from their attributes and combine this analysis with other possibilities of perceiving the digger materials. Fragments and pieces of stoneware, glass, metal, and other materials were analyzed based on pre-defined common attributes of historical archaeology. Still, the results of the analyses were discussed and problematized based on a broader understanding of the meanings of material culture and its impacts on people. In addition to the already familiar information regarding chronologies and habits of use of glassware and other domestic material cultures, reflecting from researchers such as Latour, for whom the object is an active actor in building society, it was possible to problematize the historical archaeology of Belém unprecedentedly. One of the conclusions expressed is that in addition to serving to tell stories that may have passed unobserved by the documents of times, material culture is also a reflection of society, actively building social life[1].

Keywords: *material culture, historical archaeology, historic city centre of belém, amazonian archaeology.*

GJHSS-D Classification: *FOR Code: 2101*

THEMATERIALCULTUREOFTHEURBANSITESESCVEROPESOINBELMATTHEAMAZONPOSSIBILITIESOFANALYSES

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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I. Once upon a Time

> You remember when I showed you my Exum, a Stone, and you asked where I had arranged this stone? Why wasn't it a rock? Was it an artifact? So, it is because you were able to read the inscription; you were able to read the stone as an inscription. For Derrida, there is nothing outside the text because everything is a text that can be read. So, what is the material culture, the bottles, the sticks, and all the remains you have excavated? All these are inscriptions; it is a written type; everything produced and exists is written (...). (Excerpt from a conversation with Ana Emília da Luz Lobato, Derrida's scholar, after I asked for help to understand the arguments of the text "Jacques Derrida: 'There is nothing outside of the text," the 5th chapter of Reading Material Culture, one of the references I am using to write this article).

One day, not remembered exactly by any of the characters in the passage quoted above, Ana Emilia and I were talking, and, in the middle of the chat, she showed me a small stone that had been collected near a watercourse. According to her, the stone had been enchanted to be Exum within her religiosity. I looked at the rock and noticed traces of a shard. I asked her to talk more about the object and to let me have it in hand. Even though it was not my area of expertise, it was an archaeological artifact, a shard instrument found at random by Ana. We spent minutes arguing about meanings: she asked me to conceptualize an artifact, what I was calling material culture; then she was overjoyed that her Exum was also an artifact, and that conversation was over.

These anecdotal excerpts serve me to enter a part of archaeology that I often find arid: the analysis of the material culture excavated at an archaeological site. The discomfort comes from a fetish for the object that usually affects those who work as archaeologists. I cannot say that I am immune to such a fetish. Still, I agree with Latour (2012) in his argument that by considering objects as active and interconnected social actors, it is possible to overcome the idea of "fetish" as something irrational or deviant. More than that, it is possible to recognize objects' complex and multifaceted role in constructing culture, knowledge, and social interactions.

Material culture helps me to perceive relationships between people: buying, selling, exchanging, and gifting; I need to see women, men, older adults, children, and many others in the material I am excavating. Objects need to tell histories and stories. As aesthetically striking as the material is, if I do not see people, my interest in them tends to stay strong; it is always more challenging to give importance to Tableware in various forms and for many uses. Analogous to Ingold (2012), I consider that the lives of things usually extend along not one but multiple lines, entangled in the center but abandoning numerous "loose ends."

When we look at most of the analyses of material culture coming from historical archaeological sites in the Amazon, we find that more published research still needs to be published. Most of the studies are linked to compulsory excavations, which tend to have their contents restricted to reports. Almost always, the analysis of traces is limited to their constitutive attributes (Gomes, 2013; Marques, 2003, 2006; Marques, 2008; Martins, 2013; Silva, 2018, 2019; Zanettini et al., 2002a, 2002b) sometimes it also extends to the provenance of the objects, their uses and inferences about social stratification and customs of the

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people who manipulated the pieces (Seabra, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c).

Some works diverge and go beyond, such as those made in Santarém in Pará by Symanski and Gomes (2012), Muniz and Gomes (2017) and Muniz (2019); in them, the authors used material culture to also discuss miscegenation social segregation, identity, and the presence of enslaved Africans, from the analysis of the historical material culture excavated at the Aldeia site, in the historic center of that city. I also note the comments on the materials mined in various campaigns at the archaeological site Engenho do Murutucu in Belém (Costa, 2017, 2022). With material from the excavations at Murutucu, Costa (2018), from the analysis of clay pipes, presented an archaeological study of slavery in the sugar mills of the Colonial Amazon. Cavalcante (2017), investigating bottles and other fragments that could refer to the storage of beverages, discusses the consumption of alcoholic drinks in the area.

In the works cited above, even those that were developed academically, we can say that the analysis of material culture was eminently "archaeological." I do not make the statement as a scathing criticism. Instead, I recognize its importance and share the same understandings shared by many of the colleagues mentioned. However, I propose, in addition to the necessary archaeological analysis, other reflections that material culture/objects can offer us.

Hodder (2004), in the introduction of The Meanings of Things: Material Culture and Symbolic Expression, explains that giving cohesion/coherence to many ways of perceiving material culture and its many methods of study would be a task made possible only by using "power." It is not my intention to point out gaps in previous studies or to propose a single perception about material culture in Amazonian historical archaeology, but to do an exercise following what Tilley says about the paradigm of archaeology having changed with the conception of material culture – as a system of signification in which the external physical attributes of artifacts and their relations are not considered as exhausting their meaning (Tilley, 2004, p. 185). For the reflections that I will propose, I mobilized several authors from the field of archaeology/ anthropology (Hodder, 2004; Tilley, 1991; Tilley et al., 2006), as well as theories from Latour (1994, 1995, 2012) Pierre Bourdieu (1979, 1987) and other "non-archaeologists."

According to Latour (2012), objects lend themselves well as an instrument of inquiry because they are saturated with a wide range of meanings and can stage a multitude of controversies. Latour also highlights the importance of objects and their agency in the construction of social realities, as well as the complexity of the relationships between humans and material culture, approaching the latter as an active, historic, and significant element in social life rather than simply being passively shaped by it (Latour, 1994, 1995, 2012).

Another reference to the reflections of this paper comes from Miller (1991, 2007, 2008, 2010), who deals with the meaning and role of material objects and goods in people's daily lives and the relationship of people with such objects, as well as consumption and material culture – sometimes thought in terms of power and construction of processes of domination, in the terms proposed by the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu (1979, 1987). In Bourdieu's terms, society is constituted in conflict and diversity. This last condition allows the emergence of specific ways of seeing the world, which respect the dominant one in several senses. Thus, to use Bourdieu's categories, I interpret the excavated material as vestiges of a society constituted in *Locus*, where they cultivate *Habitus* Distinct. In this perspective, the notions of beauty, good taste, and contemplation that can incense the excavated material are social constructions from which social agents shape their ways of acting.

The material culture I will deal with here was excavated in 2019 during the archaeological research on a property in the “Ver-o-Peso Architectural, Urban and Landscape Complex.” Today's site comprises the cultural center Sesc Ver-o-Peso, in Belém, at Boulevard Castilho França nº 768. In this article, I will present the material culture excavated at the Sesc Ver-o-Peso Site, part of a more extensive study that makes up parts of my doctoral reflections (Gomes, 2023a, 2023b).

This article aims to present the material culture excavated at the site described above, from its archaeological analysis, and to discuss inferences arising from reflections from other aspects of the research, always seeking to bring people closer to material culture to tell stories and history. I will show the diversity of objects demonstrating the potential of this materiality to understand various issues such as consumption, social relations, and even the active role that these materials can have in the construction of society.

II. Between Objects, People, and Methods

During the archaeological research at the Sesc Ver-o-Peso Site, throughout the excavations, and the visits of students, researchers, and even the inspection visit of fellow archaeologists of IPHAN[2], conceptions about the social value of the objects came into dispute, the material culture was being unearthed. Its insertion and intersection between past and present gained body in my observations.

[2] Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (Brazilian Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage).

For the collaborators who worked with me, at first, the excavated material was perceived as useless and irrelevant, and the excavations and their methods were strange and even unnecessary, even if sometimes some material aroused their attention and curiosity, generating speculation about its monetary value (Gomes, 2023). It was also possible to perceive issues related to social power since it was an excavation conducted in the historic center of Belém, in work previously embargoed by IPHAN, within the area listed by-laws for the protection of historical and archaeological heritage, in which the right to inheritance and city was unequally distributed (Gomes, 2023b).

It was in this context that the data supporting this article were acquired. The Sesc Ver-o-Peso Site consisted of a ruined mansion that, for methodological purposes, was divided into four areas (Figure 1), area 4, where the structure of garbage deposits was found (Figure 2), the last to be investigated. In areas 1, 2 and 3, wall-to-wall trenches were dug parallel to Boulevard Castilho França, and three sampling units of 1 square meter each. In all the open units, traces of human action were found, and part of these objects were collected (plastics and other non-identifiable fractions were discarded, as well as construction materials that could be seen in the structure that would remain standing after the readjustment). Most material culture rescued came from area 4, structure 1 – garbage deposits.

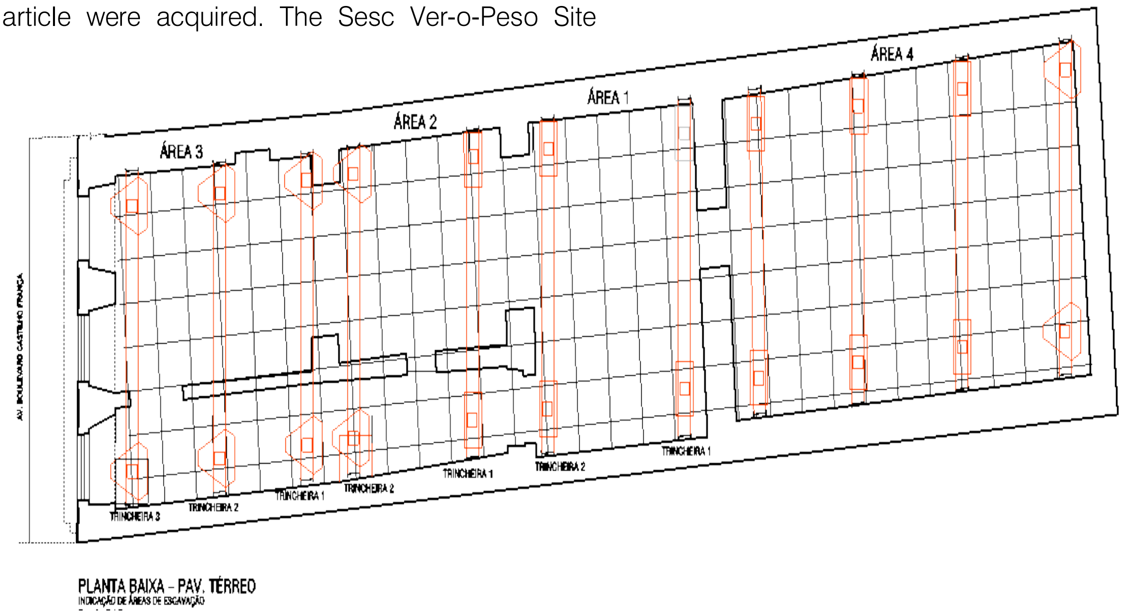


Fig. 1: Plan of the excavated area with the proposed divisions.

Fig. 2: Garbage deposits excavated in area 4.

Looking at the plan of the excavation above, a cold and depersonalized image, it is impossible to imagine the fruition of the bodies that participated in that work. This, however, was continuous and not free of disputes for discursive and methodological legitimation. As detailed in other writings (Gomes, 2023a, 2023b), construction workers helped me excavate this area. Everyone wants to use pickaxes and machines to finish "my" job in a week. There were many signs of disbelief when I divided the property into areas (Figure 3) and instructed them on how we would work.

Fig. 3: Scrutinizing of the site to record the excavated areas

Digging differs from the building. The techniques used, the tools, and even the arrangement of our bodies during archaeological research, even if similar in some measures, need to be quieted. Reliving now moments of the excavation, I recall how body techniques are as much part of the repertoire of the archaeologist researcher, which need to be passed on to collaborators, as well as the manufacture and uses that people made of the excavated objects. In this sense, it is worth reflecting on what Mauss proposes when he says that there is no natural behavior concerning the body and that conversion into a social subject implies specific body learning. The author infers that it is also the task of the anthropologist to analyze [...] how men, from society to society, in a traditional way, know how to use their bodies (Mauss, 2003, p. 401).

The excavation conditions at the Sesc Ver-o-Peso site, concerning the disposition of materials in the soil and the stratigraphic/archaeological record, did not differ much from other research already carried out in the historic center of Belém (Lopes et al., 2022a, 2022b; Marques, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009; Seabra, 2020a, 2020c). Returning specifically to the material culture excavated during the works, in Table 1, I present the quantitative that was curated in the later section. Still, I add that the fragments in Tableware figures are more significant among the items collected, followed by glass, metals, stoneware, construction materials, plastics, etc.

To the archaeologically analyze, all the material culture collected, during the excavation, was submitted to standard curation activities (such as cleaning, numbering, collage, and classification of the remains based on their typology). The sanitization of the pieces played a key role, as they needed to be clean and stabilized for analysis and legible numbering. For this numbering, essential in the subsequent registration in a guard institution, black fine-tipped pens were adopted in pottery, ceramics, stoneware, and milky transparent/white glasses (Figure 4). White Nankin paint was used in the dark glasses, accompanied by a mosquito feather, enamel base, cotton, and acetone. As for the metals and tiles, the numbering was carried out separately through labels tied around each piece with a string. More minor traces or without adequate space for marking (for example, handles, fragments with internal and external decoration) were placed inside zip bags, with an adhesive label identifying its number.

This interpretive movement of cataloging the excavated materials is not done without following curation procedures described in manuals, within the best practices of curatorship and conservation, all with a particular disciplinary "accent." As can be seen, Ana Emília, at the beginning of this text, appropriated an object – spiritually and cosmologically – the practice of organizing, recording, and cataloging the material culture carried out by Archaeology is not the only one. However, given the scientific character of incense, this method has been asserting itself as hegemonic throughout history. I was aware of the insertion of archaeology in a framework of power, and I performed the procedures described in the sequence.

Regarding the archaeological analysis of the materials, I will present the data in infographics for this article, with more attention to ceramics and glass for their numerical representativeness. However, it offers all the typologies found. The criteria used to analyze material culture considered its typologies and specific characteristics.

Fig. 4: Material culture of the Sesc Ver-o-Peso site in the curatorship, numbering, and analysis phase.

Concerning Tableware, or historical ceramics, after the cleaning and numbering, there was special attention to the possibility of reassembling pieces and thus proceeding to the analysis from the identification of their main differentiating attributes. The variety of shapes and different modes of production make ceramic tableware present a wide range of characteristics. Among the many fragments of Tableware and even whole objects, we can divide this material culture into two types: porous and absorbent (such as refractory Tableware, Tableware, stone, or granite powder Tableware) and the non-porous – non-absorbent (glazed Tableware, stoneware, and porcelain) (Tocchetto et al., 2001). The basis of the analysis form was the scripts of Costa (2010a, 2010b).

For the analysis of the glasses (See: Castro, 2009; Zanettini & Camargo, 1999), the following were observed: color, morphology, production technique, types of lip, base, neck, ring, and body (mainly for the bottles), engraving (identification of the manufacturer or other information about the object), mark (some mark of use, decomposition, breakage and any other relevant type) and observations of some vital characteristic about that fragment and piece (Cavalcante, 2017; Fike, 2006; Rosa, 2019).

For the metals, the analysis was made from the format of how they presented themselves. The coins' year of manufacture, values, and symbols printed on them were identified. As for the cutlery, its characteristics and its state of conservation were observed. Concerning the traces of collected construction materials, such as tiles and tablets, the composition of the ceramic product (or paste) was considered in the case of the former, and for both, the manufacturing material, forming technique, coloring, and decoration technique.

The criteria described above, and even all the manipulation of the objects that this section deals with, are part of the repertoire used by many archaeologists (Castro, 2009; Schávelzon, 1998; Sironi, 2010), including this author, to give meaning to the material culture excavated: arbitrarily, we first remove the objects of human action, and only then seek the relations that permeate them.

III. Tableware, Bottles, and Other Objects: the Material Culture of the Sesc Ver-o-Peso Site Archaeologically Presented

In my field diary of January 10, 2019, I recorded:

> The Area I completed yesterday it has been scrutinized and photographed. The separated materials are being washed away when the rain does not allow it to be excavated. In area II, trench one was split in two. Portion A was completed, and we found a tiled floor in Portion B.

I begin this section, where I intend to show the results of the analysis of the material culture excavated at the site, with the excerpt above because the description is like a representation, necessary to fill in the mandatory reports, but that does not tell stories: perhaps a part of the history, of my relationship with the excavation, and with the people who worked with me, of the beginning and end of it. One of the remarkable results of this work was undoubtedly to bring together the people who collaborated with me in the archaeological process. I have addressed this aspect in other articles (Gomes, 2020, 2023a, 2023b). Still, I think it is pertinent to go back to it here and make a *Mea culpa* since the people who participated in the excavation, unfortunately, did not have access to the material when it was being analyzed – and many will probably no longer have any contact with them, in a script already familiar in archaeological works.

Following in part the model proposed by Costa (2010b), 569 remains were analyzed, but more than 1000 fragments and distinct pieces were excavated. Here, it is worth saying that the total number of objects does not necessarily correspond to the total of material analyzed (Table 1). This was because, during the curatorship, all the reassembled fragments began to receive the same numbering so that the same object could be constituted by well more than 20 or 30 fragments.

Table 1: Quantitative of material analyzed.

Material type	Typology	Quantity
Tableware	Whole and reassembled fragments and/or parts	247
Glass	Whole or broken bottles	143
	Cup base	2
	Neck	2
	Bottles	21
	Marbles	6
	Plate	1
	Cups	7
	Miscellaneous glass fragments	17
Metal	Rings	6
	Unidentified metal fragment	1
	Cutlery	7
	Coin	33
Stoneware	Fragments of Bottles and Whole Bottles	26
Construction materials	Tile	18
	Tiles	5
Plastic	Toothbrushes	9
	Plastic buttons	9
Ceramics	Miscellaneous fragments	8
Bone	Half-button fragment	1
Total material Analyzed		569

a) *Tableware*

In this category were the Tableware and their derivations, the objects made of stoneware. The analysis results concerning its attributes and characterizations are summarized in Infographics 1 and 2 below. In the case of pottery, the analysis began during the identification, separation, and dry-cleaning process to remove residues that hindered the visualization of their folder or decoration or could represent an obstacle to future reassembly. All fragments received a code and were classified based on their shape, paste composition, enamel, decoration technique, decorative style, decorative motif, color, morphology, presence or absence of stamps, marks of use, and observations on the fragment. The infographics below condense the information that will be discussed later. There was the cleaning, cataloging, and analysis of 415 pieces in Tableware, accounted for individually, not considering the reassembly. For methodological and didactic purposes, for the preparation of the infographics, the reassemblies were considered as single pieces (so the amount of Tableware in Table 1 is 247).

Regarding the Paste, more than 80% of the sample is of fine Faience. About the enamel, the type of Blue – Pearlware represents the overwhelming majority. Decoration techniques varied widely, but the predominant ones were Transfer Printed, Hand Painted, Modified, Stamped Surface, Blue Blur, and Decal. With the decorative styles used in the pottery, the most found were White and Ble, Oriental, Simple, Vinous, White Ware, and Industrial Production. Concerning the colors, Blue was dominant, but we can say that all combinations of these were also observed.

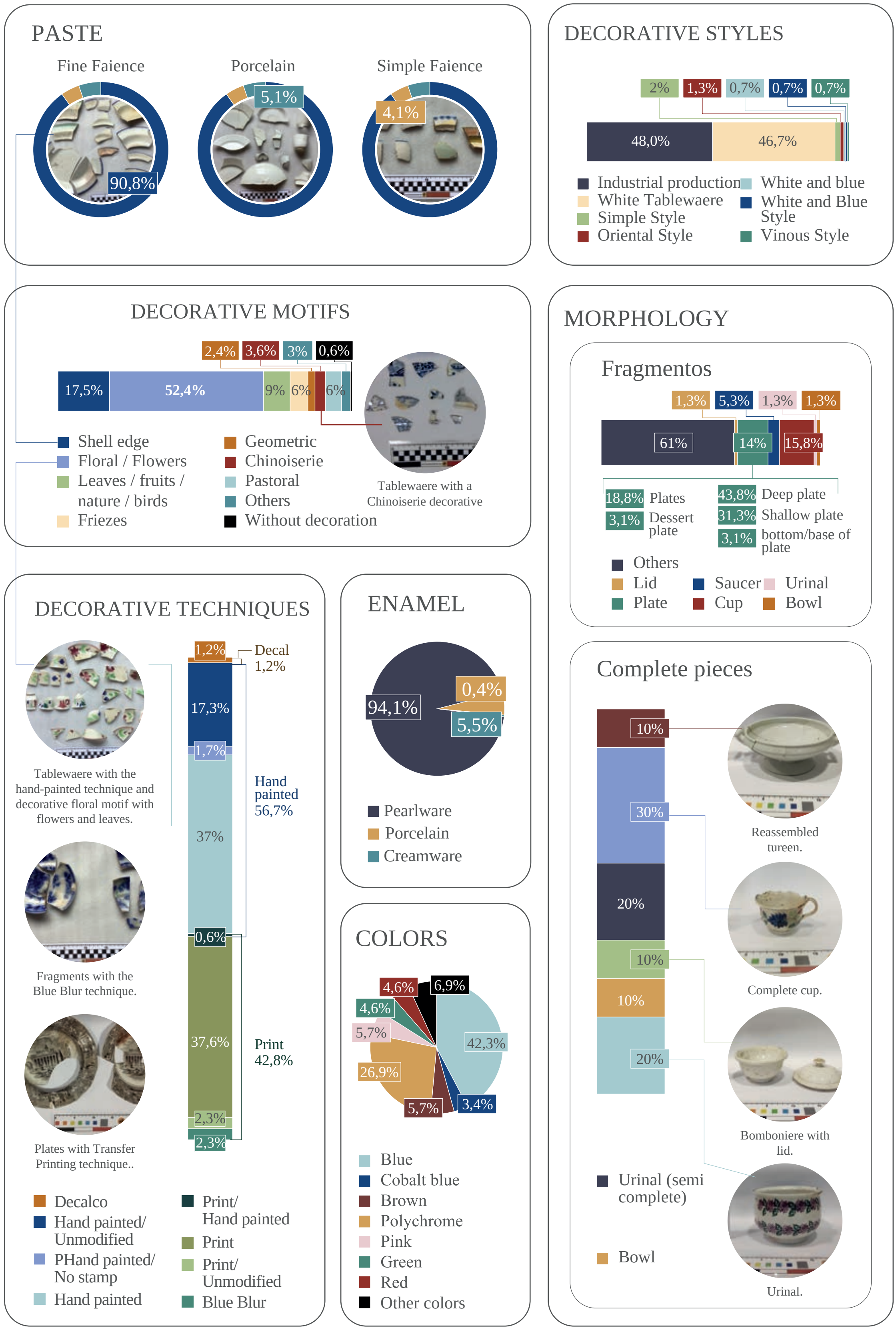
We observed 41 variations and combined decorative motifs, among which the highest incidence were the flower and leaf/ornamental floral motifs, flowers and leaves motif, shell-edged motif with Modified Surface, and a few fragments with Chinoiserie motif. Having morphology as an attribute (Figure 5), 33 distinct types of elements were identified, of which we highlight pieces of cups, fragments of saucers, components of deep Tableware, portions of shallow words, fragments of plates (or bottom or external), and bowls.

Fig. 5: From left to right, from top to bottom, we have a whole urinal, a strapless cup, a bonbonniere with a lid, and a reassembled Terrine.

Infographic 1: Archaeological remains of Tableware by attributes

TABLEWAERE REMAINS BY ATTRIBUTES

Sesc Ver-o-Peso site



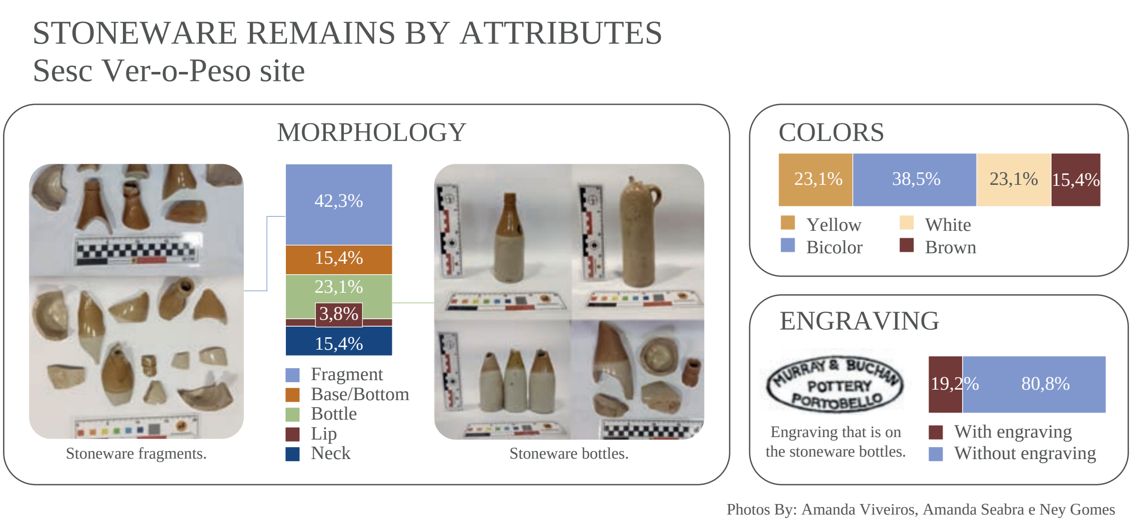
Photos By: Amanda Viveiros, Amanda Seabra e Ney Gomes

Most stamps found in Sesc are of industrial production, a temporal indication of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Symbols present themselves as excellent temporal markers, considering that through them, it is possible to verify both the origin of the country where the fragment was produced and, in some cases, the factory of its production.

Infographic 2: Identifiable Stamps found on the dough remains on Sesc Ver-o-Peso Site.

Stoneware is a fine-grained ceramic cooked at elevated temperatures, possessing a glazed characteristic. There are two types of stoneware: white and grey. The first is characterized by being pasted in white with a glassy sound, without polish, porosity and enamel fused to the paste. The second is characterized by having a darker grey, beige, and brown paste, finer granulation, enamel combined to the paste, and waterproof. During the excavation of Sesc Ver-o-Peso, six bottles and 20 fragments of other bottles of this same material were collected, totaling 26.

Infographic 3: Stoneware by attributes analyzed

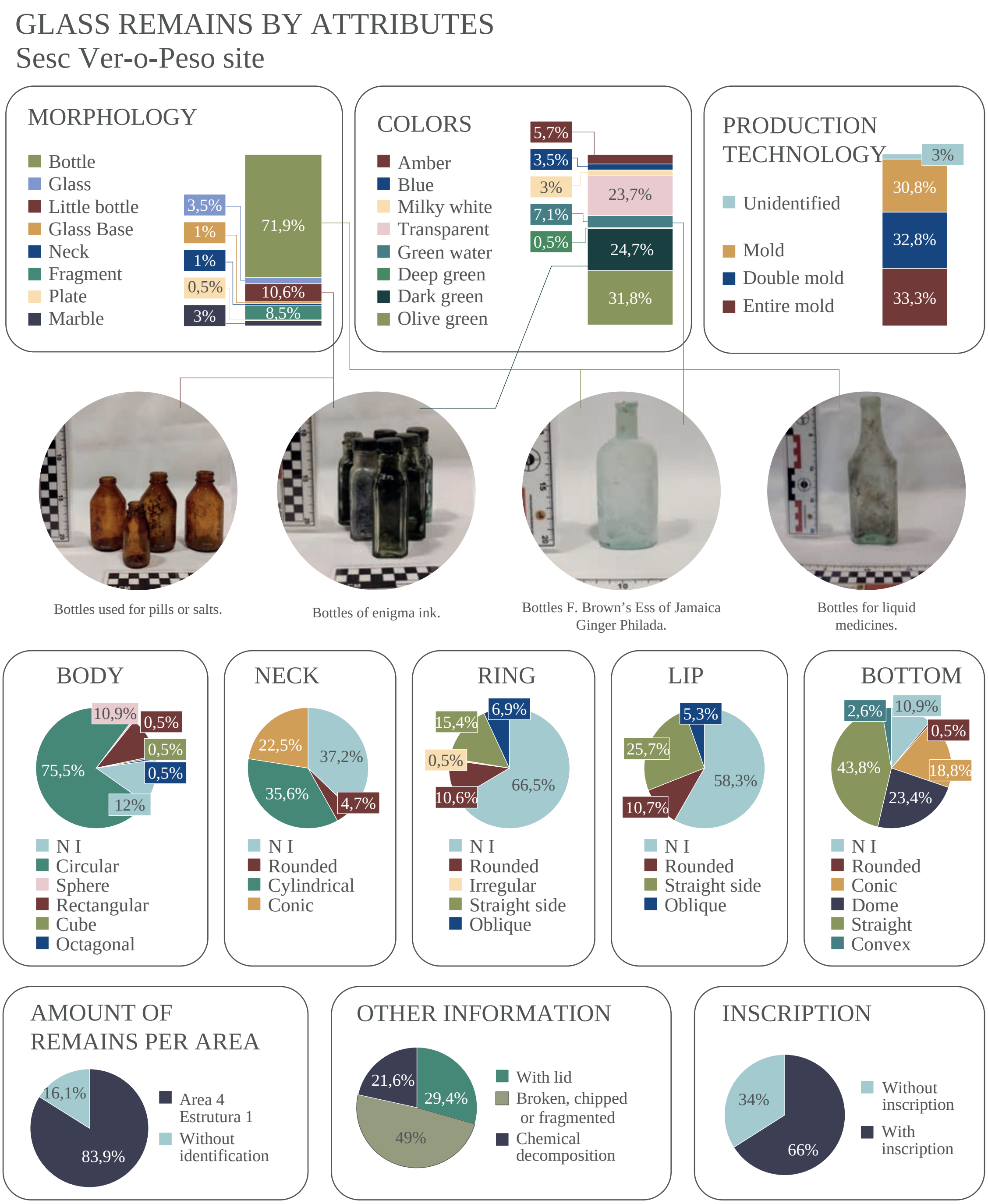


b) *Glasses*

In historical archaeological sites, glass is a common material in different shapes, colors and uses. For example, we can mention bottles, perfumes, medicines, decorations, glasses, pots, windows, chandeliers, and other objects. This type of trace was the second most found during the research at the Sesc Ver-o-Peso site, with 209 fragments and pieces. Among these pieces, the most found were the bottles and jars, with 143 samples. All the bottles and jars were found in structure 1 of area 4, the archaeological dump, but many fragments were found in the other regions.

For the analysis of this type of trace, the following characteristics were observed: color, morphology, production technique, types of lip, base, neck, ring, body (mainly for the bottles), engraving (identification of the manufacturer or other information about the object), mark (some mark of use, decomposition, breakage, and any different relevant kind) and observations (some vital characteristic that needs to be observed about that fragment and piece).

Infographic 4



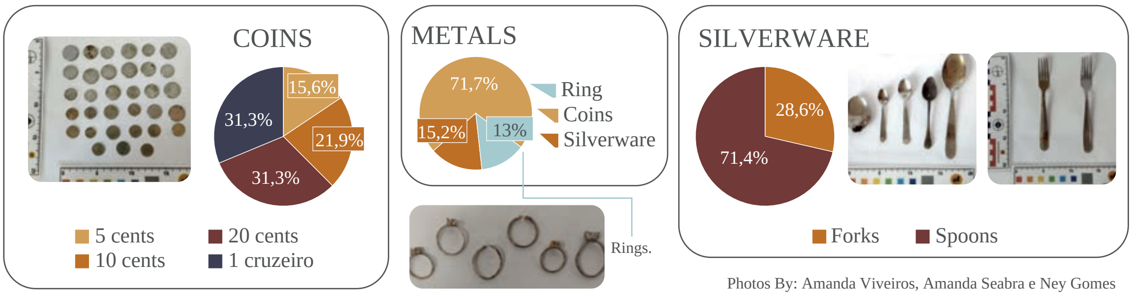
Photos By: Amanda Viveiros, Amanda Seabra e Ney Gomes

c) *Metals*

Three types of metallic objects were found in the excavations of the Sesc Ver-o-Peso mansion: coins, cutlery, and rings, so the analysis of this type of trace was made from the format of how it presented itself. A study was made for the coins, identifying the year of manufacture, values, and symbols printed on them, and another for the cutlery; we observed their characteristics and state of conservation. In the case of the rings, we discovered that they were an ornament that came as part of a candy intended for children.

Infographic 5

METALS REMAINS BY ATTRIBUTES
Sesc Ver-o-Peso site

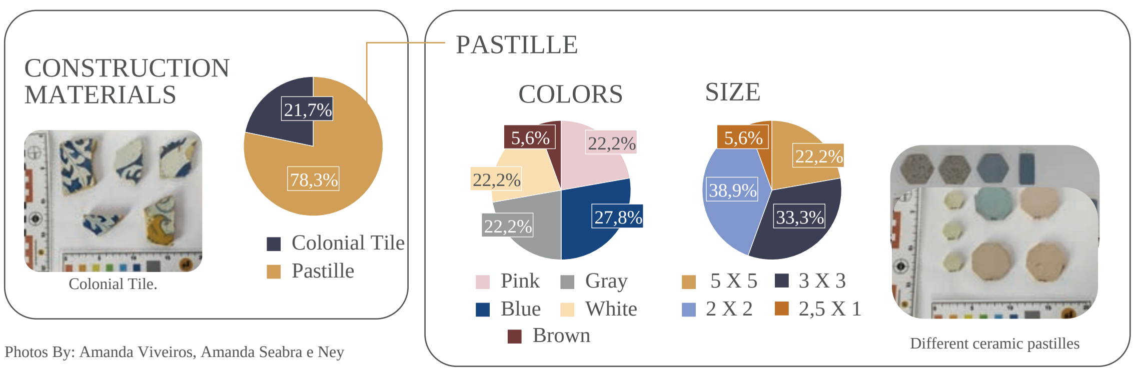


Photos By: Amanda Viveiros, Amanda Seabra e Ney Gomes

d) *Construction Material*

This type of trace is presented in two distinct formats: tiles and ceramic tablets. We collected a sample of each type found; therefore, 23 construction materials were collected, 18 pills, and five tile fragments.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS REMAINS BY ATTRIBUTES
Sesc Ver-o-Peso site



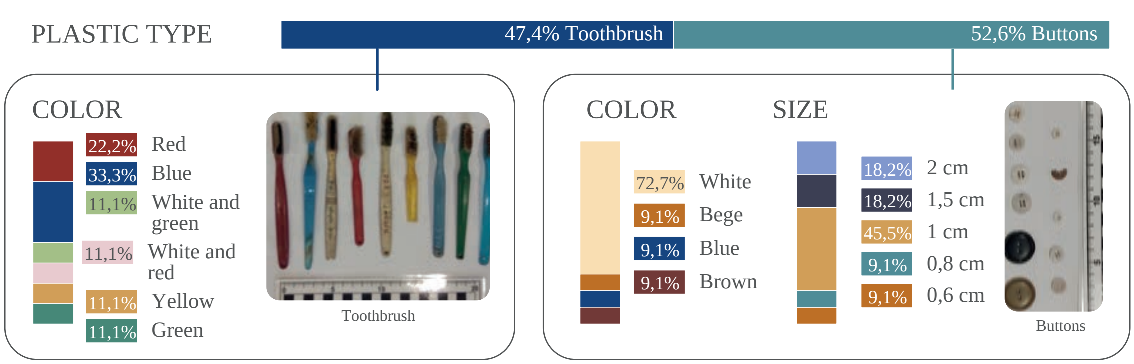
Photos By: Amanda Viveiros, Amanda Seabra e Ney

e) *Plastics*

During the excavation of Sesc Ver-o-Peso, 19 pieces of plastic were collected and divided into two shapes: 9 toothbrushes and ten buttons of varied sizes and colors. The buttons are primarily white, being only two colors. Their sizes vary between 0.6 to 2 cm in diameter: 2 with 2 cm, 2 with 1.5 cm, 4 with 1 cm, 1 with 0.8 cm, and 1 with 0.6 cm. Between the buttons, there is still a made of bone, which is broken in half.

Infographic 7

PLASTIC REMAINS BY ATTRIBUTES
Sesc Ver-o-Peso site



Photos By: Amanda Viveiros, Amanda Seabra e Ney

IV. Objects Tell Histories and Stories [3]

The results presented above can be read in many ways. The data are part of an archaeological study. From the analysis of the remains recovered during the excavations, it is possible to perceive a remarkably close correlation with the material culture excavated in other research in the area covered by the federal listing of the historic center of Belém. This material culture inserts Belém in the context of mercantile transactions and various forms of relationship linked to the expansion of European capitalism, which developed in the region in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries—addressed in another work (Gomes, 2023b).

In the excavation treated here, pottery was the predominant material culture. Among the Tableware, the fragments of Fine Faience constituted the most significant sample; this paste had its production started in the second half of the eighteenth century and extended until the end of the nineteenth century (Lima, 1995; Miller, 2009; Symanski, 2008; Tocchetto et al., 2001; Zanettini, 1986). There was a tiny display of porcelain fragments to the detriment of faience. This can be inferred by the high value of the latter at the expense of the former. By examining the evidence collected from an excavated garbage deposit, it was possible to find several fragments or even pieces of pottery, and many objects could be reassembled. Below is an inference made by Santos (2005) that liquor containers have a solid connection to the history of men. On the other hand, pottery, in addition to being considered an indicator of social position, Lima (1995, p. 175) says that this belonged to the female domain and was part of the utensils used by women over the centuries.

Tableware is a valuable clue to infer the daily practices of the populations (Lima, 1995, 2011; Symanski, 1998, 2008; Tocchetto, 2003; Tocchetto et al., 2001). The data obtained from Tableware, because of the reflections of the previous archaeologists, end up highlighting the importance of this material culture as a source of information about the daily life of past communities, especially about the activities and roles played by men and women. Given that the area of the site combined commercial and residential use and, over time, was a prestigious place to live to the degraded area due to port activity and subsequent predominance of trade, it does not seem to be adequate to make any definite statement that separates the past use of objects, and their contents, by gender.

This sense of economic value, which also becomes social value – can be interpreted as a clue about what the excavated material says: about the style that unites the practices and goods of a singular agent or a class of agents (Bourdieu, 1994). Second, Bourdieu (1994) states that there is, in social life, a "generative and unifying principle that retranslates the intrinsic and relational characteristics of a position as a unitary lifestyle, that is, as a unitary set of choices of people, of goods, of practices" (p. 23). Distinct distinguished, these principles, retranslated into material culture, are also operators of distinctions: they mobilize forms of differentiation or use the standard tenets of differentiation differently. According to the author, "classificatory schemes, principles of classification, principles of vision and division, different tastes." (p. 23).

By studying the pieces of pottery found in these excavations, it is possible to obtain Insights into the culture, economy, and social organization of Belemense society, which lived in this part of the city at the end of the century. XIX and the beginning of the century. XX and help in the historical reconstitution and understanding of the daily practices of that population. One of the insights, and we can enter the world of speculation, given us by Miller (1991, 2008) in research on consumption and material culture, in which he examines how people relate to their objects and how consumption affects everyday life and social identities. Looking at the pottery fragments, we can foresee a long-term domestic life in the mansion, even if the area was used with commercial tapes. Even today, Tableware continues to affect everyday life, and they still talk about purchasing power and other social markers. When Miller (2010) Emphasizes the importance of considering material culture as a lens to understand social practices and meanings, it is reasonable to think that if Tableware gives a sense of domestic, it can also be linked to issues such as emotional attachment and the role of consumer goods in the construction of identities.

Within the Amazon region, glass is a material widely found in the excavations of historical sites, mainly because of its resistance to the weather Sironi (2010). The study of this material culture is critical due to its popularization after the Industrial Revolution, which allows us to formulate hypotheses about the reconstruction of the daily life of different layers of the population, understanding their customs, lifestyle, consumption patterns, and social stratification (Castro, 2009; Schávelzon, 1998). Glass also lends itself well as a chronological marker, given that its production, with various techniques, is well documented (White, 1978; Castro, 2009).

In the specific case of the glasses analyzed in this project, a detailed chronological table was not made to identify the period of production of the bottles and an estimate for disposal. However, the characteristics of the fragments point to the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Santos (2005) states that drinking in taverns or bars in the late

[3] In Portuguese, the terms History and Story (História and Estória) do not have the same separation as in English. History is used much more, and the story is increasingly less used. I separate them, but I do not intend to hierarchize them.

nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is traditionally considered a masculine ethos. The bottles can undoubtedly be used to situate Bethlehem within the expansion project of capitalism since they are direct products of the European Industrial Revolution (Gomes, 2013). The bottles of alcoholic beverages can also create discourses since this historical material culture keeps numerous social and economic relations Fields (Cavalcante, 2017; Santos, 2005).

Excavating the area of Solar da Beira, on the same Boulevard Castilho França, in the same period in which I excavated the site Sesc Ver-o-Peso, Seabra (2020c) He came across a substantial number of bottles arranged in much the same way as those found by me. In a recently published article, Seabra and Pina (2023) discuss the reuse of these objects found in the excavations of the Solar da Beira, a prevalent factor in the Amazon of the past, still as in many communities, riverside, of the present. Seabra and Pina (2023, p. 21) indicate that the specific debate about the reuse of glass bottles is an early stage to (re)discover the culture of the region and (re)validate contemporary practices through comparison with ancient traditions. Cavalcante (2017), analyzing bottle glasses at the Engenho Murutucu site, also in Belém, sticks to the consumption of beverages in that place.

The bottles excavated at the Sesc Ver-o-Peso site can corroborate the hypotheses of the two analyses: there was reuse, and they certainly inform about the consumption of beverages in the area. The ambivalence of the bottles gives them a kind of anonymity in the archaeological record, something similar to what Menezes (1983, p. 112) attributes as an advantage of material culture because such a character of anonymity, associated with seriality repetition, makes artifacts an exceptional vehicle for the study of a domain to whose visceral importance historians, in recent years, have drawn attention: every day, the realm of the banal, of the purification of the event, of the tendencies almost in a "natural" state. Drinking is in the bland sphere, as well as the reuse of bottles in a region where these objects offer many possibilities for storing drinks, bottled, etc.

Among the substantial number of remains of bottles of alcoholic beverage glasses, some bottles of medicines, cosmetics, perfumery, ink cartridges, and marbles were also found. Although this research is not the goal, there is openness to do a more in-depth study on health and diseases, such as that done by Bitencourt (2011) in Porto Alegre.

In the late nineteenth century, Belém and other Amazonian cities, driven by the sale of rubber, went through the period known as Belle Époque. The mansion and its material culture, which became the focus of this study, located on Avenida Boulevard Castilhos França, which was one of the first wide public roads built in the capital of Pará during this golden period, cannot be dissociated from the Belle Époque Belenese, even if the economic cycle was relatively short, left indisputable marks on the city's landscape and archaeological record. In this article, I will not dwell on this period.

Bezerra (2011, 2012, 2013) reflected on the relationship of people with objects and the material culture identified as archaeological by researchers in the village of Joanes, in Marajó, part of which ceramics and glass, and in other areas of the Amazon, points to a variety of possibilities within this relationship. The "things of the past" (Bezerra, 2012, 2013) and material culture lend themselves well to discussing the symmetry between people who research archaeology and people who live on, transit through the sites, or relate to the artifacts/things differently.

V. This Way, Right This Way

When drafting this article, the circumstances of the excavation days came to mind at every moment. I recalled the day we dug up the marbles. Amid the discarded material, there are other traces of toys, and I remembered the French movie "*Le fabuleux destin d'Amélie Poulain*," when the character finds, hidden behind a tile on the bathroom wall, a box with toys and other childhood memories of a stranger who had lived in her apartment in the past. Amelie, tireless, returns the objects to their forgotten owner and alters the course of his life. Using various objects, Amélie changes the course of many lives: sometimes punishing them, as her neighbor prevented from seeing a soccer game, as one should, and the owner of the vegetable stand who mistreats his helper, either making you dream of a traveling Garden Dwarf or giving you answers to a mystery of the torn photos – dear reader, if you have not seen the movie, do it (Jeunet, 2001).

Given the various uses of the mansion and its total abandonment during the research, in addition to its other abandonments and the disposition of the archaeological record, I could not find the children who would have played with those objects. Still, I have no way not to imagine those toys caused laughter, motivated exchanges actively, and gave rise to competition. Today, as an archaeologist and a scientist, I can say what materials were made of, since when these materials began to be manufactured, and this information I can give more precisely; however, it seems more attractive to imagine a time when in that landscape, today so tumultuous of commerce and historical center, children played marbles (in Pará marbles are called shuttlecocks), people hid shards of tableware so they would not let them see who broke them, or bottles were stored with healing to be reused.

Material culture does not have only one analysis key, even in archaeological research. Proposing chronologies and inferring consumption habits from the monetary value of objects found in historical sites is a possibility, but basing the analysis of these objects on these two assumptions is limiting and contributes little to the broader understanding of material culture as a field of study that investigates material objects as an integral part of human experience and culture in general. Which I agree with Prown when the author says that material culture:

> (…) reflect, consciously or unconsciously, directly, or indirectly, the beliefs of the individuals who made, commissioned, acquired, or used them and, by extension, the beliefs of the wider society to which they belonged (Prown, 1982, pp. 1-2).

If Archaeology, in a reductionist way, is the study of material culture (Lima, 2011), Trigger (2004) highlights that material culture is a source of information about human behavior. However, neither archaeology nor the studies of material culture have definite limits: there is archaeological research that has little or almost no analysis of material culture, as well as studies of material culture linked to other disciplines (Cochran & Beaudry, 2006; Jones, 2007).

In this way, right this way – not all Archaeology uses material culture. Not all study of material culture is associated with Archaeology. Still, I cannot conclude this paper capable to remember one single story that has some human interaction, whether fable or based on real life, that is not in a certain way narrated, or, to resume the chat with my friend Ana Emília, at the beginning of this article, written with material culture. Objects ensure fascination, frighten, and give power – from Harry Potter's wand to a Jedi's Lightsabers or the ONE Ring of Power, Gollum's precious, heroes and villains are adorned by objects. Mirrors that seek true beauty, lamps that hold genies that guarantee desires, more tragically, the Ax Rodion Raskolnikov used to kill and stolen in Dostoyevsky's novel Crime and Punishment, all stories mediated by some object. Denise Schaan (2009) said that Archaeology is for telling stories, but these stories must be good. Gone are the days when aspects of material life, the archaeological record, were analyzed in a merely instrumental way, serving as a control and, in the happiest cases, complementation of textual documentation – used mainly for dating or for the confirmation or denial of what has come to us verbalized (Menezes, 1983), yet storytelling will always, and invariably, privilege one group/spectrum/idea over others. There is potential in the time in which we live; with the challenges that times, material culture can privilege those who have never had privileges.

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Challenges and Opportunities of Sustainable Development Challenges: Case of Mozambique

By Estela Daniel Chilengue Massingue

Abstract- This paper aims to analyze the challenges and opportunities in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Mozambique in the Social, Economic and Environmental areas. In order to provide the reader with an insight into how International Development Cooperation, specifically the SDGs, can pose challenges in countries whose stages of national development are different for the well-being of the global community. In addition, the challenges can be transformed into opportunities that international agreements provide to developing countries for their own development and consequently for the global good. The analysis is made according to the models of International Development Cooperation, as it provides a holistic view of the history of international cooperation from the traditional and modern perspective with regard to the SDGs. The approach takes into account the situation of poverty, COVID-19, natural disasters and the other problems that plague the international system in general and Mozambique in particular.

Keywords: *sustainable development goal, challenges, opportunities, mozambique.*

GJHSS-D Classification: *LCC: HC800-889*

CHALLENGESANDOPPORTUNITIESOFSUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENTCHALLENGESCASEOFMOZAMBIQUE

Challenges and Opportunities of Sustainable Development Challenges: Case of Mozambique

Desafios e Oportunidades dos Desafios de Desenvolvimento Sustentável: Caso de Moçambique

Estela Daniel Chilengue Massingue

Resumo- O presente trabalho tem por objectivo analisar os desafios e oportunidades na implementação dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento sustentável em Moçambique nas áreas Sociais, Económica e Ambiental. Com o intuito de proporcionar ao leitor uma visão de como a Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento, especificamente os ODS podem constituir desafios em países cujos estágios de desenvolvimento nacional são diferentes para o bem estar da comunidade global. Além disso, os desafios podem se transformar em oportunidades que os acordos internacionais proporcionam aos países em vias de desenvolvimento também para o seu auto desenvolvimento e consequentemente para o bem global. A análise é feita de acordo com os modelos de Cooperação Internacional Para o Desenvolvimento pois, traz-nos uma visão holística da história de cooperação internacional na perspectiva tradicional e moderna no que concerne aos ODS. A abordagem tem em consideração a situação da pobreza, da COVID-19, dos desastres naturais e os demais problemas que assolam o sistema internacional no geral e Moçambique em particular.

Palavras-Chave: objectivo de desenvolvimento sustentável, desafios, oportunidades, moçambique.

Abstract- This paper aims to analyze the challenges and opportunities in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Mozambique in the Social, Economic and Environmental areas. In order to provide the reader with an insight into how International Development Cooperation, specifically the SDGs, can pose challenges in countries whose stages of national development are different for the well-being of the global community. In addition, the challenges can be transformed into opportunities that international agreements provide to developing countries for their own development and consequently for the global good. The analysis is made according to the models of International Development Cooperation, as it provides a holistic view of the history of international cooperation from the traditional and modern perspective with regard to the SDGs. The approach takes into account the situation of poverty, COVID-19, natural disasters and the other problems that plague the international system in general and Mozambique in particular.

Keywords: sustainable development goal, challenges, opportunities, mozambique.

Introdução

A presente abordagem trata dos Desafios e Oportunidades dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS): Caso de Moçambique. Os ODS surgiram do resultado de várias conferências e cimeiras que culminaram com avanços significativos nos esforços globais para a Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento (CID). Tais avanços ditaram o estabelecimento primeiro dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio (ODM) em 2000 que visavam apenas os países em vias de desenvolvimento e dos ODS em 2015, incluindo todos os países do mundo. Sendo os últimos, uma agenda assumida e a ser alcançada até 2030.

Por isso, a pesquisa tem em conta os modelos da CID para explicar os desafios e oportunidades na implementação das ODS em Moçambique, destaca também a situação da pobreza, da COVID-19, dos desastres naturais e os demais problemas que assolam o sistema internacional no geral e aos Estados em particular. Paralelamente, observa-se a vontade de cooperar para alcançar a agenda dentro do prazo e os demais programas alheios ao 2030 mas que contribuem indirectamente para o seu alcance. Nesse contexto questiona-se: Quais são os desafios e oportunidades no processo de implementação dos ODS em Moçambique?

No geral o trabalho visa Reflectir sobre os desafios e oportunidades na operacionalização dos ODS em Moçambique. A estrutura do trabalho apresenta a descrição dos ODS, aborda os desafios e oportunidades na sua implementação no geral, em seguida aborda o caso de Moçambique e por fim a conclusão.

I. Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS)

De acordo com Camões[1] são Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável: 1) Erradicação da Pobreza; 2) Fome Zero e Agricultura Sustentável; 3) Saúde e Bem-Estar; 4) Educação de Qualidade; 5) Igualdade de Gênero; 6) Água Potável e Saneamento; 7) Energia Limpa e Acessível; 8) Trabalho Decente e Crescimento Econômico; 9) Indústria,

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[1] Camões, M. R. S.(2018) Desafios e condicionantes para implementação da Agenda dos ODS na Administração Pública Federal brasileira, Enap. Brasilia. P. 11

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Inovação e Infraestrutura; 10) Redução das Desigualdades; 11) Cidades e Comunidades Sustentáveis; 12) Consumo e Produção Responsáveis; 13) Ação Contra a Mudança Global do Clima; 14) Vida na Água; 15) Vida Terrestre; 16) Paz, Justiça e Instituições Eficazes; e 17) Parcerias e Meios de Implementação.

II. Modelos de Cooperação Internacional Para o Desenvolvimento (CID)

Existem dois modelos de CID e são eles: o modelo tradicional e o moderno. Por um lado, a CID tem sido um campo político tradicional (modelo tradicional, cooperação Norte-Sul) numa relação top-down. Desde a década de 1950, quando a visão de impulsionar os países pobres para a industrialização e o sucesso das grandes transferências de capital na reconstrução da Europa levaram às primeiras transferências financeiras em larga escala para o Sul, Michaelowa & Michaelowa, citados por Francozo[2].

A partir dos anos de 1960, os países-membros do Comité de Assistência ao Desenvolvimento (CAD) da Organização para Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Económico (OCDE) – cujas origens remontam à cooperação internacional na forma do Plano Marshall – passaram a ser conhecidos como doadores tradicionais, conquanto os países do chamado terceiro mundo (um agrupamento altamente heterogêneo) eram identificados como recipiendários. Segundo Gore 2013 citado por Francozo, nesta época a cooperação internacional para o desenvolvimento foi entendida como Ajuda Pública ao Desenvolvimento (APD) e a arquitetura da ajuda foi definida através da qual três instituições líderes – o Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI), o Banco Mundial e o Comité de Ajuda ao Desenvolvimento (CAD) – regulamentavam e estruturavam as práticas dos doadores e dos receptores[3].

Por outro lado, após várias contestações ao modelo tradicional, no final da primeira década do século XXI com o duplo impacto da crise financeira global e a ascensão das potências emergentes como provedoras da cooperação, o mundo dá lugar ao modelo moderno da CID que defende uma relação horizontal (Cooperação Sul-Sul) caracterizado por relações de parceria entre os países, havendo benefício mútuo e ausência de condicionalismos sociais, ambientais, de governação e Direitos Humanos defendida pelos países emergentes BRIC´s, pois, esta é orientada pelas necessidades dos seus parceiros de cooperação[4].

É por isso que, de acordo com Kraychete e Vitale[5] a Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento (CID) é extremamente complexa. Na visão de Milani[6] ela pode ser entendida como um sistema que articula a política dos Estados e actores não governamentais, através de um conjunto de normas difundidas (e, algumas vezes, prescritas) por organizações internacionais e "a crença de que a promoção do desenvolvimento em bases solidárias seria uma solução desejável para as contradições e as desigualdades geradas pelo capitalismo no plano internacional".

Este sistema, que envolve tanto os chamados países doadores (incluindo-se aqui os tradicionais e os emergentes), quanto os beneficiários, engloba e articula directamente discursos e visões do mundo. Complementarmente, entre doadores e beneficiários encontram-se organizações não governamentais, movimentos sociais, redes de activismo político, a mídia internacional e alguns centros de pesquisa exercendo o papel de "actores-mediadores", trabalhando na difusão das agendas políticas para a temática do desenvolvimento e da cooperação internacional, buscando a legitimação de suas visões de mundo e crenças nas estratégias a serem adotadas, Milani[7].

De forma resumida, o modelo tradicional está fundamentado na filantropia e altruísmo (relação vertical) em que o doador (país desenvolvido) é que decide como dar assistência aos países receptores (países em desenvolvimento). Esta visão é defendida pelos países desenvolvidos representados pela Organização de Cooperação e de Desenvolvimento Económico (OCDE). O modelo moderno (relação horizontal) caracterizado por relações de parceria entre os países, havendo benefício mútuo é ausência de condicionalismos sociais, ambientais, de governação e Direitos Humanos defendida pelos países emergentes BRIC´s, pois, esta é orientada pelas necessidades dos parceiros. Estas divergências na CID trazem desafios e

[2] FRANCOZO, Eduardo (2019) A Cooperação Internacional da União Europeia no Âmbito das Alterações Climáticas. Lisboa ISEG. Disponível em www.repository.utl.pt/bitstream/10400.5/19920/1/DM-EF-2019.pdf. P 19 consultado em 01 de Julho de 2023

[3] FRANCOZO, Eduardo (2019) A Cooperação Internacional da União Europeia no Âmbito das Alterações Climáticas. Lisboa ISEG. Disponível em www.repository.utl.pt/bitstream/10400.5/19920/1/DM-EF-2019.pdf. P 19 consultado em 01 de Julho de 2023

[4] MILANI, Carlos Roberto Sanchez. (2012). *Aprendendo com a História: críticas à experiência da Cooperação Norte-Sul e atuais desafios à Cooperação Sul-Sul*. Caderno CRH, Salvador 25 (65): 211-231.B. P. 211

[5] KRAYCHETE, raychete, Elsa de Sousa e VITALE Denise (2013) Cooperação *Internacional para o Desenvolvimento: Desafios no seculo XXI*. Salvador Edufba. Brasil. P 76

[6] MILANI, Carlos Roberto Sanchez. (2012). *Aprendendo com a História: críticas à experiência da Cooperação Norte-Sul e atuais desafios à Cooperação Sul-Sul*. Caderno CRH, Salvador 25 (65): 211-231.B. P. 211

[7] MILANI, Carlos Roberto Sanchez. (2012). *Aprendendo com a História: críticas à experiência da Cooperação Norte-Sul e atuais desafios à Cooperação Sul-Sul*. Caderno CRH, Salvador 25 (65): 211-231.B. P. 211

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oportunidades no que concerne a operacionalização dos ODS no geral e especificamente em Moçambique.

Apesar dos debates acerca do CID, conforme foi referenciado anteriormente, os ODS possibilitam a resolução de problemas globais que a comunidade internacional enfrenta pois, estes problemas ultrapassam fronteiras que separam os países e atingem um patamar global e afectando os países desenvolvidos e os não desenvolvidos. Estas retardam ou inibem o desenvolvimento sobretudo para os países em vias de desenvolvimento como Moçambique.

III. Desafios e Oportunidades na Operacionalização dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

Tendo em conta as divergências entre os países desenvolvidos e os países emergentes em relação à CID no que concerne as visões tradicional e moderna, Sousa citando, Besharati defende que:

> *"a agenda de desenvolvimento pós-2015, que sucederá os ODMs, terá como maior desafio definir os compromissos e as responsabilidades dos atores nela envolvidos. Em particular, no curto prazo será necessário definir como esta agenda será implementada, quais atores serão responsáveis por quais compromissos e, crucialmente, como ela será financiada"*[8]

Portanto, apesar das divergências na forma como se deve operacionalizar a CID, os ODS tiveram grande adesão pois, todos os 193 países da Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU) aderiram. Entretanto, vários desafios e oportunidades se impõem à sua materialização. Pode se assumir como desafio na implementação dos ODS o facto de serem uma meta universal, a ser adaptada em contextos nacionais diferentes. Embora exista um exercício local de definir, localizar, integrar, estabelecer os meios de implementação e fazer a monitoria em todos os países do mundo; os Estados ainda tem dificuldades no alcance das metas pois partem de contextos internos diferentes.

A visão das lideranças em relação aos ODS e a qualidade das instituições também é um desafio pois, são os factores impulsionadores para a adopção e a materialização. Uma liderança menos centrada neles (com outras agendas prioritárias) ou instituições fracas podem impossibilitar sucessos; embora os ODS seja um processo que envolve também, organizações de sociedade civil e outros actores. A acrescentar a estes desafios, surgiu a COVID-19. O PNUD-Brasil (2020) refere que o "Relatório da ONU sobre progresso dos ODS aponta que a COVID-19 está comprometendo avanços no campo social"[9]. O Secretário-Geral da ONU, António Guterres referiu paralelamente que "Agora, devido à COVID-19, uma crise econômica, social e de saúde sem precedentes ameaça vidas e meios de subsistência, fazendo com que o alcance dos Objetivos seja ainda mais desafiador", completou. Num curto período de tempo, a pandemia da COVID-19 desencadeou uma crise sem precedentes, causando interrupção no progresso dos mesmos, com as pessoas mais vulneráveis e pobres do mundo sendo as mais afectadas, de acordo com um novo relatório lançado pelo Departamento de Assuntos Econômicos e Sociais das Nações Unidas. Embora haja muitos desafios, o facto de todos os países do mundo estarem virados ao cumprimento desta agenda é uma oportunidade para todos. Pois, os Estados encontram, com facilidade, parcerias na sua materialização. Outra oportunidade é a existência de outras agendas como por exemplo a Agenda 2063[10], entre outras; e programas mundiais ou regionais, cuja implementação contribui positivamente para o alcance de pelo menos um dos ODS.

a) *Desafios e oportunidades na operacionalização dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável em Moçambique*

Os países desenvolvidos, apesar de os países emergentes não concordarem com sua forma de actuação, continuam a promover a sua agenda pois possuem grandes quantias de dinheiro e financiam aos países de renda baixa e Moçambique sendo um país de renda baixa não fugiu a regra. Sendo assim, deve obedecer todas as regras impostas por estes países (boa governação) para obter fundos para operacionalizar os ODS – Modelo tradicional. Para os Moçambicanos, aqui está uma oportunidade para o alcance dos ODS pois, o princípio da boa governação obriga o governo a actuar com transparência na gestão das despesas públicas.

Os ODS são divididos em 3 Pilares que são: Área Social, Económica e ambiental. Assim, pode-se descrever desafios e oportunidades para Moçambique nesse âmbito.

i. *Desafios e oportunidades na Implementação dos ODS da Área Social em Moçambique*

De acordo com o RNV[11], além dos aspectos relacionados aos meios de implementação, o grande desafio dos ODS da área social está relacionado com a compreensão das relações entre os mesmos, tanto no sentido de reforço dos problemas existentes, como no estabelecimento de sinergias para um melhor impacto.

[8] SOUSA. De Melo André (2014*) Repensando a Cooperação Internacional Para o Desenvolvimento*.Ipea. Brasísia. P. 22

[9] http://www.br.undp.org/content/brazil/pt/home/presscenter/articles/2020/relatorio-da-onu-aponta-que-a-covid-19-esta--retardando—decadas.html

[10] Vide: Agenda 2063 (2015). *A África que Queremos*. Comissão da União Africana

[11] Idem. P. 43

Por exemplo, as desigualdades, incluindo as de género, estão directamente relacionadas com a pobreza e afectam o acesso aos alimentos. Isto é, os ODS 1, 2, 5 e 10 influenciam-se mutuamente. A fome (ODS 2) afecta o desempenho escolar (ODS 4), assim como a saúde materno-infantil (ODS 5). A experiência do país no sector da educação (ODS 4) mostra que tem um impacto importante na mudança de comportamentos sociais e que, por sua vez, contribui para a solução de problemas de nutrição (ODS 2) com ramificações na qualidade da saúde no geral (ODS 3). Os exemplos de relações entre os ODS acima apresentados demonstram que a eficácia na implementação da Agenda 2030 passa por uma visão integrada, e mais ainda, pela multiplicidade de relações que se estabelecem entre os vários objectivos e nas oportunidades de aceleração da implementação e alcance dos objectivos. Além de constrangimentos de capacidade, incluindo de recursos, está a questão da abordagem fragmentada, pelo que uma especial atenção deve ser dada a este aspecto. A existência de programas de nutrição e o sistemático fortalecimento do sistema de planificação e orçamentação mais integrado e programático, são oportunidades para a aceleração da implementação e maior eficácia no alcance da Agenda 2030.

De acordo com o., RNV[12], Moçambique, tal como a maior parte dos países do mundo, foi afectado pela pandemia do COVID-19 e para travar a propagação tomou várias medidas que comprometeram os direitos das crianças. Os efeitos da pandemia nas crianças Moçambicanas são propensos ao auto-reforço e cumulativos, conduzindo a desafios permanentes no domínio da saúde (ODS 3), da educação (ODS 4) e do rendimento seguro (ODS 8). À medida que a situação económica global se agrava, torna-se cada vez mais difícil para a economia moçambicana recuperar, o que poderá afectar gerações de crianças através de ciclos de pobreza. Cada país teve de implementar medidas extremas para evitar a propagação da infecção pela COVID-19, mas Moçambique enfrenta desafios adicionais, únicos, como por exemplo os elevados índices de desnutrição crónica entre as crianças dos 0 aos 4 anos de idade. Nestes termos, as políticas para mitigar os efeitos do Covid19 devem garantir que o desenvolvimento a longo prazo e o compromisso internacional de proteger os direitos das crianças, alcancem as metas dos ODS.

ii. *Desafios e Oportunidades na Implementação dos ODS da Área Económica em Moçambique*

De acordo com o RNV[13] a capacidade de Moçambique de manter um crescimento económico estável e sustentável foi desafiada pela suspensão do apoio orçamental por parte de agências doadoras em 2016. Entretanto, procurou financiamento para o desenvolvimento em prioridades nacionais, e procurou identificar fontes alternativas de financiamento para os ODS. Especificamente, foram identificadas algumas oportunidades de intervenção que podem ter efeitos complementares e de alto impacto na geração de espaço fiscal no curto e médio prazo. Estas acções pertencem a duas grandes categorias: a) Acções para reduzir perdas, essencialmente orientadas para o aumento da eficiência e eficácia na gestão da despesa pública; b) Acções para aumentar a entrada de novos financiamentos, que têm que ver com a gestão de um grupo seleccionado de fluxos que poderiam gerar impacto significativo no curto prazo. Entre outras constatações, foram identificadas reformas que podem aumentar o espaço fiscal em cerca de 13%, assim como áreas onde seria possível aumentar o volume de recursos. Esses recursos podem ser direccionados para acções prioritárias no âmbito dos ODS.

iii. *Desafios e Oportunidades na Implementação dos ODS da Área Ambiental em Moçambique*

Em Moçambique, o aumento da frequência e severidade dos desastres naturais tem dificultado a capacidade do País para reduzir o risco de desastres e adaptar-se efectivamente às mudanças climáticas. O financiamento público para a implementação das estratégias de biodiversidade e adaptação são limitados e a crise económica que o país atravessa teve um forte impacto nos valores disponibilizados no Orçamento do Estado. Para o efeito, os parceiros de desenvolvimento têm jogado um papel importante assegurando o financiamento para a manutenção das áreas de conservação.[14]

Nessa perspectiva, de acordo com o RNV[15] a versão do relatório Índice SDG[16] classifica Moçambique na posição número 136 (dos 162 países considerados neste *ranking*), com uma classificação de 53 pontos em termos de seu desempenho nos ODS. As estimativas indicam que Moçambique tem um bom desempenho no Consumo e Produção Responsáveis (ODS 12). Por outro lado, estão sendo feitos alguns progressos em relação à Acção Climática (ODS13), Boa Saúde e Bem-Estar (ODS3), Cidades e Comunidades Sustentáveis (ODS11) e Vida Subaquática (ODS14). Para todos os outros ODS, a avaliação conclui que Moçambique continua enfrentando desafios, com o progresso em

[12] RNV. (2020)*Relatório Revisão Nacional Voluntária da Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, Republica de Moçambique. Maputo. P. 51.
[13] Idem. P. 60-86

[14] RNV. (2020)*Relatório Revisão Nacional Voluntária da Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, Republica de Moçambique. Maputo. P. 72
[15] RNV. (2020)*Relatório Revisão Nacional Voluntária da Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, Republica de Moçambique. Maputo. P. 47.
[16] Sustainabledevelopmentgoals (2019)

direcção ao alcance das metas estabelecidas para 2030[17].

IV. Conclusão

Moçambique fez alguns avanços no cumprimento dos ODS. Todavia, muitos desafios ainda se colocam para a concretização dos mesmos. Entretanto, a boa governação e transparência na utilização de fundos públicos pode criar melhor ambiente para investimentos público-privados em busca da materialização, de forma integrada os ODS. As oportunidades para a concretização dos ODS estão no facto de ser uma agenda global. Portanto, todos os países cooperam de forma integrada para concretizar os ODS pois os problemas de um país ou grupo de países não se limitam àqueles territórios mas sim podem ter impactos em toda a comunidade internacional, isto é, não existem países fortes ou fracos, todos são essenciais para o desenvolvimento da humanidade por isso a elaboração desta agenda em busca do bem-estar económico-social de todos no geral e dos Moçambicanos em particular através da Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento.

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[17] https://sdgindex.org/.

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Socio-economic Structure & Sustainable Development of Indigenous Society: A Study on the Munda Community

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Abstract- The main aim of this research is to determine how to develop sustainable development for the Munda community based on their current socio-economic structure in view of their current condition. The study is mainly quantitative in nature. Koira and Dumuria upazilas of Khulna district and Shyamnagar, Debhata, and Tala upazilas of Satkhira district were selected through convenient sampling techniques for the purpose of collecting primary data because a large part of the Munda community lives in these areas. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 250 respondents from five preselected areas. The respondents were selected using a simple random sampling technique. The data was analyzed in terms of statistical indicators of frequency and percentage. The results of the study show that social indicators, economic indicators, and cultural factors are very weak among the Munda community. Among the social indicators, Munda women and men have very little interest in following hygiene rules (sanitation, birth control).

Keywords: *socio-economic, sustainable development, munda community, indigenous society.*

GJHSS-D Classification: *LCC: HD1501-1549*

SOCIOECONOMICSTRUCTURESUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENTOFINDIGENOUSSOCIETYASTUDYONTHEMUNDACOMMUNITY

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Bipul Kumar Sarker [α], Uttam Kumar Biswas [σ], Dr. Arobindo Mahato [ρ] & Sanjoy Kumar Saha [ω]

Abstract- The main aim of this research is to determine how to develop sustainable development for the Munda community based on their current socio-economic structure in view of their current condition. The study is mainly quantitative in nature. Koira and Dumuria upazilas of Khulna district and Shyamnagar, Debhata, and Tala upazilas of Satkhira district were selected through convenient sampling techniques for the purpose of collecting primary data because a large part of the Munda community lives in these areas. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 250 respondents from five preselected areas. The respondents were selected using a simple random sampling technique. The data was analyzed in terms of statistical indicators of frequency and percentage. The results of the study show that social indicators, economic indicators, and cultural factors are very weak among the Munda community. Among the social indicators, Munda women and men have very little interest in following hygiene rules (sanitation, birth control). Economic indicators show income sources and job opportunities. The Munda community has been facing many challenges recently. Many educated boys and girls in the Munda community spend their days in agony due to a lack of suitable jobs, which has a negative impact on everyone in the community. Cultural factors show that the Munda community, which is plagued by poverty, can celebrate its cultural events in a grand manner so that other communities or ethnic groups do not get any idea about their culture. This research will be of great help to those who work with the indigenous communities of Bangladesh, especially the various ministries of the government, NGOs, policymakers, and government and private research organizations.

Keywords: socio-economic, sustainable development, munda community, indigenous society.

I. Introduction

The Mandas are one of 50 indigenous or minor ethnic groups that are dispersed over different parts of Bangladesh. For hundreds of years, the Munda people has resided in the districts of Khulna and Satkhira that are close to the Sundarbans. Their ancestors cleared the forest and prepared the area for farming in the beginning, disregarding the roar of the tiger or the rattle of the snake. The clearing of the trees in the region surrounding the current Sundarbans to make way for habitation by humans was mostly accomplished by the ancestors of the Munda people. Due to a variety of unfavorable circumstances, the number of Mundas living in the Sundarbans and its surroundings is steadily declining. On the other side, Bengali culture has a negative impact on Munda culture, which is already under danger.

Language, culture, religion, and ethnic variety are all present in Bangladesh. There are rivers called Sangu-Maini-Someswari-Seemsang-Chengi and Padma -Meghna-Yamuna-Surma. People of many different races, including the Garo, Hajong, Santal, Khasia, Manipuri, Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Munda, Koch, and Lusai, have existed since the beginning of time. Without taking into account the indigenous tribes and minor ethnic groups, it is impossible to envisage or estimate the overall population of a nation (Shaiful Huda, 2021; Shaiful Huda, 2022). This implies that indigenous, tribal, and minority communities are present in every nation on earth. If tribe is defined in book language, then it is said to be *"socially, economically, and culturally different from the main population of a country who are governed in whole or in part by their traditions, customs, and laws"*. There are 50 tribal communities (Population Census, 2022) living across the country, which is 1.0% (16,50,160) of the total population. Most of them live in hill tract areas, especially in Chittagong hill tracts (Bandarban, Rangamati, and Khagrachari), Sylhet, Khulna, Satkhira, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, etc. (Roy, S., 2020). One of the biggest tribes in South Asia is thought to be the Mundas. Their ancestral home is in the Indian states of Jharkhand and Rachi, yet they follow Indian religion and culture (the mirror image of India). They reside in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal in the Chotanagpur area. Additionally, they reside throughout most of Bangladesh. The Munda community represents 3.65% of all tribal communities' total population, with a total population of 60,191 (Population Census, 2022). The Munda community is more prevalent in several sections of Bangladesh's Khulna and Satkhira districts, which lie near the Sundarbans. Additionally, residents of this community reside in the districts of Rajshahi, Naogaon, Dinajpur,

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and Sylhet. The Munda, or Sharna, community, which resides in the Sundarbans and its environs, is one example. Their ancestors were the ones who first cleared the jungles and prepared the area for farming, disregarding the Royal Bengal Tiger, poisonous snakes, and crocodiles.

It is believed that indigenous Munda people from several locations, including Ranchi in India, cleared the Sundarbans' forests two hundred years ago before settling there. The Sundarbans have since come to dominate the Munda family's way of existence (Ritter and Dauksta 2013, p. 645). Although they have always claimed these territories as their own, they have not yet become the proprietors of them. They are unable to sell these lands to anyone as a result. Nobody can purchase it.

Seven Munda groups have so far been identified in Bangladesh. Kompat Munda, Khangar Munda, Kharia Munda, Pathar Munda, Derge Munda, Sanka Munda, and Manki Munda are the names of these individuals. Due to a variety of unfavorable circumstances, the number of Mundas living in the Sundarbans and its surroundings is steadily declining. On the other side, Bengali culture has a negative impact on Munda culture, which is already under danger.

II. Objective of the Study

One of Bangladesh's native ethnic groups is the Munda people. Without sustained socio-economic and cultural growth, Bangladesh's Vision 2021–2041 cannot be implemented (Shaiful Huda, 2021; Shaiful Huda, 2022). The goals of this study are outlined in the following list, which takes into account the Munda community's current condition in terms of social, economic, and cultural factors:

i. To identify problems of the social, economic and cultural indicators of the Munda's community.
ii. To identify the present socio-economic scenario of the Munda's community.
iii. To determine the challenges of the Munda's community.

III. Research Methodology

a) *Nature of the Study*

The study focuses mostly on numbers. Research will be done to determine the socioeconomic indicators of the Munda community in the first phase. The socioeconomic and cultural markers of the members of the Munda community were then presented in a descriptive study.

b) *Population Size*

The Munda community in Bangladesh has a population of 60,191, or 3.65% (per cent), of the entire tribal group, which has a population of 16,50,160 according to the 2022 census. Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachari, Khulna, Satkhira Sylhet, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, and Rajshahi are the district cities of Bangladesh where the Munda population is reported to reside.

c) *Sample Area Determination*

This study were chose Khulna and Satkhira as the study's data gathering locations. From these two districts, five upazilas (sub-divisions) were chosen: Koura, Dumuria Shyamnagar, Debhata, and Tala (SAMS, 2016; Shaiful Huda, 2021; Shaiful Huda, 2022). We chose districts and upazilas/sub-divisions using an easy sampling method. The researcher chose these places for data collecting since it was discovered via analysis of the data that Munda people reside there more frequently than in other areas.

d) *Sample Size*

The researcher collected data from 250 Munda community people from the above upazila/sub-divisions. Data was collected from these 250 respondents using simple random sampling technique.

Table 01: Sample Size Allocation

Sampling Unit	Sample Size
Dumuria	6
Koira	74
Shyamnagar	110
Debhata	15
Tala	45
Total	250

e) *Sampling Technique*

Two divisions and five upazilas or sub-divisions were chosen using a convenient sampling method. 250 individuals from five upazilas or sub-divisions participated in the data collection process; simple random selection were used to pick all respondents.

f) *Data collection*

The study adopted the interview method to collect information from five upazilas or sub-divisions. A structured questionnaire was developed to accurately obtain the required data from five preselected areas of the study. Categorical questions, open-ended questions, and five-point Likert scale questions were developed by the researcher in line with this study. Before the interview started, a brief explanation of the study was given to the respondent to elicit accurate information. The questionnaire was designed very simply so that the respondents could easily understand it. Respondents were given the opportunity to give their opinions and suggestions freely.

g) Data Analysis Tools

The collected primary data have been statistically processed, classified, and tabulated using appropriate methods. Since the sample size is not large (N = 250), tables, diagrams, and statistical (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation) results were derived with the help of computer software called SPSS (Statistical Packages for Social Sciences).

IV. Anthropological Identity of Munda Community

The Munda community and the Australoid tribes share many traits. They often have short, curly hair and a dark complexion. They have a medium build, are quite tough, and work really hard. They are regarded anthropologically as belonging to the Chhota Nagpur tribe, a broader tribal subgroup whose external look is similar to that of the Santals. Mundari is the name of the language used by the Munda people. (Wikipedia, Banglapedia) It belongs to the Austro-Asiatic language family.

V. Rituals of the Munda's

The Munda people had their own language and culture, however most of them have vanished through time. The Sanatan faith is practiced by the majority of the Munda tribes. Their worship has its own qualities and style. The Mundas practice their own unique religion. According to the lunar calendar used by their ancestors, the Munda tribal people practice numerous pujas (Sharmeen, 2013). 'Karam Puja' is the primary holiday celebrated by the Munda people, who practice the 'Mundari' religion. On the Ekadashi tithi of the Bengali month of Bhadra, this event is observed. Additionally, Mundas do Mansa Puja and Sharul Puja at their temples. They dress in a dhoti, a towel, and a thread during these holy celebrations. With the head of the family's combined contribution, they pay for all of these occasions.

VI. Results and Findings

a) Socio-economic Status of Munda's Community

In the age-wise picture of the Munda community in the area under study, 54.0% of the respondents collected in this survey are between 15 and 25 years of age. These youth will lead the Munda community in the future (see Appendix, Table 01). Also, the respondents in other age groups were: below 15 years (1.6%), 25 to 35 (24.0%), 35 to 45 (11.2%), 45 to 55 (4.8%), and above 55 years (4.4%).

The gender-wise participation figures of the respondents are 60.0% male and 40.0% female. This study shows that boys are slightly ahead in education compared to Munda girls. On the other hand, girls are married earlier than boys. There is a trend toward early marriage among the Munda community. Many have pointed to financial chaos and social security as the causes of this problem.

This research presents a gloomy picture of the Munda community's educational situation. 18.8% of individuals are illiterate, and 20.0% just have signature knowledge, according to the study's statistics. The Munda community also attends school at rates of 19.2% for elementary education, 17.2% for secondary education, 17.2% for college, 7.2% for graduate school, and 0.4% for postgraduate study. There are extremely few students with Munda educations present at the university level. 86.6% of poll participants believed that Munda youngsters today are more interested in education than they were in the past. 54.8% of respondents believe that this is because recent government actions in Bangladesh have significantly contributed to the growth of education. NGOs' (17.6%) and locally educated youths' (27.6%) contributions are noteworthy in this respect (see Appendix, Tables 03, 04).

Earlier to the Mundas, agriculture was the primary industry; now, for a variety of reasons, the majority of them now engage day labor and seasonal labor to make a livelihood. According to the statistics, 14.4% of workers are other professions, 6.0% are carpenters, 2.8% are barbers, and 20.4% are day laborers. Farmers make up 17.2% of the workforce.

The distribution of drinking water sources as a percentage is shown in Table 05 (see Appendix) for the Munda community's research area. The survey's results show that 50.0% of people get their drinking water from ponds, rivers, canals, or lakes (surface water), 26% from deep or shallow tube wells, and 24% from rain. Due to the excessive salinity of deep tube well water in the Satkhira region, they use rainfall and pond water as alternatives.

The distribution of the different housing types in the Munda community's study area is broken out in Table 06 (see Appendix). 43.2% of those who responded to the study claim to live in huts or shantytowns, 40.0% in mud homes, and 16.8% in brick homes.

The sanitary system in the Munda community has been improved as a result of several initiatives and campaigns by the government and NGOs. The survey results show that 45.2% of respondents use safe drainage by pouring water sanitation, 29.2% use pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved latrines, or composting latrines, 9.2% use pit latrines without slabs or open pits, 8.4% use raw, open, or hanging latrines (permanent or temporary), and 8.0% use unsafe drainage by pouring water sanitation (see Appendix, Table 07).

b) Reasons for the Current Situation of the Munda Community

i. *Social Issue*

In terms of ethnic traits, language, social structure, cultural practices, etc., Bangladesh's tribes are totally distinct from one another. The Munda community is being beset by a number of societal issues. In the opinion of 74.8% of the respondents, their current circumstances are the result of societal difficulties.

Table 02: Do you think the social issue is Responsible for your current situation?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	187	74.8%
No	63	25.2%
Total	250	100.0%

According to 23.5% of the study's participants, the social issue "Lack of adequate Education Facility" is substantially to blame for the Munda community's current state. According to research, these places do not offer education in the Mundari language, which causes many of the local youngsters to lose interest in school.

Table 03: Which of the following do You think is a Social Barrier?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Lack of Awareness of Sanitation	24	12.8%
Lack of Awareness of Child Marriage	34	18.2%
Lack of Awareness of Birth Control	12	6.4%
Lack of adequate Education Facility	44	23.5%
Lack of Proper Health Care Facility	40	21.4%
Social Inequality	26	13.9%
Erosion of Identity	7	3.7%
Total	187	100.0%

Other societal issues they cited were lack of knowledge about sanitation (12.8%), child marriage (28.2%), lack of knowledge about birth control (6.4%), and inadequate access to health care (21.4%), social inequality (13.9%), and identity disintegration (3.7%).

ii. *Economic Issue*

90.8% of respondents believe that economic problems are the reason for their present circumstances. Only 9.2%, on the other hand, believed that economic forces were not to responsible.

Table 04: Do you think the Economic issue is Responsible for your current situation?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	227	90.8
No	23	9.2
Total	250	100

According to 36.1% of respondents, of the variables that make up economic concerns, unemployment is the most significant issue. They claim that as the number of educated jobless people in the Munda community rises daily, the unemployed educated young in the Munda community are growing more insecure and despondent.

Table 05: Which of the following do you think is an Economic Barrier?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Lack of adequate income sources	44	19.4%
Unemployment	82	36.1%
Loss of Control over Natural Resources	27	11.9%
Poverty and Exploitation	58	25.6%
Lack of Awareness about Government Schemes	16	7.0%
Total	227	100.0%

In addition, 25.6% of poll participants believe that poverty and exploitation, lack of suitable income sources, loss of control over natural resources, and lack of understanding of government programs are to blame for the economy's problems.

iii. Cultural Issue

62.0% of the respondents consider cultural issues to be responsible for their current situation. On the other hand, only 38.0% felt that cultural factors were not responsible.

Table 06: Do you think the Cultural issue is suitable for your current situation?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	155	62.0%
No	95	38.0%
Total	250	100

This study found that, 31.6% of the respondents felt that the Munda's own culture was under threat due to the intrusion of other cultures. The traditional life of the Munda's is on the way of losing the traditional diversity of customs, rituals, religion, festivals, habits etc. because the society is constantly subjected to sarcasm, discrimination and hatred of the majority.

Table 07: Which of the following do You think is a Cultural Barrier?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Penetration of other cultures	49	31.6%
Discouraged in linguistic practice	41	26.5%
Socio-cultural Handicaps	32	20.6%
Cultural Defacement	33	21.3%
Total	155	100.0%

In addition, 26.5% of respondents in this survey believe that language practice discouragement, cultural defacement, and sociocultural handicaps are to blame for the problem. The cultural traditions of the Munda group must be sustained and propagated across the nation with the help of an institutional structure and patronage.

iv. *Natural Issue*

According to the survey, 54.4 percent of the Munda community believe that natural factors are responsible for their current situation. On the other hand, 46.6% felt that natural causes were not responsible.

Table 08: Do you think the Natural issue is Responsible for your current situation?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	141	56.4
No	109	43.6
Total	250	100

Both human-caused and natural catastrophic events affect Mundas. Unplanned dams on rivers and the declaration of reserve forests are examples of man-made disasters. According to the poll, 32.6% of respondents valued "Declaration of reserve forest" as a human-made cause more highly. The Mundas lost control of the forest as a result of this human-made cause. Munda people who depend on the forest have had to alter their way of life.

Table 08: Which of the following do you think is a Natural Barrier?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Declaration of reserve forest	46	32.6%
Unplanned dams in rivers	41	29.1%
Natural calamities (storms, floods, salinity, floods, droughts)	54	38.3%
Total	141	100.0%

Additionally, 29.1% of the respondents said that "unplanned damming of rivers" had a negative impact on the Munda community's way of life. This unforeseen river damming has eliminated the livelihood of the Munda fisherman.

However, 38.3% of the respondents believed that natural disasters were to blame for their predicament. Storms, floods, salinity, tides, and droughts all constitute natural calamities. In this area, storms, tides, and floods frequently occur (Perucca, 2013).

c) *Challenges of the Munda Community in Daily Life*

Ethnically, the Munda community is industrious and tolerant in nature. They are living their normal lives fighting against nature and man-made problems. But in recent decades they have been facing various challenges.

Table 09: Challenges of the Munda Community in Daily Life

Category	Frequency	Percent
Public life and culture are under threat	62	24.8%
Safety and Security	79	31.6%
Torture by Neighboring Bengalis	60	24.0%
Forced Occupation of Land	49	19.6%
Total	250	100.0%

According to the study, 31.6% of participants believe that the security and safety of the Munda community is now the largest problem. These fears have been sparked among them by certain recent events.

The threats to public life and culture (24.8%), torture by nearby Bengalis (24.0%), and forced land takeover (19.6%) are additional difficulties encountered by the Munda people.

d) *Sustainable Development of Munda's Community*

Sustainable development of the Munda community is required to address the prevailing problems and challenges of the Munda community. Now is the time for a long-range plan to create employment, spread education, improve communication systems, and addressing existing problems (social, economic, cultural and natural).

Table 10: Distribution of Strategies for Sustainable Development

Category	Frequency	Percent
Employment generation	81	32.4%
Spread of Education	71	28.4%
Improving Communication Systems	51	20.4%
Addressing existing problems (social, economic, cultural, and natural)	47	18.8%
Total	250	100.0%

According to the study, 32.4% of participants believe that the creation of new employment may contribute to the community's residents' sustainable growth. By generating more jobs, the Munda community's population will have a greater source of income and their unemployment rate will decline. The current social issues in society will continue to be solved as their economic independence is attained. Education will be more popular, and social biases will no longer exist in the Munda society.

The expansion of education (28.4%), enhancing communication systems (20.4%), and addressing current issues (18.8%) are some measures that respondents believe may be used in Munda society to alleviate or eliminate their social, economic, cultural, and natural concerns. Tribal communities typically have education rates that are substantially lower than the national norm. Language hurdles, a lack of resources, the prejudice of classmates and professors, and the lack of chances for racial minorities in educational institutions are the major causes of this.

Indigenous peoples' concerns have been raised in relation to some of these sustainable development objectives. The Bangladeshi government has vowed to support the growth of both tribal and nontribal populations in terms of education. The government of Bangladesh intends to print pre-primary textbooks in six languages beginning with the upcoming academic year, which is a commendable step to provide inclusive education for children from ethnic minority groups.

The administration placed a strong focus on increasing services for social security, health, and education in the seventh five-year plan. The proposal also admits that the land problem hasn't been settled yet. The strategy recognized many major issues, such as reducing poverty and ensuring that tribal and tribal populations had the right to language and education, and aggressive measures were made to solve them (Prothom Alo, 2016).

The researcher believes that if everything can be completed properly, then the indigenous and tribal communities can make their full contribution to achieving the sustainable development goals of Bangladesh.

VII. Recommendations

The Munda community is distant from civilisation in the dawn of the twenty-first century. The residents of this hamlet have not changed, with the exception of technical and socioeconomic advancements. The location where their forefathers started their adventure 200 years ago has altered a little bit in the 21st century. The Munda community is being beset by a number of issues. The following suggestions are to be viewed as being of utmost importance in resolving the Munda people's current issues:

i. To preserve the language and heritage of the Munda's by officially documenting and assigning intellectual property rights in their name.
ii. Officially, their culture, religious festivals and traditional events should be presented to all people across the country through print media and electronic media.
iii. Steps should be taken to connect the people of the Munda community with the mainstream of the country through government, semi-government and NGOs.
iv. Necessary number of educational institutions and educational curriculum should be introduced for Munda's. Especially at the primary level providing instruction in the Munda's own language.
v. Provision of merit-based employment in local administration system.
vi. To keep representatives of Munda's in local governance.
vii. Government to launch various social schemes for sustainable development of socio-economic structure of Munda community.

VIII. Conclusions

Although the ancestors in the Sundarbans region first believed that by living in the forest, the entire land would be theirs, the current situation is the exact reverse. The Mundas, who were the original sons of the soil in that area, are currently landless. Along with losing their land rights, they have also lost their way of life, happiness, and tranquility. Our own culture and language are at jeopardy right now. The socioeconomic environment is on the verge of collapse. The original offspring of nature, however, never give up. To assert their own language, culture, and rights, they have established their own organization. Additionally, collaborative governmental and private initiatives are trying to establish the rights of indigenous Munda people and raise their standard of living.

Declarations

Ethical Statement

The confidentiality of the participants' information was taken very seriously in this study. Not submitted or published elsewhere prior to submission to this journal.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Availability of Data

The datasets used in the present study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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Appendix

Demographic Characteristics

Table 01: Distribution of Descriptive Analysis of Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	%
Age Category		
Less than 15	4	1.6%
15 to 25	135	54.0%
25 to 35	60	24.0%
35 to 45	28	11.2%
45 to 55	12	4.8%
Above 55	11	4.4%
Gender		
Male	150	60.0%
Female	100	40.0%
Education Level		
Illiterate/ Tip	47	18.8%
Signature Knowledge	50	20.0%
Primary Education	48	19.2%
Secondary Education	43	17.2%
College Level	43	17.2%
Graduate Level	18	7.2%
Post Graduate Level	1	0.4%

Marital Status		
Married	145	58.0%
Unmarried	105	42.0%
Religious of types		
Muslim	30	12.0%
Hindu	215	86.0%
Christian	5	2.0%
Total	250	100%

Table 02: Distribution of Occupation of the Respondent's

Category	Frequency	Percent
Day Labor	51	20.4
Seasonal Labor	79	31.6
Farmer	43	17.2
Fisherman	19	7.6
Carpenter	15	6.0
Barber	7	2.8
Others	36	14.4
Total	250	100.0

Table 03: Distribution of Education Expansion

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	217	86.80%
No	33	13.20%
Total	250	100%

Table 04: Distribution of Important Role in Educational Expansion

Category	Frequency	Percent
Government	119	54.8%
NGO	38	17.6%
Local educated youth	60	27.6%
Total	217	100.0%

Table 05: Main Source of Drinking Water

Category	Frequency	Percent
Tube well (Deep/Shallow)	65	26.0%
Pond/river/canal/lake (Surface Water)	125	50.0%
Rain water	60	24.0%
Total	250	100.0%

Table 06: Types of Houses of the Munda's Community

Category	Frequency	Percent
Mud House	100	40.0%
Hut/Slum	108	43.2%
Made of Brick House	42	16.8%
Total	250	100.0%

Table 07: Sanitation Type

Category	Frequency	Percent
Safe drainage by pouring water	113	45.2%
Unsafe drainage by pouring water	20	8.0%
Pit Latrine with Slab/ Ventilated Improved Latrine/Composting Latrine	73	29.2%
Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit	23	9.2%
Raw/Open/Hanging Latrine (Permanent/ Temporary)	21	8.4%
Total	250	100.0%

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- 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 homan 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 homan 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 though 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.

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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:

- o Single section and succinct.
- o An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- o Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- o 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.

- o You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- o Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- o 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.
- o 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?
- o 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.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

CRITERION FOR GRADING A RESEARCH PAPER (COMPILATION) BY GLOBAL JOURNALS

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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