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Quality of Life and Occupational Performance after Traumatic Brain Injury

By Samira Mercaldi Rafani, Karina Tavares Weber, Luciana Bezerra de Mello Alves, Taiza Elaine Grespan Santos Edwards & Octávio Marques Pontes Neto

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Abstract- Traumatic brain injury is a health condition with high incidence, morbidity and mortality that affects people of all ages, considered a relevant public health problem around the world. Trauma can greatly impact the lives of those affected, from a socioeconomic point of view, in dependence on third parties to carry out basic activities of daily living and social participation, reflecting on the well-being and quality of life not only of survivors, but also of their family members. Quality of life and, more recently, human functionality are being used as important measures of health outcomes for the population and individuals. The objective of this article is to discuss the repercussions of traumatic brain injury on the occupational performance and quality of life of post-trauma survivors in order to establish preventive and rehabilitative actions that minimize these impacts, facilitate social reintegration and increase satisfaction with life of the affected subjects.

Keywords: occupational performance, quality of life, traumatic brain injury.

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QUALITYOFLIFEANDOCCUPATIONALPERFORMANCEAFTERTRAUMATICBRAININJURY

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Quality of Life and Occupational Performance after Traumatic Brain Injury

Samira Mercaldi Rafani α, Karina Tavares Weber σ, Luciana Bezerra de Mello Alves ρ, Taiza Elaine Grespan Santos Edwards Ѡ & Octávio Marques Pontes Neto¥

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I. Introduction

O traumatismo cranioencefálico (TCE) é um acontecimento inesperado de grande impacto, relevância epidemiológica e ônus socioeconômico com possíveis consequências desastrosas para os sobreviventes.

As vítimas do TCE estão sujeitas a sofrerem deficiências de ordem física, cognitiva, emocional e comportamental e de apresentarem incapacidades funcionais a curto, médio e longo prazo, mesmo nos traumas de leve intensidade, o que repercute de maneira global na vida laboral, na independência para a realização das atividades da vida cotidiana e no convívio social.

Além dessas complicações, tem-se tornado crescente a preocupação com a satisfação com a vida e desempenho ocupacional (DO) após uma lesão neurológica.

Esse artigo visa discutir os impactos que as pessoas que sofreram TCE apresentam no desempenho ocupacional e na qualidade de vida (QV).

E para tal, serão abordados os conceitos de QV e DO como indicadores de saúde da população, as possíveis deficiências provenientes do TCE e suas repercussões na QV e DO dos acometidos e familiares.

II. Qualidade de Vida

A Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS) define qualidade de vida (QV) como "a percepção do indivíduo sobre a sua posição na vida, no contexto da cultura e dos sistemas de valores em que ele vive, e em relação a seus objetivos, expectativas, padrões e preocupações." (The Whoqol Group, 1995, p. 1405, tradução nossa). E considera a participação do indivíduo na sociedade como fundamental para melhores níveis de QV e bem-estar.

A QV tem sido muito utilizada para avaliar o impacto das condições de saúde (doenças, distúrbios, lesões etc.) em diferentes populações (Neto & Ferreira, 2003). Há algumas décadas os indicadores de sucesso dos cuidados em saúde estão passando das tradicionais medidas de resultados de óbito e disfunção para medidas de QV e funcionalidade (Umphed, 2010). A identificação e tratamento da doença passou a ser tão importante quanto conhecer, prevenir ou minimiza o impacto da condição de saúde no cotidiano singular do acometido (Minayo, 1988).

Essa ampliação do cuidado anteriormente centrado na doença para uma abordagem que compreende o bem-estar físico, psíquico e social foram impulsionadas pelas ações da OMS iniciadas a quase meio século. Entre elas, a criação da Classificação Internacional de Funcionalidade, Incapacidade e Saúde (CIF) pela Organização Mundial da Saúde em 2001 (OMS, 2003).

A CIF é fundamentada no Modelo Biopsicossocial e propõe um conceito de funcionalidade interativo e de interdependência entre as

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condições de saúde com domínios de funcionalidade: a estrutura corporal (considerada as partes anatômicas do corpo como órgãos, membros e seus componentes), função corporal (sendo funções fisiológicas dos sistemas orgânicos incluindo as funções psicológicas), atividade (a execução de uma tarefa ou ação por um indivíduo) e participação (o envolvimento em uma situação da vida), correlacionado com os fatores ambientais e pessoais do indivíduo (OMS, 2003).

A classificação defende uma linguagem padronizada para ser usada internacionalmente na mensuração da funcionalidade humana e dos componentes da saúde. Na prática com a CIF é possível tirar um "retrato" da saúde do indivíduo sobre quais as funções e estruturas do corpo estão acometidas, quais atividades e participação estão comprometidas e em que nível, e quais os fatores ambientais e pessoais estão sendo facilitadores ou barreira para sua funcionalidade, incapacidade e saúde. Dessa forma, a CIF complementa a estrutura etiológica das condições de saúde fornecida pelo Código Internacional de Doenças nas informações sob estados de saúde de uma população ou indivíduo, utilizadas na prática clínica, pesquisa, e nas políticas públicas, seguridade social, trabalho, justiça entre outras finalidades (OMS, 2003; Riberto, 2011).

No Brasil o Projeto de Lei 1673/2021 que institui a Política Nacional de Saúde Funcional, cujo objetivo é gerar e administrar informações sobre funcionalidade para o planejamento, o monitoramento, o controle e a avaliação da saúde funcional, do bem-estar e da QV dos brasileiros, utiliza como base essa classificação (Câmara dos Deputados, 2021).

III. Desempenho Ocupacional

A participação ou desempenho são compreendidos como o envolvimento em uma situação ou experiência vivida no ambiente real do indivíduo. Essas experiencias podem ser na realização de uma atividade de cuidado pessoal, comunicação, mobilidade, trabalho, estudo, ou situações que envolvam interações e relacionamentos interpessoais, vida doméstica, vida social e cívica, entre outras (OMS, 2003; Stucki et al., 2007).

Assim como a participação é um dos componentes de saúde na CIF, a influência do desempenho de atividades significativas para a saúde também é reconhecida pelos estudiosos da ocupação humana. Segundo Kielhofner (2002) a realização de atividades significativas é uma necessidade fundamental do ser humano, que mantém o equilíbrio do corpo através do ritmo de trabalho, descanso, lazer e sono.

Para a Ciência da Ocupação, objeto de estudo da Terapia Ocupacional, a realização de atividades é inerente ao indivíduo e é por essa realização que a pessoa satisfaz suas necessidades e desejos, constrói sua identidade e é reconhecido socialmente. No entanto, cada indivíduo atribui um significado ou propósito único para as atividades, baseado nas suas crenças pessoais e culturais. Quando uma atividade tem significado para o indivíduo, ela se transforma em uma ocupação (Lillo, 2003; Costa et al., 2013).

Neste sentido as ocupações se referem às atividades cotidianas, altamente individualizadas que as pessoas fazem como indivíduos ou como parte de um grupo, e que trazem sentido e propósito a sua vida. O DO é a participação ou envolvimento nessas ocupações ou atividades significativas no seu contexto de vida. É resultado da interação entre a pessoa, o ambiente e a ocupação realizadas (Cardoso, Magalhães & Magalhães, 2009; Gomes, Teixeira & Riberto, 2021).

Na prática clínica alguns autores consideram imprescindível considerar a perspectiva singular que o sujeito tem de sua condição de saúde e quais suas expectativas com o tratamento antes de planejar as intervenções em saúde (Gazzinelli et al., 2005; Settervall & De Sousa, 2012).

Quando um indivíduo é acometido por uma enfermidade como um traumatismo cranioencefálico (TCE), seu DO pode sofrer limitações pelas deficiências e incapacidades provocadas pela nova condição de saúde e influenciada por fatores pessoais e ambientais (OMS, 2003; De Carlo et al., 2007; Giustini, 2014).

IV. Trauma Cranioencefálico

O trauma pode ser definido como um abalo físico de forte impacto consequente de uma ação brusca ou violenta provocada por um agente externo (Da Silva et al., 2017), em que a agressão acarreta lesão anatômica ou comprometimento funcional do encéfalo, podendo também acometer o couro cabeludo, crânio e meninges (Menon et al., 2010; Ribas & Manreza, 2003; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2015). Nos Estados Unidos da América (EUA) estimam que há cerca de 166 mortes por dia devido ao trauma (CDC, 2020).

O trauma cranioencefálico é considerado um problema de saúde pública por vários fatores: pela alta incidência e letalidade, por acometer, pessoas de qualquer faixa etária, raça ou situação socioeconômica (ainda que seja uma distribuição desigual); por ser um acontecimento inesperado, mas previsível na maioria das vezes; por ser capaz gerar de maneira brusca incapacidades permanentes em indivíduos previamente saudáveis e independentes, pelos custos diretos e indiretos do tratamento e dos investimentos públicos na prevenção, e pelas inúmeras repercussões psicossociais e econômicas a todos os envolvidos.

Ao mesmo tempo que o TCE é de fácil identificação etiológica, é complexo devido à incerteza da magnitude da lesão encefálica no momento do evento e das complicações secundárias que podem se desenvolver a curto, médio ou longo prazo.

O acometido por um TCE pode enfrentar consequências diretamente relacionadas a lesão neurológicas (distúrbios respiratórios, déficits sensório-motores, perceptos-cognitivos, emocionais e/ou comportamentais) ou as iatrogenias (infecções, úlceras por pressão, trombose venosa profunda) e outra complicações tardias como hematoma subdural crônico. Também não é pouco comum as vítimas serem politraumatizadas e apresentarem fraturas, lesão medular entre outras sequelas. Além disso, os pacientes gravemente comprometidos geralmente são incapazes de administrar sua própria vida social e frequentemente dependem de cuidadores. São incapazes de retornar as atividades sociais e profissionais o que leva à frustração, sofrimento emocional e isolamento social (Giustini, 2014).

A qualidade do atendimento de urgência afeta sobremaneira a sobrevida e o desenvolvimento de incapacidades após um TCE, assim como o seguimento em serviços de reabilitação repercutem na recuperação funcional e na reinserção social (Moscote-Salazar et al., 2016). Para Praça et al. (2017) avaliar a QV pós TCE pode refletir a condição do atendimento à saúde de uma determinada região, bem como identificar as necessidades de melhorias dos serviços da linha de cuidado do trauma.

A reabilitação com abordagem biopsicossocial do indivíduo visa integrá-lo ao mercado de trabalho e na sociedade, com intervenções na prevenção, recuperação precoce ou compensação dos déficits, a prevenção de complicações secundárias, e o engajamento em ocupações significativas nos domínios do trabalho, do lar e da comunidade (Cecatto, 2012).

V. Impactos do Trauma Cranioencefálico na Qualidade de Vida e Desempenho Ocupacional

Umas das principais ocupações afetadas por adultos jovens vítimas de trauma é o trabalho. Uma parte significativa fica desempregada e muitos dos que retornam ao trabalho estão envolvidos em funções diferentes das que exerciam anteriormente e sem identificação ou satisfação com elas. Além do trabalho, as atividades de lazer, descanso e sono, estudos, autocuidado e manutenção de papeis ocupacionais podem ser alterados após um evento traumático.

Em relação ao ônus socioeconômico, os custos pela perda da produtividade na Europa representam mais de 50% (Gustavsson et al., 2011). Nos EUA mais de 76 bilhões de dólares são destinados para custear o tratamento e a perda laboral (Coronado et al., 2012).

Os cuidados de saúde compreendem procedimentos de baixa, média e alta complexidade mesmo nas lesões mais leves e exigem participação interdisciplinar com fisioterapeuta, terapeuta ocupacional, fonoaudióloga, psicóloga, assistente social, nutricionista, farmacêutico, enfermeiro, além do fisiatra, neurologista, intensivistas e cirurgiões, portanto é muito importante que os pacientes submetidos a reabilitação sejam muito bem selecionados e estratificados quanto ao prognóstico e resposta ao programa (Cecatto & Almeida, 2010).

É indiscutível a importância epidemiológica e ônus socioeconômico do trauma para a saúde pública mundial e as suas repercussões na capacidade funcional, independência dos acometidos e seus familiares, porém o DO e a QV após TCE é uma temática pouco explorada. O conhecimento sobre os prejuízos no DO e na QV pode orientar as estratégias de atenção à saúde e aprimorar a qualidade dos protocolos assistenciais (Rafani, 2022).

A identificação de preditores de DO e QV pode promover uma a abordagem precoce dos indivíduos mais suscetíveis e contribuir para a prevenção ou diminuição dos impactos do trauma na vida cotidiana dos sobreviventes e seus familiares, bem como para alinhar as metas e as expectativas das vítimas e dos familiares frente ao prognóstico ocupacional, facilitando assim o enfrentamento e a superação de disfunções e incapacidades vivenciadas.

Ainda são necessários estudos para conhecer em profundidade como o trauma impacta o cotidiano dos acometidos e qual a autopercepção dos mesmo sobre sua situação de vida, a fim de poder atuar para o enfrentamento desse problema. Segundo Giustini (2014), avaliar especificamente a QV e o nível de autoconsciência de seus déficits após TCE pode abrir o caminho para avaliar o impacto real do TCE nas vidas dos pacientes e assim estabelecer intervenções que combata as reais preocupações vivenciadas pelos acometidos.

VI. Conclusions

É indiscutível a importância epidemiológica e ônus socioeconômico do trauma para a saúde pública mundial, assim como as suas repercussões na capacidade funcional, autonomia e independência para as atividades cotidianas dos acometidos. O artigo procurou discutir os impactos que as pessoas que sofreram traumatismo cranioencefálico apresentam no desempenho ocupacional e na qualidade de vida. Alguns estudos apontam o reflexo do trauma nas diversas áreas de vida dos sobreviventes e seus familiares, em especial as atividades relacionadas ao trabalho, prejudicando consideravelmente a condição

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econômica dos envolvidos. Destaca-se a importância de se explorar a relação do evento traumático e o desempenho ocupacional e qualidade de vida, bem como de se identificar possível preditores do desempenho ocupacional e qualidade de vida e as pessoas que estariam mais suscetíveis ao declínio desses aspectos, para se estabelecer ações preventivas e de tratamento a fim de minimizar esses impactos e contribuir para a reinserção do sujeito nas atividades significativas como trabalho, lazer a autocuidado o mais breve possível.

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Information Security Threats to e-government Services in Kenya

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Keywords: competition, cyber, e-citizen, information, threats, interdependence.

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Information Security Threats to e-government Services in Kenya

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Abstract- This study examined information security threats to e-government services commonly known as e-citizen. Grounded on General Systems Theory examined the nature of complex inter-relationships and interdependence of global society, states, non-state actors and individuals and how they relate in a complex internet –enabled communication network. Mixed method cross sectional survey was used. Targeted population of 12000 respondents from 51 Huduma Centres. Purposive sampling at 10% was chosen where 1200 structured questionnaires issued returned 966 responses at 80%. The data was processed and analysed using SPSS. The hypothesis was tested at 5% significance level. The study found that Kenyan citizens were the majority at 50%, Companies at 35%, Foreign Agencies 10% and Foreign Nationals at 5%. The services sought; Government to (G2C) 43%, Government to Business (G2B) 35%, Government to employees (G2E) 20% and Government to Government (G2G) 2%. The study identified 12 categories of information security threats i.e unauthorized access, illegal devices, unauthorized codes, distributed denial of services (ddos) false publications, computer frauds, cyber espionage, terrorism and squatting, phishing, identity thefts, electronic interceptions, fraudulent electronic data, employee aiding and child pornography. The hypothesis test at 11 degree of freedom, Chi^2 –Test= x^2 , df 11 (n-1) $= \sum (Oi - Ei)^2 / Ei = 20.47 > 19.68$ at 5% was significantly greater. The study recommends Kenya to invest in development of local technologies, applications and critical infrastructure, international cyber security collaboration, frequent security audits, monitoring, employee and user capacity development and restructuring of national security organs to create national security cyber capabilities to augment existing security agencies towards preventive, defensive and offensive capabilities in tandem with evolving global information security threats emanating largely from increasing geopolitical competition and rivalries among states.

Keywords: competition, cyber, e-citizen, information, threats, interdependence.

I. Introduction

The digital transformation and increasing development of applications within the Information Communication Technology (ICT) industry has been quite astronomical within the 21st Century, and so has been the risks, challenges and opportunities that have come along. The advancement in computing technologies, communications protocols, information processing, programming, telecommunications, aerospace, satellite, electronics, chips, artificial intelligence (AI), communications, avionics, electrical, power and fiber optics have in overall revolutionized modernization and thus globalisation of the world production, manufacturing, service, markets and public organization. (Kremling et al…2018)

The advanced countries have continued to lead in scientific and technological inventions, innovations and economic exploitation of ICT in the conduct of business, commerce, trade and social life. However, the developing countries particularly in the Sub - Sahara Africa (SSA) still lag behind due to poor economies, redundant and low investments in research and development programmes, high asset acquisition costs, lack of infrastructure and largely poor and illiterate populations. This poor performances also affect some countries in parts of Latin America and East Asia. (Farina, 2019)

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) rolled out the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development of the world following the purposed achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The International Governmental Organization (IGO), launched seventeen other agendas popularly known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs). The aims of these goals are to improve lives of world population by the year 2030. Key among these objectives are; Elimination of poverty, improved quality education, access to affordable and clean energy, access to decent work and sustained economic growth, increased industry, infrastructure and innovations, sustainable cities and societies, responsible consumption and production, advanced life on land, build global partnership among many others. (UN, SDG, 2015). All these initiatives embraces the development of world knowledge economy framed on ICT.

The UN as a global agenda setter through policy support initiatives continues to encourage states to embrace digital economies. The 2020 UN E-Government Survey observes tremendous efforts by various government in response to the influence of COVID-19 Pandemic that accelerated the implementa-tion of e-governance programmes. (UN, 2020) At the continental level, the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 framework, further seeks to consolidate the social-economic transformations of the continent. This African policy initiative mirrors largely on the UN SDGs.

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The policy agenda item that speaks to the focus of this study is the development of human capital, social assets, infrastructure and public goods. This sector has attracted major flagship programmes for implementation in e-governance; Integrated Transport Network (ITN), African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), Pan African E-Network (PAEN), African Passport (AP), Pan African Virtual University(PVU) and Continental Financial Institution (CFI) on integrated approach basis. This continental strategy seeks to establish a strong digital foundation for enhanced continental economic growth and inclusiveness within the continent. (AU, 2015) This will further be enabled through the ICT platform as a stimulant and as an enabler.

At the local level, Kenya remains focused on enhancing growth of digital knowledge based economy. The Kenya constitution 2010 vests sovereign power in the citizens and provides the legal policy framework for progressive democratic governance embracing effective service delivery, transparency and accountable leadership. (GoK Constitution, 2010) The government has thus rolled out partial e-governance strategies and programmes embracing developments in both Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) sectors. These will speed up national transformations towards digital knowledge economy which is an important ingredient of Kenya's industrialization (GoK, 2015).

The Kenya e-governance initiatives focuses on; e-tax, e-customs, one-border stop, e-citizen, e-passport, e-cities, e-health, among many other public services to be offered within central government and county devolved units with vision to reach about 5000 services in future. These saw the establishment of Huduma Centres in major towns for easy access of public services by the citizens. The government, leading telecommunication companies, banking institutions, citizens and other stakeholders have largely accepted and embraced modern technology in the conduct of official business making it easier for adoption and implementation of integrated digital services. This has further been made possible through the easy availability of cheap and affordable mobile telephone and computer devices, infrastructure expansion and internet connectivity. (KNBS, 2016). These successes are happening within a globalizing world that is already attracting security threats within the largely declining national sovereignty environment bring along ICT based threats arising from the global network connectivity and heavy dependency and reliance on imported technology and infrastructure support systems from leading world multinational corporations (MNCs) (Ciampa, 2018).

The number of businesses that have experienced data breaches has grown exponentially during this 21st Century. The number of recorded cases and financial loses have risen enormously. Illustrating the scope and potential severity of this issue are examples like the 2017 Equifax data breach that affected almost 148 million individuals and the 2013 Yahoo breach that affected three billion individuals globally. Similarly, a hacker accessed 106 million of Capital One's credit card customer and applicant accounts in March 2019. (Clement, 2019). For a government, the cost of data breaches can be significant. This study thus seeks to examine information security threats to e-government services in Kenya with the purpose of establishing appropriate security measures against the challenges.

a) *Statement of Research Problem*

Globalisation has been characterized by astronomical advances in Information, Communication and Technological (ICT) domain. These high value technological development have fundamentally revolutionized the conduct of international trade and commerce and delivery of public services by modern nation states (Dahlman et al..., 2016). This new developments have been accompanied by information security management challenges to guarantee safety of data, accessibility, integrity, confidentiality and privacy. Some of these challenges includes cybercrime, economic crimes, transnational crimes, systems and infrastructure intrusions, distributed denial of services (DDoS) data fraud, equipment destruction and disruption of services (Kimathi et al...2019). The growth and proliferation of Artificial intelligence and destructive digital technologies continue to increase ideological competition among the world superpowers and emerging great powers. This has witnessed opening of new cyber warfare domains and military defence restructuring capabilities to guarantee preventive, defensive and offensive capabilities within the cyber space (Ella, and Woolley, 2020) Developing nations such as Kenya and mostly the fifth world lack the research and development capabilities for local production and thus remain heavily dependent on imported technological applications and software's from world leading MNCs abroad. These are accompanied with high acquisition costs, old technologies, poor implementation and adoption and mostly fragmented technology support legal framework (Shafqat, 2016).

The adoption of cloud data storage infrastructure provides enormous cost advantage to institutions handling big data to capture, process, share and access information quickly. However, this has equally exposed them to heightened security risks and unauthorized access to classified information by criminals who may be state or non-state actors and have greater opportunity to intercept, deny, alter or steal institutional or country information and data for their own unlawful use. This study thus set to examine the information security threats to e-government services in Kenya as a modern developing state that heavily depends on foreign manufactured imported technologies with limited sovereign control and manipulation capabilities within the cyberspace.

b) Objectives of the Study

1. To investigate the types of information security threats to e-government services in Kenya.

c) Research Questions

1. What are the types of information security threats to e-government services in Kenya?

d) Hypothesis of the study

The study tested the following hypothesis:

i. *Types of Information Security Threats*

H0: The types of information security threats have no effect on the quality on e-government services in Kenya.

H1: The types of information security threats have significant effect on the quality on e-government services in Kenya.

e) Scope of the study

The study examined the information security threats to the provision of e-government services in Kenya and was scoped with general objectives i.e. The Kenya government public services offered through the e-government platforms, the information security threats and the preventive measures necessary to safeguard the operations of the e-government services. The study independent variable was the e-government services while the dependent variables were information security threats and security measures.

II. Literature Review

The research study examined information from secondary sources and the listed concepts and scope was identified, summarized and analysed in the report as major literal studies within the stated study objectives as both empirical and theoretical reviews.

a) Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, General System Theory (GST). This theory has inter-disciplinary application and adoption borrowing from biology, engineering, mathematics, sociology, philosophy, political science, organizational studies, communications and information science (Craig R. Scott and Laurie Lewis, 2018). The proponents of this theory observe that systems are unique and forms inter-dependent relationships among the components establishing patterns and structures in a hierarchical relationship and ordering (Montuori, 2011).

This study takes view that the modern communication is a conglomeration of sub-systems that are quite unique and interdependent among each other through a fusion of people, infrastructure, technology and information (Poole, 2014). The research examined the potential security risks and threats to the e-government platform from within the approach of an independent system with potential interconnectivity or interdependence organized structurally and supporting each other within the networks.

b) Empirical Literature Review

The empirical review focused on the following major concepts and ideas within the information, communications, organizations, engineering, social sciences among many other disciplines on cross-cutting basis.

i. *Globalisation*

The concept of globalisation has been around for a few decades gaining popularity in the 20th Century. In the 21st Century, a number of scholars came up to elucidate differing debates on the concept for lack of acceptable common definition of globalisation. Some scholars observe that modernisation and technological transformations have made the world more connected and interdependent leading to improved movements, trade, commerce and communication. This has significantly reduced time and lowering associated costs (Wolf, 2014). Others argue that the physical geography of the world has never changed. The established international and national boundaries including populations continue to remain largely intact without any physical change (Albrow et, al…1990)

This study borrows from the schools of thought that identify globalisation as that process of increased interconnectivity and interdependence in the world systems made possible through technological advances in science, information, communication, and technology that have made it easy for the world to trade, move, interact and communicate easily impacting significantly on their political, economic, cultural and social activities (James and Manfred, 2014).

ii. *Science Technology and Innovations (STI)*

The Science, Technology and Innovations (STI), has had magnificent impact on the world society. The major leading nations in science and technology have leaped into astronomical economic wealth and in the creation of high technology goods and services. They developed nations have registered big volumes of world commerce and trade. Their societies continue to enjoy high quality of life accessing superior goods and services comparatively. The Global Innovation Development Index (GIDI) rates above the industrialized world showing unequal imbalance between the North-South divide. The United States, Europe, and Eastern Asia lead the park in science and technology associated with big investments in Research and Development (R&D) programmes (Bergquist, Fink, & Raffo, 2018).

iii. *Information Communication and Technology*

Information and Communication Technology (ICT), sometimes referred to as Information Technology (IT) has been the main drive in collapsing global space and time enhancing a number of revolutions along the line. (Martin and Priscila, 2011.) The modern computing technologies, software, programming combined with communication advances such as mobile telephony, growth of internet communication technologies have been instrumental in most of the transformation witnessed in the sector (Wells, 2019).

The society has transformed conduct of business and the locations nor do distances no longer matter as people are able to effectively and efficiently communicate, transact and interact widely from the palms of their hands without time limitations. These transformations have increased pressure on the state and business firms to adopt to new technology to keep pace with societal changes. These developments have given the modern state additional responsibility in the development of essential network infrastructure to support the provision of services (Anderson, 2019).

iv. *E-Governance*

E-Government refers to government agencies adaptation of science, communication and technology in the provision of public services to the citizens, businesses entities and outside organizations including foreigners and international agencies. The resulting benefits can be less corruption, speed, efficiency, effectiveness, increased transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth, and/or cost reductions (Wells, 2019).

E-government initiatives are characterized by extensive use of web technologies which have transformed technology from pure information-sharing phase to interactive, transactional, and intelligent phases. Many states started making use of these technologies for web-based government services for improving government efficiency, transparency, and competitiveness in the global economy. Despite the increasing popularity and substantial growth in the development of e-government services on the internet, the e-government stumbles upon security and privacy threats. In general, the internet users have growing concerns of cyberspace identity thefts and privacy violations. The e-government sites become potential targets for cyber attackers and terrorists. Cyber intrusions into e-government network systems could harm e-government services any time if the e-government sites are not properly secured (Owigar and Omwenga, 2018). This study sought to examine information security threats to the e-government services in Kenya.

v. *Information Security*

This study focused on importance of information security to a state, organization or to the lowest level of an individual. The state is the major unit of analysis on matters national security to guarantee sovereignty and defence of national interests against externally generated threats (Krasner, 1978). There are many definitions of information Security popularly known as (infosec), for the purpose of this study, information security implies the mechanisms employed by governments, institutions and individuals to protect themselves against unauthorized or unintentional loss, destruction, access, denial or modification of information and data. Information is a major item of value for any organization or the state fundamental to key decision making and must therefore be protected viciously. (Joshi, and Kumar. 2017) Nations and Organizations employ various policy procedures and mechanisms for protecting their citizens, firms, employees, assets, critical infrastructure and data against unauthorized interference which may take many forms such as network security, infrastructure security, applications security, cyber security, cloud security among many other defence and protective measures (Michael, Jones, and Janicke, 2015). It is important for the organizations to observe the information principles of confidentiality, integrity and accessibility for effective management and achievement of organizational information goals and objectives to meet the demands of their customers or clients (Janine., Amanda, and Parker 2018). The modern time technology and economic wars between the world leading superpowers have led to escalations in cyber security threats where nations continue to build and restructure their national security architecture to take care of the cyberspace by building preventive, defensive and offensive cyber space coercive capabilities (Borghard, and Lonergan, 2017).

vi. *Gaps in the Literature*

The theoretical and empirical literature reviews established that implementation of the e-government services in Kenya is still an ongoing project where over 42 Counties with a total of 51 Huduma Centres have since been established and some are still in the pipeline. The ones established provide limited services on pilot basis with over 3000 different services on offer projected to rise to over 5000 by 2030. The information security threat to the services have not been fully scoped. The country just like many developing nations particularly in Africa lacks locally manufactured on developed technology and heavily relies on foreign imports and infrastructure from leading MNCs and holds limited or essential proprietary rights over them. The rising geopolitical competition, collaborations, conflicts and rivalry among the superpowers and world leading industrial nation exposes such installed national infrastructure into foreign cyberspace control and coercion by the technology advanced nations. Thus this study undertook this task to assess the potential information security threats together with their impact on the e-government services in Kenya.

III. Research Methodology

a) Research Design

The research design constitutes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. (Kothari, 2005). The study used a descriptive research design framework in the collection, analysis, presentation and analysis of data in response to the problem of the study. The mixed method cross sectional survey approach was further chosen. This allowed the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data during the months of October and November 2022. The study considered this objective, reliable and representative in enhancing validity and reliability of the study findings from the population drawn from Huduma Service Centres in Kenya. The study variables were; the government services, the information security threats, the consequences of information security threats and the preventive measures against information security threats to e-government services in Kenya. The study further issued a pilot survey that was used to pretest and correct the information used in the conduct of final field survey.

b) Target Population

Target population in statistics is the specific population about which information is desired. (Creswell and Creswell, 2017) A population is a set of people, services, elements, events, group of things or households that are being investigated. This definition ensures that population of interest is homogeneous. (Creswell, 2007) The population of this study were all potential users of Kenya government services from the 51 Huduma Centres targeting both Kenyans and foreigners. Individuals, companies and international agencies. The target population for this study was 12000 respondents being both service providers and users who sought Kenya government services on Wednesday, 2 November 2022 from ten (10) service Centre/ categories purposively chosen across the country out of the existing 51 Centres in Kenya including foreign segment. The study would have benefited more by conducting a national survey to cover all service Centres which however could not be viable due to limited time, resources and complex nature of conducting such research beyond the researcher's resources.

c) Study Sample and Sampling Techniques

The study adopted purposive simple random sampling techniques. This is a procedure of selecting a subject to be included for a study by allocating equal chances to the elements in the population. (Creswell, 2017) Sampling frame was used by allocating numbers to potential respondents from the target population. The purposive sampling allowed the study to access respondents that had the required information with respect to the objectives of the study. (Creswell and Creswell, 2017)The research considered this approach because the sample population was easily accessible, informative and knowledgeable on government services and aspects of information security that relate to electronic governance. The sample must be as big enough to provide representative results of the population. The sample size of 10 % was considered sufficient and representative (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The study targeted 1200 respondents from a target population of 12000 people drawn by the sample frame from 9 regions in Kenya and 1 segment representing foreigners (Non-Kenyans) as tabulated under.

Table 1: Target Population and Sampling

Population Location	Population Description	Target Population	Sample Size (%)	Sample Size (Nos)	Cum (%)
Embu Town	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	10
Foreigners	Service Users	1000	10	100	20
Garissa Town	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	30
Kakamega Town	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	40
Kisumu Town	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	50
Mombasa Town	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	60
Nyeri Town	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	70
Nairobi GPO	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	80

Nairobi, City Sq	Service Providers/Users	1000	10	100	90
Nakuru Town	Service Providers/Users	3000	10	300	100
Totals		12000		1200	

d) Data Collection Instrument

The research study used structured questionnaires that were administered and filled by the respondents. The questionnaires had both closed and open ended questions on a five point likert scale for the respondents to record their answers. The instrument was used to collect primary quantitative data and found to be suitable for this study because the researcher had the potential to reach a big number of respondents in a short period of time, provide respondents with adequate time to respond, anonymous and objective since the instrument does not result in biases of personal characteristics. (Creswell, 2011). The research questionnaire was organized in according to the major objectives of the study and comprised four sections covering demographic information, government services, information security threats and the preventive measures to safeguard information security threats against the e-government platform.

e) Piloting

The researcher undertook a pilot study with a tenth of the sample population in the neighboring Kiambu County region with a sample that was considered homogeneous to the target population of the study. This was very important to test the validity of the data collection and measurement instrument to enable effective and efficient roll out of the field study. The pilot study was conducted after obtaining research authorization from the National Commission of Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and the National Defence University – Kenya (NDU-K). The pilot study gave the researcher the opportunity to improve the quality of the research instrument and correction of data collection errors.

f) Data Analysis and Presentations

The completed study questionnaires which were received back from the respondents were sorted and checked for errors, omissions and biases. The data was further classified, categorized using tables. The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative statistical analysis using the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) data processing tool. The results were presented in tables, pie-charts, frequency and percentages. Content analysis was further used to process the qualitative data collected by the open ended questions which were converted into quantitative data through the ordinal scale for ease of analysis and interpretation. The study used chi-square test and tables to validate the hypothesis Analysis of Variance was used to test the level of significance of the variables on the dependent variable at 95% confidence level (Creswell and Creswell, 2018).

g) Ethical Considerations

The study strictly adhered to research ethics and standards as outlined in the NACOSTI and the NDU-K research policy. The questionnaire was explicit and gave complete assurance of the respondents' confidentiality. Other than voluntary participation in the study, the questionnaires remained anonymous and the researcher upheld the highest integrity in the collection of the data and adhered to all the statutory requirements and policy guidelines.

IV. Results and Discussion

a) Field Questionnaires issued and responses

The target population of the study was 12000 people and through purpose sampling the study targeted a sample size of 10% of the population and a total of 1200 questionnaires were sent out to the potential respondents in the 10 regions identified by the study. 966 respondents filled and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 80%. The research response rate of 50% is considered adequate, rate of 60% is considered good and any rate above 70% is considered excellent. (Kothari & Garg, 2014) Other writers consider a response rate of 50% to be adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% as good and a response rate of 70% and above is excellent. (Tahira and Mugenda, 1999) Based on the above assertions, the response rate of 80% returned by this study was thus excellent to make credible deductions from the data collected and analysed by the study.

b) Information Security Threats to E-government Services

The study sought to find the nature and types of information security threats that predisposes challenges and risks to the e-government services in Kenya from the study population. There exist in Kenya a number of legislative framework and regulations to protect Kenyans and official government information from the dangers of internet based cybercrimes.

Table 2: Information Security Threats Respondents by Numbers

	Type of Security Threat	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Totals
1.	Unauthorized access, denials (ddos) and interference	66	83	127	428	262	966
2.	Illegal devices	76	107	156	378	249	966
3.	Unauthorized codes and passwords	93	76	191	370	236	966
4.	False publications	59	113	154	372	268	966
5.	Computer frauds and forgery	81	58	85	335	407	966
6.	Cyber espionage terrorism and squatting	66	66	160	342	332	966
7.	Phishing	79	71	156	392	268	966
8.	Identity theft and impersonation	66	66	122	372	340	966
9.	Interception of electronic messages and money transfer	74	66	158	328	340	966
10.	Fraudulent use of electronic data	71	66	97	392	340	966
11.	Employee irresponsibility, aiding or abetting offences	97	70	119	356	324	966
12.	Child pornography	151	111	214	267	223	966
	Sub Totals	979	953	1739	4332	3589	

Table 2 is a summary of respondents who identified common information security threats to the provision of e-government services in Kenya. They identified 12 categories of threats tabulated above. 3589 responses strongly disagreed, 953 responses disagreed, 1739 responses neither agreed nor disagreed, 432 responses agreed and 3589 responses strongly agreed. The data indicates that 966 respondents returned 3671 negative responses at 32% and 7129 positive responses at 68%. This was relatively good response because any response above 60% is considered good for decision making.

The normative framework regulations includes; National ICT Survey Report (2010), Government of Kenya Cyber Security Strategy (2014), Kenya Information and Communications Amendment Bill (2019), The Kenya government Data Protection Act (2019), Digital Economy Powering Kenya's Transformation (2019), National Information and Communications Technology Policy 2019, Data Protection Act Civil registration Regulations (2020), National Elections Single Window systems Act 2022, Registrations of Person (NIIMS), Regulations 2020.

The sector has seen a number of the proliferation of legislations, policies and strategies all intended to protect Kenya and its citizens against the many internet based cybercrime threats and activities orchestrated by both individual criminals or state and non-state actors. The study originally identified twelve categories of information security threats that were subjected under investigation from the population. The study found out the following:

i. *The unauthorized access, service denial (DDoS) and interference with system networks*

The study found that 6.83% Strongly Disagreed, 8.59% Disagreed, 13.15% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 44% Agreed and 27.12% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 28% largely disagreed and 72% equally agreed that unauthorized system access remained a significant security threat to government e-government services. According to Tahira and Mugenda,(1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar studies by Khisa, Odima and Wafula, (2020) identified unauthorized network access and system interference as substantial threat to e-government services with the potential to cause data loss, system capture, phishing, data loss, alterations, disruptions and possible system destructions. (Khisa, Odima and Wafula, 2020)

ii. *Illegal Devices*

The study found that 7.87% Strongly Disagreed, 11.08% Disagreed, 16.15% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 39.13% Agreed and 25.78% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 19% largely disagreed and 81% equally agreed that illegal devices remain a significant security threat to e-government services. According to Tahira and Mugenda, (1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. (Tahira and Mugenda, 1999) The study thus deducts that illegal devices are potential security threat with the potential to cause system and service disruption and the organization must have a good policy procedure for handling and application of external inter-connected devices.

iii. *Unauthorized Codes and Password*

The study found that 9.63% Strongly Disagreed, 7.87% Disagreed, 19.77% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 38.30% Agreed and 24.43% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 18% largely disagreed and 82% equally agreed that unauthorized codes and passwords remain a significant security threat to e-government services. According to Tahira and Mugenda, (1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. The study deducts that use of unauthorized codes and passwords are potential security threat which can cause system malfunction and services disruption.

iv. *False Publications*

The study found that 6.11% Strongly Disagreed, 11.70% Disagreed, 15.94% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 38.51% Agreed and 27.74% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 18% largely disagreed and 82% equally agreed that False Publications remain a significant security threat to e-government services. According to Tahira and Mugenda, any findings above 70% is considered excellent. The study deducts that false publications are potential security threats which can cause harm or mislead internet digital technology users because of disinformation and misinformation.

v. *Computer Frauds and Forgery*

The study found that 8.39% Strongly Disagreed, 6.0% Disagreed, 8.80% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 34.68% Agreed and 42.13% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 14% largely disagreed and 86% equally agreed that computer frauds and forgery remain a significant security threat to e-government services. According to Tahira and Mugenda,(1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Sunil, Pawar and Bapu (2021), identified computer identity fraud as a major impediments to the e-governance systems and services. The study deducts that use of unauthorized codes and passwords are potential security threat which can cause system malfunction and disruption services.

vi. *Cyber espionage, terrorism and squating*

The study found that 6.83% Strongly Disagreed, 6.830% Disagreed, 16.56% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 35.40% Agreed and 34.37% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 14% largely disagreed and 86% equally agreed that cyber espionage, terrorism and squatting were serious security threat to e-government platforms and services delivery. According to Tahira and Mugenda, (1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Sunil, Pawar and Bapu, (2021), identified cyber espionage, terrorism and squatting as a major threats to the e-governance systems and services delivery. (Sunil, Pawar, Mente and Bapu, 2021) The study deducts that cyber espionage, terrorism and squatting are potential security threat which can cause system malfunction, loss of data, loss of investment, disruption services and equipment loss or destruction.

vii. *Phishing*

The study found that 8.18% Strongly Disagreed, 7.35% Disagreed, 16.15% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 40.58% Agreed and 27.74% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 15% largely disagreed and 85% equally agreed that phishing was a serious security threat to e-government platforms and services delivery. According to Tahira and Mugenda, (1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Sunil, Pawar and Bapu (2021), identified phishing as a major threats to the e-governance systems and services delivery. The study deducts that phishing is potential security threat which can cause system malfunction, loss of data, loss of investment, disruption services and equipment loss or destruction.

viii. *Identity theft and impersonation*

The study found that 6.83% Strongly Disagreed, 6.83% Disagreed, 12.63% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 38.51% Agreed and 35.20% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 14% largely disagreed and 86% equally agreed that identity theft and impersonation was a serious security threat to e-government platforms and services delivery. According to Tahira and Mugenda, any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Sunil, Pawar and Bapu, (2021)identified identity theft and impersonation as a major threats to the e-governance systems and services delivery. The study deducts that identity theft and impersonation was a potential security threat which can cause system malfunction, loss of data, loss of investment, disruption services and equipment loss or destruction.

ix. *Interception of electronic messages and money transfer*

The study found that 7.66% Strongly Disagreed, 6.83% Disagreed, 16.36% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 33.95% Agreed and 35.20% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 15% largely disagreed and 85% equally agreed that interception of electronic messages and money transfer was a serious security threat to e-government platforms and services delivery. According to Tahira and Mugenda, (1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Khisa, Odima and Wafula, (2020) identified interception of electronic messages and money transfer as a major threats to the e-governance systems and services delivery. (Khisa and

Wafula, 2020) The study deducts that interception of electronic messages and money transfer are potential security threats which can cause system malfunction, loss of data, loss of investment, disruption services and equipment loss or destruction.

x. *Fraudulent use of electronic data*

The study found that 7.35% Strongly Disagreed, 6.83% Disagreed, 10.04% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 40.58% Agreed and 35.20% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 14% largely disagreed and 86% equally agreed that fraudulent use of electronic data was a serious security threat to e-government platforms and services delivery. According to Tahira and Mugenda, any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Khisa, Odima and Wafula, identified fraudulent use of electronic data as a major threats to the e-governance systems and services delivery. The study deducts that fraudulent use of electronic data is potential security threat which can cause system malfunction, loss of data, loss of investment, disruption services and equipment loss or destruction.

xi. *Employee irresponsibility, aiding and abetting offences*

The study found that 10.04% Strongly Disagreed, 7.25% Disagreed, 12.32% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 36.85% Agreed and 33.54% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 17% largely disagreed and 83% equally agreed that employee irresponsibility, aiding and abetting offences is serious security threat to e-government platforms and services delivery. According to Tahira and Mugenda, (1999) any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Valentina Ndou (2004), identified human capital development, essential skills and policy gap as a major threats to the effective implementation of n e-governance systems and services delivery. (Valentina Ndou, 2004), The study deducts that employee irresponsibility, aiding and abetting offences are potential security threat which can cause system malfunction, loss of data, loss of investment, disruption services and equipment loss or destruction.

xii. *Child Pornography*

The study found that 15.63% Strongly Disagreed, 11.49% Disagreed, 22.15% Neither Agreed nor Disagreed, 27.64% Agreed and 23.08% Strongly Agreed. The study further made a finding that summative 27% largely disagreed and 73% equally agreed that child pornography is serious security threat to e-government platforms and services delivery. According to Tahira and Mugenda, any findings above 70% is considered excellent. Similar study by Sunil, Pawar and Bapu, identified child pornography as a major threats to the effective implementation of e-governance systems and services delivery. (Valentina Ndou, 2004) The study deducts that child pornography has a potential security threat which can cause harm or mislead internet digital technology users particularly the young with fragile mindset because of disinformation and misinformation.

xiii. *Other security threats*

The study sought to gather other categories of information security threats that had been encountered by the study participants that had not been exclusively been covered by the questionnaires. The following is the summary extract of significant threats as identified by the respondents that have the potential to cause disruption of e-government services:

Table 4: Other types of information security threats

		Frequency	cum%
1.	Hacking	20	20.00
2.	Information Extortion	10	30.00
3.	Employee Mistakes	5	35.00
4.	Photoshop	5	40.00
5.	Corruption	15	55.00
6.	Service Providers	20	75.00
7.	Pharming, viruses, worms, access denial, bots	15	90.00
8.	Snooping	10	100.00
	Totals	100	

c) *Hypothesis Test*

The specific objective was to investigate the types of insecurity threats that affect the quality of the e-government services. The following hypothesis was tested at a significance level of 5% (0.05) using the SPSS software:

H0: The information security threats have no effect on the quality of e-government services in Kenya.

H1: The information security threats have significant effect on the quality of e-government services in Kenya

$$\text{Chi}^2\text{–Test} = x^2 \text{, df } 11(n-1) = \sum (Oi - Ei)^2 / Ei = 20.47$$

The Chi^2 –Test of 20.47 is significantly greater than the critical value of 19.68 at 5% significant level. We thus reject the Null Hypothesis (H0) and accept the Alternative Hypothesis (H1) that the information security threats have significant effect on the quality of e-government services in Kenya.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations

a) Conclusion

During the last decade and within the 21st Century, Kenya government has progressively adopted e-governance systems embracing digital online and telephony services in the provision of public services and collection of national revenues. These successes are happening within a globalizing digital society. These innovations likewise are increasingly attracting new cyber security threats arising from geopolitical competition and rivalries among the super powers and leading industrial nations. The country's heavy dependency and reliance on imported technology from leading MNCs exposes the citizens and national infrastructure to potential cyber security coercion emanating within the cyber space for lack of national capabilities, technological knowhow and expertise within the diminishing state sovereignty and control operating global environment.

This study set out to examine the information security threats to e-government services in Kenya. Guided by General Systems Theory and adapting descriptive research methodology. The study issued 1200 questionnaires out of which 966 were returned making a successful response rate of 80%. The study found that Kenyan citizens were the majority users at 50%, Kenyan registered Companies at 35%, Foreign Agencies 10% and Foreign Citizens at 5%. The services sought comprised; Government to (G2C) 43%, Government to Business (G2B) 35%, Government to employees (G2E) 20% and Government to Government (G2G) 2%. The study identified 12 categories of cyber security threats i.e unauthorized access, illegal devices, unauthorized codes, distributed denial of services (DDoS) false publications, computer frauds, cyber espionage, terrorism and squatting, phishing, identity thefts, electronic interceptions, fraudulent electronic data, employee aiding, child pornography and others. This study further finds that modern communication is a conglomeration of sub-systems that are quite unique and interdependent among each other through a fusion of people, infrastructure, technology and information. The study equally finds that increased technological inventions, innovations, artificial intelligence capabilities and proliferations has put world superpowers and leading industrial societies at new age of war accusing one another of technology thefts, piracy and cloning. These renewed competition will likely escalate into new collaborative frameworks and conflicts as they seek control dominance, manipulation and exploitative opportunities among each other thus causing significant cyber space challenges and miseries to the developing nations. The hypothesis test at 11 degree of freedom, Chi^2 –Test = x^2 , df 11 (n-1) = $\sum (Oi - Ei)^2 / Ei$ = 20.47 > 19.68 at 5% was significantly greater. The study thus rejects the null hypothesis (H0) that the information security threats have no effect on the quality of e-government services and accepts the Alternative Hypothesis (H1) that information security threats have significant effect on the quality of e-government services.

b) Recommendations

In this increasingly globalizing digital economy and shifting global power balance, ownership and leadership in digital technological particularly the immense benefits to be associated with the artificial intelligence capabilities are likely to heighten renewed vicious competitions and rivalries among the superpowers and their allies and with it likely significant technology security challenges for the developing world category in which Kenya belongs. And with clear evidence of declining traditional expeditionary military and mercenary coercive power as witnessed by western powers military campaign failures in Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, Ukraine and West Africa its highly likely that the cyberspace will offer the new sphere of influence for the technology giants and thus highly likely increased cyber coercive activities. The study thus recommends that Kenya should develop and invest in local technologies and critical infrastructures, collaborate in international cyber security networks, conduct frequent infrastructure security audits and monitoring, human resource capacity development, implement network security, infrastructure security, applications security, cyber security, cloud security and lastly restructure the national security architecture to provide for national cyber space security capabilities or organs to augment the existing national security architecture in preventive, defensive and offensive capabilities in tandem to the evolving global digital information environment to effectively deter and contain the new security threats emanating geopolitical competition and rivalries among the leading industrial nations.

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A Shirt: Domesticated Ingenuity

By Dr. Regina Barbosa Ramos & Dr. Felipe Guimarães

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Abstract- A man's shirt, made during the mid 1950's, whose evidence of having existed is a family portrait is the trigger, in this very article, of observations about the ingeniosity surrounding the daily and domestic production of those objects that result from and on the materiality of the common person history and, therefore, in the idea of the construction of thought in Design.

Keywords: *social history; design; fashion.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *LCC: TT500-667*

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A Shirt: Domesticated Ingenuity

Dr. Regina Barbosa Ramos [α] & Dr. Felipe Guimarães [σ]

Abstract- A man's shirt, made during the mid 1950's, whose evidence of having existed is a family portrait is the trigger, in this very article, of observations about the ingeniosity surrounding the daily and domestic production of those objects that result from and on the materiality of the common person history and, therefore, in the idea of the construction of thought in Design.

Keywords: social history; design; fashion.

... I would like to know what, in that Picture, snaps in me. Like that, it seemed to me that the most accurate word to design (for the time being) the attraction that some pictures had over me was adventure. *That picture* comes to me, *the other one* comes not.

Roland Barthes, Camera Lucida[1]

I. Introduction

When one speaks about Fashion, one reaches out to the fabulous, surrounding an impressive activity that is possible to document, made by great and eccentric creators that pursue creative processes that design intricate routes across the globe.

There is, also, another kind of Fashion that - for its simplicity and because it is so related to the daily life and the objectivity existent in just wearing clothes – is not even associated to the idea of fashionable. This daily construction of clothing artifacts is our point of interest to build this paper. We do mention this idea of Fashion that gets itself related to the concept of usage as the "constant and permanent habit that determines the behavior, the conduct, the way to be of a community, a social group[2]" (CALANCA, 2008, p.11), identifiable at a given time and place.

We define artifact, according to Coelho (2008), as the object produced by the human effort, brought to existence through a process that transforms idea into matter. In addition, according to the same author, the artifacts can be seen as "the most eloquent vestiges of our action as culture and species[3]" (COELHO, 2008, p. 22).

That is why we get ourselves close to this day-to-day Fashion usage and production, made out of products that speak of the History of societies and reinforce its role, defined by us in our thesis (BARBOSA RAMOS, 2019) as a dialogue area, a space where ideas are allowed to bloom and be discussed, just as the techniques and technologies surrounding the production of those things that are materialized in consequence of all of those factors, the product.

II. Clothing as Artifacts

In our first paragraph, we mention the "document", that one thing that proves the truth of someone – researcher or journalist[4] - that, *a posteriori*, feels like talking about the piece, artifact, collection, materials or technique. However, about those clothes seen as artifacts, the daily Fashion items, even though we may have abundance of records, they don't present the document qualities of the previous selection.

So, we surround the history of common people, through their family pictures, taken by us as the valid registers of the artifacts. These registers evidentiate the quotidian solutions found, without the vigilance of the designer and that, yet, bring to the surface the profound knowledge of habits, desires and needs, both from users and target[5], besides the technical-technologic resources available at that moment and place in order to produce such range of artifacts.

Then, it is our starting point to discuss what is seen – or used to be seen – as ingenious and produced in the seclusion of the home.

... a shirt.

There is an image that challenges me since I saw it conciously.

At first, I used to think, it was about understanding that my father, a fully grown up man since forever, once upon a time has been a boy. Wearing a bad hair cut, very thin, wide forehead, eyes narrowed because of the luminosity, a tear from the mouth that is neither serious nor smile, ears detached from the skull. Much like himself today. He was wearing short pants and a shirt.

Doing some rough calculations, estimating age like that by a long way, we can say that the photo was taken in the mid-1950s. He was still a boy, it would still take a few years to be a teenager, a category that, at that time, was not even taken very seriously.

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[1] Translated by the Author
[2] Translated by the Author
[3] Translated by the Author

[4] We nominate as journalists those who produce contents to newspapers, magazines, websites, blogs or videologs. We won't make any distinction on professional upbringing or vehicle of information.

[5] User and target are treated by us as different players, and we will talk about it a little more later.

I only have a partial of this Picture. And this became something of importance, once I remember that I saw the whole of it, a real family portrait, at one of my older uncle's house.

In this Picture, you can identify my father and his Brothers. The five young men (my father's older brother is 9 years older than him; father is the 5th of nine children) wearing similar clothes. The shirt, my second source of amazement, was the same for all of them.

Of course, the size changed. As it used to be, the older ones probably were wearing undershirts. Again, it was the middle 1950's, and the only boys wandering around wearing white T-shirts and denim pants were Brando e Dean[6], and those boys had no access to those movie pictures.

In the interior of the state of Espírito Santo, underwear would still remain under the clothes until those boys started to migrate to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, as, in fact, it happened shortly afterwards. But those are the other stories.

Let me show you the first picture:

Picture 1: Nelson as a boy, age 10 – approximately - in family photo. Circa 1955, in the Serra district, in the interior of the state of Espírito Santo. Personal collection.

Now, on the second, I will count with the same kindness as the reader of Barthes[7] he has with him when he describes, without showing us, the captured image of his mother as a young woman. I only count on you to believe me, and understand what is fascinating about these five shirts identical in materiality and manufacture, different only in scale.

[6] Marlon Brando e James Dean. Actors that were from the United States of America, played the main characters of the movies "The Wild One" (1953) and "Rebel Without a Cause" (1955).

[7] Roland Barthes (1915 – 1980), French writer, sociologist, literary critic and philosopher. The piece we refer to is Camera lucida, originally published in Brazil in 1980.

III. Domestic Ingenuity

These shirts were made by the same person, my grandmother.

Like the many Brazilian women born until approximately 1960, my grandmother (she was born in 1913) was trained in domestic trades, for which she would be responsible when, in due time, she would get married. In the meantime, she graduated as a teacher, an acceptable occupation for a girl, which she continued to exercise for many years, even after she was married.

My grandmother was not so fond of domesticities. I don't remember her involved with needlework. I must confess that what she did best in the kitchen was beans - and, certainly, that memory carries a huge touch of affection. The reality is that black beans, thick, beaten in a blender, tasted to me like vacation and it was neither good nor bad. It was just my grandmother's beans.

But, my grandmother sewed. And wrote letters. She never answered the letters we wrote, she wrote her own, with the subjects she wanted. She had a beautiful, precise, firm handwriting. A very honest text, without flourishes.

Just like the shirt worn by the boy that one day would be my father.

The shirt we see is made of plain fabric. Knitted fabrics were not yet popular in Espírito Santo, much less for use beyond what was more intimate, the so-called underwear or, white clothing. Namely, even though it operated in Brazil since the second half of the 19th century, the country's largest knitwear was Hering, headquartered in Blumenau - SC, and started to produce and sell white goods - shirts and underwear - intensively and on a national scale only from the 1960s[8]. Therefore, it would still take a fair amount of years for them to have those pieces.

In addition, sewing these pieces requires specific machinery[9], certainly no one had access to domestic production. Thus, everyone's clothing, for all uses, was produced in plain fabric, of greater or lesser quality, depending on the purpose and the family's possessions.

Continuing to observe the photograph, and I have done it many times, over the years, you don't see such a simple shirt. It is a garment made in many parts, with a cutout on the flap, which is double and the collar. The flap is pierced, creating a "V" neckline. What seems like a detail, an adornment, an aesthetic option, was what started to illuminate that point that always bothered me.

[8] For more information: https://www.ciahering.com.br/, seen in November 26th, 2019, at 8:23 PM.

[9] For example, overlock and coverstitch machinery.

Why would Joanna Maria choose that shirt to dress her boys?

Strictly speaking, plain fabrics are not elastic. Or at least they were not until the development and popularization of elastane [10], in the 1970s. Thus, in order to better shape the body, one must consider cutouts and folds (called dents and pleats, used to build spaces that hold the organicity of human bodies and enable them to move more or less freely), and also openings and, therefore, the trims that, if necessary, will close them.

Thus, zippers, buttons, brackets and closing trims in all their variations come into the agenda.

Buttons. Six or seven for each shirt. At least five shirts. Nonsense. What are 30, 35 shirt buttons, in the interior of Espírito Santo, in the 1950s? Buttons that fall, that are lost, torn off. But we know that these are not just the buttons, because each boy needs to have more than one shirt - and their respective buttons.

Buttons that need to be bought in the "city", because there might be a haberdashery shop inside, but certainly not the hundreds of identical buttons that Joanna Maria would need.

The solution found, then, was not to use the buttons. And, to guarantee, by means of cuts and trespassing, that the garment could be dressed and undressed with ease.

IV. Extrapolations

Thus, although she was probably not the author of the project, we found in that Joanna Maria the ability to make choices, manage a project and scale the grid and production, understanding above all consumer and user that, we observe in our professional practice as designers and project guiding teachers, sometimes it lacks to subjects with greater access to information and tools to execute their projects.

We differentiate here between user and target audience/consumer, since the user should wear piece as it was built, without much right of vote or veto on its realization. As for the second – the consumer -, it is the producer and caregiver of the piece, therefore, at the same time that he understands the user by his needs, it also has the experience of having to maintain the integrity of the garment and it is, in large part, the main goal that leads all it's choices.

We consider everything that circumscribes the making of this shirt, in addition to the result of the common practice of domestic clothing production, a reasonable illustration - in the sense that it is close to reason - of what Bonsiepe will call project humanism: "the exercise of design skills to interpret the needs of social groups and to develop viable, emancipatory proposals, in the form of instrumental artifacts and semiotic artifacts[11]" (2011, p. 21).

Now, the person who produces and maintains the integrity of the pieces - in the case presented here, the same person - is emancipated from presumed later care and cost, because it is anticipated, at the moment simple change to the artifact is designed, still giving to it desirable attributes and meeting, if nothing else, the initial proposal.

V. Final Thoughts

We never cease to be surprised by what the attentive look during the act of designing can promote as improvements / innovation in what is produced, as a result of a process understood as from people, with people and for people (BARBOSA RAMOS, 2019).

The authors' experience, however, is about being in the place of those who design, or those who guide the processes of designing. For the present article, however, it was necessary to change the perspective: historically allocate it elsewhere.

When performing this movement, it was possible to read, from the image of an artifact, the contexts for its realization and, thus, to understand what some buttons, or rather, their absence, meant in terms of technical, aesthetic, technological, ergonomic solutions and economic and, in a way, choosing not to have them, ingeniously frees Joanna Maria[12] inevitable and boring household chores to which by necessity and custom she would be obliged.

It is also worth noting the Professor Felipe Guimarães valuable contribution, accepting to be an interlocutor and answer queries about textile technologies, as well as the history of the textile industry in Brazil, in addition to providing material on this subject, thus becoming a co-author of this article.

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[10] About elastane, Felipe Guimarães, Design PhD student and whose research and professional performance is about Design and Textile Technology, informs that Elastane is a synthetic fiber based on segmented polyurethane, a chemical polymer, whose main characteristic is the high level of elasticity. Popularly known as *Lycra* (registered trademark) or *Spandex*, the fiber has properties similar to rubber, its main competitor, but has less durability. Researches for the development of Elastane began during World War II, when the supply of rubber was unavailable. The fiber was introduced by DuPont in 1959. (information provided by email, on February 27th, 2020).

[11] Translated by the author.

[12] And so many other women of her time and location.

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Roots of the Western Self: Dualist and Monist Philosophies of Personal Identity

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Abstract- Personal identity has rec ently appeared in the agenda of social sciences and humanities in a variety of ways. There is a huge and expanding body of literature on identity, and "identity studies" has gained significant importance in the social sciences and humanities across the globe. This article aims to trace back the history of theories on Western personal identity from an interdisciplinary angle. Defining identity raises many questions and invites different disciplines ranging from hermeneutics, philosophy, sociology, psychology, psychoanalysis, linguistics, anthropology, and many more. Answering questions about the nature of the self and the relationship between a person and her body led this article to trace back two lines of thought: a dualist view that sees identity in terms of soul and body dichotomy, and a monist view that focuses on the body as a defining element of identity. The enormous philosophical interest in the idea of personal identity is due to concerns with the nature of personal identity throughout time and the relationship, if any, between personal identity and bodily identity.

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Khaled Hafdhi

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I. Introduction

The concept of identity is strangely perplexing and puzzling; What am I? What kind of object/subject am I? Or to overgeneralize: what kind of thing is a person? What are we made of? Is it possible to determine someone's identity with certainty? What constitutes the core components of the self? Is it plausible to get clear on what is the identity of a person? What are the fundamental building blocks of the self? Emmanuel Kant sums up the question in *The Critique of Pure Reason*: "What is the human being?" Alluding that when defining human nature, we can easily at least know ourselves. The same approach was conducted by David Hume in his *Treatise on Human Nature*, defining the human being so that we can grasp the human identity. Is it that constant persistent unit, that stable flow of "stream of consciousness" -to use William James' terms in his seminal book *Principles of Psychology*- or that inconsistent oscillating hybrid and fragmented construction? Identity as a concept is oddly perplexing, if not puzzling and so complex. More to the point, identity, or the self as a lived experience is uncannily paradoxical. The post-modern state in which we live offers us a scene distorted by fragmentation, "mimicry" like the apostate of Ralph Sing in *The Mimic Men* by V.S Naipaul[1], "hybridity"[2], "liquidization"[3], "corrosion of character"[4], deeply suffering in what Charles Taylor qualifies as in his book *a Secular Age*: "Malaise of modern identity", or what Julia Kristeva describes in *Black Sun: Depression and Melancholia* as "maladies of the soul". What is it for something that exists in the past, present, or future to be me? What's the nature of the persistence of identity over time? What is the vital key, the nature, or the basis of personal identity? Or to put it in other words: What is it for somebody like me who is here today, and maybe next year, to be the same person as me? What is the nature of personal identity?

At first glance one might think that we can get clear on the answer: we need to know what am I? What is a person? What is the metaphysical composition of people on the one hand? On the other, we need to get clear on the nature of identity or persistence, or more specifically personal identity. For to persist as recognizable individuals in the present implies to

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[1] Here is what Ralph Singh says: "We pretended to be real, to be learning, to be preparing ourselves for life, we mimic men of the New World, one unknown corner of it, with all its reminders of the corruption that came so quickly to the new"

[2] Nowadays, the word "hybrid" is used more frequently and in different contexts. Both major postcolonial theorists Edward Said and Homi K. Bhabha have examined the idea of hybridity in their works, albeit they approach it in slightly different ways. In his seminal book "Orientalism" (1978), Edward Said mainly concentrated on how the "Orient" was portrayed in Western literature and conversation. On the other hand, Homi K. Bhabha is renowned for his more overt use of the postcolonial theory's notion of hybridity. The concept of hybridity is explored in Bhabha's work, particularly in "The Location of Culture" (1994), as a means of subverting rigid classifications and identities that are, in his words, "almost the same but not quite"p123.

[3] According to Zygment Bauman in his *Liquid Modernity*, our social, political, economic, and personal lives have grown more fluid and unpredictable throughout time "'fluidity' or 'liquidity' as fitting metaphors when we wish to grasp the nature of the present, in many ways novel, phase in the history of modernity." P2.

[4] Sociologist Richard Sennett wrote the book entitled *The Corrosion of Character*. Sennett examines how the modern world's evolving nature of labor and employment has eroded character and identity. He explores how more adaptable and sporadic kinds of jobs have taken the place of old job structures, which provide security and a sense of identity. Sennett contends that this change has had a significant impact on people's sense of self and their capacity to form lasting commitments and meaningful connections in both their professional and personal life.

survive, in the sense that concerns us in this article. Once more, many of our core feelings and attitudes are primarily focused on our own pasts and futures, which is closely related to how we view our responsibility for past actions, and how we practice giving and receiving praise. It is difficult to conceive the profound effects, this would have on our perception of the world and our emotional and moral reactions to it if we were to abandon the idea of a person as a unified ongoing entity. Yet, questions like what am I? What kind of an entity am I? What am I made of? May seem in philosophical jargon, metaphysical. So, we're enquiring about the same metaphysical questions in a kind of survey already asked earlier by many thinkers: What is the common human ground upon which we can define identity? Is it the soul (Plato's *Republic*, St. Augustine's *confessions*)? Is it the "cogito ergo sum" (Descartes, "Meditations on First Philosophy.")? Is it pure reason (*Kant's Critique of Pure Reason*), or spirit (Hegel's *Phenomenology of the Spirit*, Berkley's *Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge*), or being as a unit/one (Spinoza's *Ethics*), or monad (Leibnitz's *Monadology*)? Or impressions, vivid forceful creeds, habits, and emotions that we acquire by our bodily sense through experience (Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*)? Or, the dualist dichotomy soul-body in metaphysical continental philosophy? Is it the body as suggested in various hypothetical empirical, materialist, and mechanical philosophies? Is identity synonymous with becoming (Kierkegaard's *The Sickness Unto Death*), or being (Heidegger's *Being and Time*)? Or a reflection of a dialogue, or a dialectical synthesis with the other whether it is God (Kierkegaard's *Concept of Anxiety*), or nature (Spinoza's *Ethics*), or human (Bubber's *I and Thou*, Sartre's *Being and Nothingness*)? Can't the identity be linked to society because "the human being is social by nature" as Ibn Khaldun emphasizes in his *Muqaddimah*[5] for humans are inherently social creatures and society is the natural environment for human identity development. Isn't the self a productive and consumer entity belonging to a social class (Marx and Engels's *German Ideology*), or an ideological discursive reproductive subject (Althusser's *Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses*, Foucault's *Discipline and Punish,* though Foucault does not treat ideology explicitly but his exploration of ideology is intertwined with his broader examination of power, knowledge, and the ways in which they shape society)? Isn't the debate about sex and sexed, or gender ignoring feminist identity relevant to the topic? Isn't it racial, ethnic, and religious...Or the unconscious, the sexual drive, the death drive (Freud's *Beyond Pleasure Principle*)? Or the cycle of desires (Lacan's *Ecrits*)? Is it the linguistic (Aristotle's *on Interpretation*, St. Augustine's *Confessions*, Richard Rorty's famous quote: "The world does not speak for us; we speak for the world" in *Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature*), or the social, or the political, or the cultural animal (Giorgio Agamben's *Homo Sacer*, Umberto Eco's *The Search for the Perfect Language*)? What kind of a subject/object is a person? It seems plausible to think that understanding identity should depend on how it is built, and what is it made of? what are its components?

We can sum up the whole matter of identity into two basic positions, or two hermeneutically and historically deep theoretical trends though they are not the only possible positions on the question of the metaphysics of identity. Yet, we think that the two most prominent positions, and definitely the ones most worth taking seriously for our purposes, are as follows: First, Identity is a combination of a body and something else, say a soul, a spirit, a mind, a reason and the like. The crucial thing about this continental first view is that the soul, spirit, or mind are thought of as something prior, independent, separate from, and distinct from the body and controlling it. To use a commonly known enough word, this entity is the soul. So, human beings are, or have, or consist of bodies and souls with the soul as something distinct with priority over the body. We can call this position the "dualist view" or what Richard Swinburn (1984) calls "the dualist theory", or the soul-body dichotomy, or mind/body "binary opposition"[6].

The second position, also called by Sidney Shoemaker (1984) "the materialistic account", is that which considers the body, that lump of organs, flesh, bones, and muscles that is always there in front of you when you see it reflected in the mirror, or in the gaze of others, and that entity in each one of us which drags around with us. It's the sort of object/subject that we can put on a scale, that is physical, and the biologists can study, and doctors can heal or treat, and undoubtedly made up of matter of various kinds of cells, molecules, atoms, and so forth. In contrast to the first view that considers that identity is constructed by an immaterial thing, or something that's not the body, or something that's not a material object, something metaphysical not composed of cells, molecules, and atoms: the soul as the house of life and being, or the basis of consciousness, thinking, and therefore it is perhaps the personality. What is crucial in this point of view is that the proper theoretical metaphysical understanding of the soul/spirit/mind is to think of it in nonphysical, antirealistic, ideal, and nonmaterial terms.

[5] "Muqaddimah" (also known as *The Muqaddimah* of Ibn Khaldun sometimes also called the "Prolegomena to History" or "Introduction to History"), written in 1377 by Abdurrahman Ibn Khaldun and is considered as a foundational text in the fields of historiography and sociology.

[6] A Key structural concept coined and discussed by Claude Lévi-Strauss oppositions in his influential work *Structural Anthropology*.

We can qualify "the dualist view" dualist obviously because there are two basic components: the soul and the body. The soul is something infinite, immaterial, and nonphysical, and the body is a palpable, material, and tangible substance. The other alternative view is not dualist but monist: it says that there's only one basic substance that determines the self, and only one basic kind of thing that is crucial in defining identity, i.e., the body. Accordingly, identity is just a certain kind of material subject/object, it is just a body that can do activities that most other material objects can't do. The monist view can be called hypothetical empirical "physicalism" because it says that what human beings just are made of, are these physical bodily objects: the self is just a body that can do various activities as an extension to it like thinking, speaking, writing poetry, falling in love... On the other hand, the dualist view suggests that people are bodies and souls. These are the two basic interpretations, with others that can be found in other disciplines.

From a logical point of view, and with the advent of progress in Identity studies more possible views have emerged. If the monist is right and there are bodies but no souls, then suppose someone who is also right and advocates that there are souls but no bodies, and someone else who might oscillate between both. This closely corresponds to a viewpoint that says there are thoughts but not genuinely physical things, or supposes that there are no stable notions and that identity is a dynamic process of becoming (like Kierkegaard for instance). Perhaps we fall into a kind of illusion when we look at physical stuff. Or one can be seriously misled or confused if they are thought of in just materialistic terms. The belief that only minds and their ideas exist is referred to as idealism. The use of physical items is merely an analogy for mental concepts or something similar. In both literature and philosophy, idealism has a very long history. In a nutshell, there are viewpoints in which the body and the mind are merely two perspectives on the same fundamental reality, which is neither physical nor psychological. The dualist position, which holds that humans have both bodies and souls and the physicalist view, which holds that our bodies are all we have and all we are, are the two viewpoints we will concentrate on.

To elaborate further on the dualist viewpoint; the crucial determinant is the soul, spirit, or mind as an immaterial substance at times transcendental (Plato, Kant), at others immanent (Aristotle), or both (St. Augustine), and we could call it by different names. The soul/spirit/ mind is based in or just is something nonphysical something nonmaterial. On the one hand, the soul can guide, control, and command the body. On the other hand, the body produces input that the soul eventually senses or feels. As is always the case in philosophy and other disciplines, there are more complex varieties of dualism in which the interaction may not be two-way, but for the purposes of this article, we will stick with the standard two-way interactionist dualism. My body is therefore under the power of my thoughts. There are many ways that my body might impact my thinking. Nevertheless, both of the entities are separate things.

However, there is still a strong relationship between such two poles. Even if talking about physical locations may be somewhat figuratively intended, we sometimes say that the soul is in the body. It's not like we believe that if you start opening up the body, you'll eventually find the specific location of the soul and say the location of the soul is just here. With the dualists, we tend to believe that the soul has a very intimate connection with the body, but identity is not the soul and the body, it is just the soul. So even if that intimate connection gets destroyed the soul could continue to exist. The second thing to make clear is that we could be interested in three separate concerns: Are bodies and souls really two separate things? Is the soul, an immaterial object, to be used to explain the mind? If the physicalist is correct, then we are bodies with the capacity for thought, planning, bodily feelings, and emotion as well as dreams and goals. We are physical beings with the ability to communicate. We are embodied persons or we are persons in bodies. These are the kinds of queries and problems this article addresses. You will gain a better understanding of yourself and the kinds of issues you deal with daily by using this as an introduction to the subject of social and personal identity.

II. Literature Review

The philosophical account of the issue of identity is so complex. Charles Taylor sees in his seminal book *Sources of the Self: The Making of the Modern Identity* that the modern identity or the Western Self to be scientifically more precise is basically moral with ‘self-mastery’ of reason and dates back to antiquity with Greek philosophy and Plato’s *Republic* in particular: “Plato's moral doctrine, as he sets it out in the *Republic,* for instance, seems quite familiar to us. We are good when reason rules, and bad when we are dominated by our desires.” (Taylor, 115) Eventually what Taylor is doing is tracing the historical evolution the modern self has undergone. Taylor’s methodology of making recourse to the history of philosophy starting with Plato, moving to St. Augustine, and arriving at Descartes and other enlightened philosophers is not strange for he underwent a similar strategy in another interesting work, *Politics of Recognition*.

Another way is to discuss this perplexing topic from a Kantian approach, in his *Critique of Pure Reason,* in the sense that when we reach a clear definition of “what is man?” consequently we will define what human identity is. This approach will lead us to a kind of

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transcendental metaphysical idealism that requires hermeneutics in an attempt to decipher intricate philosophical views on human nature. We will propose in this respect two major trends of thought which propose two versions of identity; a dualist view, and a monist view.

One last approach is to follow what John Locke explained concerning the issue. Locke, being the first to write overtly about such a concept in Book II, Chapter XXVII entitled 'Of Identity and Diversity' in his seminal book *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, saw that talking about identity needs not only a historical timeline but also a place reference, in other words, a spatiotemporal reference. Giving an account of the logically necessary and sufficient conditions for a person recognized at one moment to be the same person as a person identified at another is the problem of personal identification over time. In other words, it is the challenge of explaining what personal identity through time always entails, or as many philosophers put it, the challenge of defining the standard of personal identity over time (diachronic personality). In a different sense of the traits, or properties defining a criterion of personal identification across time would mean stating what constitutes acceptable personal identity proof.

III. Identity as a Whole Unit

In both philosophical versions of the identity, whether it is a dichotomy of soul and body with mastery of soul in the Platonic-Cartesian tradition of qualifying the soul as a notion of an immaterial, incorporeal, unextended soul that could be interpreted as unproblematically ensuring a personal identity separately and independent of physical changes over time, or the opposite, the dominance of the body in what Harold W. Noonan calls in his book *Personal Identity* 'the Bodily Criterion', we are still talking about one whole totality that can be described as self, or personal identity. The dualist philosophers were heavily preoccupied with unreal transcendental issues such as the nature of the soul (immanent or transcendental), the nature of the relationship between the soul and body (separate or connected), and the supremacy of the soul or mind. However, the main purpose was to define the human being, a common connection point between this movement and the physicalist approach. The latter, which associated the body with material ideas like time, space, mobility, performativity, memory, and causation, appeared to be gaining appeal. The prevalence of the aforementioned philosophical currents also indicates that a stable definition of one's own identity was sought after as a common goal.

a) The dualist view

This view can be considered as the most historically dominant dating back to the times of ancient Greek philosophy up to now. Charles Taylor in *Sources of The Self* refers back to Plato as the first to highlight the self-mastery of the soul over the body. Yet, Plato was not alone in this respect, a whole list of philosophers followed this custom. Talyor mentions St. Augustine and Descartes as leading figures that deepened this tradition.

i. *The transcendental soul*

Idealism started with Plato mainly with his utopian *Republic*. Plato proposes the soul, or the psyche, as a separate entity self-controlling the body. Every human being has a unique soul with three parts: first, the head's *logos* controls the other components and is connected to reason. Second, the *thymos* is connected to spirit and is situated close to the chest area. Desires are connected to the *eros* which is found in the stomach. Dialogues on the soul in *the Republic* demonstrate that Plato's views on ethics and metaphysics are consistent with the idea of a tripartite soul. A close relationship with the body is necessary for the soul, which is expressly described as being tripartite. The treatment of the soul is also holistic; the focus is on the whole soul rather than on its individual components, i.e., the health of the soul does not depend on the health of each component acting independently. Plato in this sense says in *The Republic*, Book 1, 353d. (Translation found in Campbell 2021: 523.): "Is there any function of the soul that you could not accomplish with anything else, such as taking care of something (epimeleisthai), ruling, and deliberating, and other such things? Could we correctly assign these things to anything besides the soul, and say that they are characteristic (idia) of it?

No, to nothing else.

What about living?

Will we deny that this is a function of the soul?

That absolutely is."

In modern philosophy, Kant and following him Fichte introduced a new perception of identity in their theories of knowledge. According to Kant in his *Critique of Pure Reason*, our cognitive abilities rather than reality itself are responsible for our experience's formal structure, which includes its unity and law-governed regularity. Because our mind generates experience in a way that is law-governed, it has a consistent form, it sees concepts rather than palpable objects. Therefore, for Kant, self-consciousness is the awareness of the mind's law-governed process of merging or synthesizing sensible elements to create a single experience. According to him: "this unity of consciousness would be impossible if in the cognition of the manifold the mind could not become conscious of the identity of the function by means of which this manifold is synthetically combined into one cognition". This premise is reflected in what we might call Kant's principle of apperception, which states that "The I think must be able to accompany all my representations; for otherwise something would be represented in me that could not be thought at all, which is as much as to say that the representation would either be impossible or else at least would be nothing for me"

Although Fichte argues in his *Foundations of Natural Right* (1797), that self-consciousness is a social phenomenon that necessitates communication between the "I" and society, he develops in his *Foundations of the Science of Knowledge* (*Wissenschaftslehre*) a system where identity or "absolute I" is a synthesis of an active "I" and a passive "I". The first statement of the *Jena Wissenschaftslehre's* first principles begins with the phrase "the I posits itself as an I." The first principle states that "the I posits itself as self-positing," since this activity of "self-positing" is considered to be the fundamental characteristic of I-hood in general. The verb "To posit" (setzen) here means simply "to be aware/ conscious of," so to even exist, the I must posit itself; but, the I can only posit itself to the extent that it divides against itself by positing itself as imperfect and limited (and thus as unlimited or "absolute" in the same way). Additionally, it is incapable of constructing or creating its own restrictions, which is to say, it cannot even hypothesize these limitations for itself. The intellect— as a finite entity—can't serve as the source of its own passivity.

ii. *The immanent soul*

Aristotle's theory of the soul as presented primarily in his book *De Anima* (or On The Soul) contrasts with Plato's dualistic theory of the soul as presented earlier in this article. To answer the question "What is soul?" at the beginning of *De Anima II.1* Aristotle made a distinction between matter (potentiality), form (actuality), and the compound of matter and form as inseparable. Second, according to Aristotle, all temporary existence follows the law of causality, changing from potential to actual. For instance, a seed develops into a tree. The tree's shape and material are not lacking in the seed, but they are not appealing to it. But why do we not state that it is identical to the tree if it has the same form and substance? The seeds in the tree are similar to each other in a certain sense. They aren't exact duplicates, though. They stand out for whatever reason, and Aristotle wants to discuss that distinction. A different manifestation of the seed's form, the tree, is created as it grows. This shape, which is the inner "telos" or "entelechy" of the living thing's seed, has always existed in potential form but became actualized through growth. As this process of growth develops over time, it represents the progression from potentiality to actuality.

According to Aristotle, the union of a person's body and soul constitutes the substantial existence of that person: "The soul neither exists without a body nor is a body of some sort. For it is not a body, but it belongs to a body, and for this reason is present in a body, and in a body of such-and-such a sort" (414a20ff). The soul is necessary for the existence of the body as a whole, and the body cannot exist without the soul. Plato's multifaceted soul is rejected by Aristotle, the soul cannot be separated from the body even though it is not a corporeal object. He claims that I don't experience desire in one area of my spirit and wrath or shame in another area at the same time. I have a single soul with several different abilities. Now, according to Aristotle, the soul is not a substance in the truest meaning of the word, but rather a composite that the soul creates by actualizing matter into a body that has been endowed with soul. As a result, Aristotle does not find the topic of the unity of the body and soul to be particularly intriguing, what is puzzling is: How does the soul bring the body into being? What do these different actualizations entail? According to Aristotle, the soul is indivisible from the body since it is the original actuality of it. The soul is the initial actuality of the body, according to Aristotle. The soul acting is the second reality of the body. Being alive is being constantly focused on, involved in, and oriented toward that form in its appropriate substance. Therefore, having a life is the first reality, followed by having a good life. According to Aristotle, the soul is not a particular action but rather the capacity or ability to engage in a variety of acts, particularly those involving cognition, feeling, and sustenance. Additionally, it is the actualized potential to engage in specific activities rather than an underdeveloped potential. Therefore, the fundamental abilities of the soul are those of development and nutrition, which are characteristics of plants. These are the abilities that animals possess when sensation, movement, and the ability to experience pleasure and suffering are included. The final powers of the soul are those of mind and intellect, which are only possessed by humans.

iii. *St. Augustine and the Illuminated Self*

The modern reader will face some paradoxical impressions about Augustine's writings. The quantity of Augustine's writings much outweighs that of nearly all other ancient authors whose works have survived "In the *Retractationes* ("Revisions", a critical survey of his writings in chronological order down to 428 CE) he suggests a threefold division of his work into books, letters and sermons (Retractationes 1, prologue 1); about 100 books, 300 letters, and 500 sermons have survived.[7]" Philosophical dialogues and discussions marked the beginning of Augustine's literary career after his conversion to Catholicism. These dialogues include well-known subjects including skepticism (*Contra Academicos*), happiness (*De beata vita*), evil (*De ordine*), and the soul's immortality (*Soliloquia, De*

[7] Tornau, Christian, "Saint Augustine", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Summer 2020 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2020/entries/augustine/>.

immortalitate animae). The immateriality of the soul (*De quantitate animae*), language and learning (*De magistro*), freedom of choice and human responsibility (*De libero arbitrio*), and the numerical structure of reality (*De musica*) were all topics that Augustine continued to explore. Augustine's early Christian philosophy is kind of summarized in the essay *De vera religione*.

St. Augustine, like the majority of ancient thinkers, held the view that the human being is a composite of body and soul and that the soul, which was viewed as the origin of life and the focal point of consciousness, perception, and thought, is, or should be, the controlling portion within this composite. St. Augustine was also the first to invent the notion of cogito: “Augustine was the inventor of the argument we know as the 'cogito' because Augustine was the first to make the first-person standpoint fundamental to our search for the truth.”[8] The human being is in a triadic dialectical relation between his soul and God on the one hand, his soul and his body on the other, and his soul and the external forms. The agency of the soul as a free will makes us accountable for our actions: “The world as I know it is there for me, is experienced by me, or thought about by me, or has meaning for me. Knowledge, awareness is always that of an agent.”[9] The rational mind should control its sensual tendencies and appetites so that it can grow wise and intelligent by turning to God, who is simultaneously the Supreme Being and the Supreme Good. The so-called concept of illumination, which is Augustine's theory of knowledge, is a clearly non-empiricist epistemology based on a likely Neoplatonic interpretation of Plato's notion of recall.

According to Augustine, illumination and an interior teacher are necessary for authentic knowledge. Such first-hand acquaintance is attainable through sense perception in the case of perceptible objects, which, strictly speaking, do not admit knowledge at all but only of opinion. The ability to understand intelligible objects, however, cannot be acquired empirically through the use of abstraction or communicated to us linguistically by a human teacher; rather, it requires personal intellectual activity that yields an intellectual insight, which we judge by a standard we can only find within ourselves. Mathematical, logical, and fundamental moral facts serve as the model for this type of cognition since we grasp them for ourselves rather than by accepting them from a teacher or a book (*De magistro 40*; see also *De libre arbitrio* 2.34). God—a view explicitly attributed to the Platonists in *De civitate dei* 8.7—who, in the manner of a Neoplatonic immaterial principle, is both immanent and transcendent in a dialectical relation to our soul—is the condition of possibility and the criterion of truth of this intellectual insight.

From sensory perception to theoretical reason or contemplation, Augustine finds three elements in all of our cognitive acts. They are as follows: [1] an object that is either external to the mind (such as sense perception) or internal to it, in which case it is an image or a concept stored in our memory; [2] a cognitive faculty that must be activated or "formed" by the object for cognition to occur; and [3] a voluntary/intentional element that causes the cognitive faculty to be "formed" by the object. The third element ensures the active character of perception and intellection and also supports the idea that we cannot comprehend something until we deliberately direct our attention to it.

iv. *Cogito, all-inclusive reason, and infinite spirit*

In a very remarkable manner, René Descartes was the first philosopher to announce the centrality of the "I". The reflective "I" first appeared in French as" Je pense, donc je suis" in his *Discourse on the Method*, then Descartes referred to it in Latin as "Cogito ergo sum" in *Meditations on First Philosophy* and eventually reappeared again in Latin in his later *Principles of Philosophy*. Descartes popularly saw that the existence of my "I" seems beyond any serious question. To question anything even my own existence by myself has to exist first. I am myself the only solid and dependable certainty. The existence of anything beyond me, however, is not so quickly and obviously recognized. “It began with the Promethean defiance of René Descartes, who decided to go it alone, to step outside the custom and prejudice of his own age and culture, and to seek truth on his own. He thought it would be possible to judge the culture in which he had been reared from the vantage point of a solitary individual purified by doubt, who accepts nothing other than that which his own reason compels him to accept. Cosmic exile, as Quine aptly named it, was, above all, cultural exile. It expresses extreme distrust of culture, one's own, and all others. Moreover, Descartes felt an acute contempt for culture, which he called `custom and example' and considered to be the source of all error. The human mind was so made as to ensure that, on its own, it would find the truth: this was Descartes' solution to the problem of evil, for it enabled him to exonerate God from the charge of leading us into error. It was not man as made by God who erred, but man as perverted by culture.”

René Descartes asserts that: "While we thus reject all of which we can entertain the smallest doubt, and even imagine that it is false, we easily indeed suppose that there is neither God, nor sky, nor bodies, and that we ourselves even have neither hands nor feet, nor, finally, a body; but we cannot in the same way suppose that we are not while we doubt of the truth of these things; for there is a repugnance in conceiving

[8] Taylor, Charles. Sources of the Self: The Making of the Modern Identity. Harvard UP, 1989. p133.

[9] Taylor, Charles. Sources of the Self: The Making of the Modern Identity. Harvard UP, 1989. p130.

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that what thinks does not exist at the very time when it thinks. Accordingly, the knowledge, _I_ THINK, THEREFORE _I_ AM, is the first and most certain that occurs to one who philosophizes orderly."[10]

Provided that I am still trying to determine the world's existence on the foundation of my own being, I make myself the center of the globe and the referee of the world. My mindset is that if there is to be anything at all, it will have to be on my own conditions and laws, satisfying and meeting my individual requirements of proof standards that are set down by my confidence that I myself exist. All my knowledge depends on my personal comprehension of my existence: the only way for me to know anything else is for me depends on tracing it back to my personal knowledge of myself.

The point that "I think, I am, I exist" is Descartes' response. I can question and doubt the existence of any exterior object outside my own mind, and I can question the existence of what seems to be my whole body. But when I try to also question the existence of my inner self, I discover that I am still there alone as a questioning thinker. Besides, if I try to question the being of this questioning, then I still discover the action of my questioning. Also, no issue how difficult I try to question this questioning; I cannot help but discover the operation of questioning. My questioning is what in the end I cannot question. Doubting is thinking, and the existence of thinking indicates the being alone of a thinker. Hence, Descartes' popular conclusion: "I think, therefore I am". A castle and a barrier are built between the "I" and the world: the jail of my doubt, the process of thinking itself about any existence at all of anything beyond my mind. The 'Self' becomes unavoidable because my Self becomes the only factor I can know for sure. I end up with the issue of the unavoidable solitary self, a kind of estrangement that happens between myself and the world.

IV. The Physicalist View

The most common idea of personal identity is that it is made up of bodily identity, which is practically everyone's first assumption. The self as we understand it in daily life is actually established by physiological identity or as Harlod Noonan puts it: "P2 at time t2 is the same person as P1 at time t1 if and only if P2 has the same body as P1 had." Our bodies—that mass of organs, skin, bones, and muscles that always looms large in front of us when we look in the mirror or into the eyes of others—are the things that each of us carries around with us. It is the kind of physical item or subject that can be measured, that biologists can study, that medical professionals can heal or treat and that unquestionably consists of matter made up of different types of cells, molecules, atoms, and so forth.

a) Monism

Perhaps Aristotle was the first to talk about the inseparability between body and soul but his theory insisted on the existence of dualism. Descartes followed the same tradition but believed that the soul/mind was separate from the body and could exist outside of it. Descartes asserts that the self is an immaterial substance that is separate from its body. This immaterial self has a body, and it is attached to that body so closely that they become one. Descartes maintains that the relationship between one's ego and one's body is fundamentally different from that of a pilot and his craft. Spinoza was the first to refute Descartes's theory and propose that being is one stable totality. Adopting a geometric methodology with precise definitions, axioms, demonstrations, and clear conclusions he asserts that there is a unity between God and Nature in a pantheist manner.

In his most important work, *Ethics Demonstrated in a Geometrical Manner*, Spinoza draws a fundamentally different conception of the universe. The book is divided into five sections: Of God, of the Nature and Origin of the Mind, the Origin and Nature of the Affects, Of Human Bondage, or the Power of the Affects, and Of the Power of the Intellect, or of Human Freedom. Aspects of general metaphysics (such as the presence of God, free will, the nature of bodies and minds, etc.) are covered in Part I. Part II addresses two mental topics: (i) a general theory of knowledge and (ii) what the mind is and how it interacts with the body. Spinoza outlines his theory of emotions (which he refers to as "affects") and a wholly deterministic view of human psychology in Part III. Spinoza offers his ethical philosophy in Parts IV and V.

Spinoza starts part one of his *Ethics* by definitions. He says the following:

II. "That thing is called finite in its own kind (in suo genere) which can be limited by another thing of the same nature. For example, a body is called finite, because we always conceive another which is greater. So a thought is limited by another thought; but a body is not limited by a thought, nor a thought by a body.

III. By substance, I understand that which is in itself and is conceived through itself; in other words, that, the conception of which does not need the conception of another thing from which it must be formed.

IV. By attribute, I understand that which the intellect perceives of substance, as if constituting its essence.

V. By mode, I understand the affections of substance, or that which is in another thing through which also it is conceived.

[10] Descartes, René, and John Veitch. *The selections from the Principles of philosophy*. Hamburg, Germany: Tredition GmbH, 2012 page 10.

VI. By God, I understand Being absolutely infinite, that is to say, substance consisting of infinite attributes, each one of which expresses eternal and infinite essence."[11]

He defines 'substance' as something that is not dependent on other things, which is where he begins his argument. Everything that exists, in Spinoza's view, is either a substance or a mode. A substance is something that cannot exist or be created without the presence of other things. Both conceptually and ontologically, substances are distinct entities. The only substance after this is God/nature. A mode or property is something that depends on and cannot exist in the absence of a material. Humans are limited beings with interdependent traits. He claims that there is no transcendent and personal God, no eternal soul, no free will and that there is no ultimate reason or objective for the cosmos to exist using a geometrical approach. Instead, Spinoza contends that all of nature, including humans, is governed by a single set of laws, negating the notion that humans are special. He also contends that nothing that occurs could have happened any other way, that the universe is one inherently active totality (which can be thought of as either "God" or "Nature"), and that the mind and body are one and the same thing conceived in different ways.

b) John Locke's notion of person and memory

In the well-known chapter "Of Identity and Diversity" of his seminal book *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (Book II, Ch. 27), John Locke was the first to formulate the identity question in a way that could be easily recognized. Yet, before dealing with Locke's theory on personal identity we need to bear in mind that the Lokean approach is highly hypothetical and empirical. In other terms, he is among the founders of the Anglo-Saxon empirical school in opposition to the transcendental continental school of thought. Empiricism relies on bodily senses, physical experiences, and palpable universal mechanical laws. So, the Lockean project has the purpose of defining the human being by defining it according to the faculty of understanding or consciousness. Yet, John Locke's approach to identity was misunderstood and at times misread by other scholars. More to the point it even received many objections. Galen Strawson in his book entitled *Locke on Personal Identity: Consciousness and Concernment* asks: "Why has he been so misunderstood? I blame certain influential commentators; in whose vanguard one finds one of the worst readers of other philosophers in the history of philosophy: the good Bishop Berkeley. Thomas Reid is also to blame, for although he is a great (and often funny) philosopher, and sometimes accurate enough in his renderings of the views of his predecessors, he enjoys mockery too much to be reliable, he's too free with the word "absurd," and his misreading of Locke's views on personal identity, which follows Berkeley's, is spectacular."

By identity and diversity, Locke means "the very being of things, when, considering anything as existing at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and diversity." Individuation, time, and space are central key concepts in this theory, in other words, we are talking about a diachronic identity.

Locke was essentially starting from scratch when he developed his idea, thus despite the very simple language he uses, it is a somewhat complex and intricate theory. He held the quite rational position that the right identity criterion is what makes for consistency through time. Anything's identity seems to be a rather simple matter as long as it exists and remains self-identical. If A and B were identical particles of matter with a continuous history connecting them at various points in time, they would only be identical particles if a continuous pathway led from one to the other. What makes up a human body's identity, and how does that identity differ from other bodies? The answer is simple: a continuous history of such ordered life forms a living organism's identity over time. The fact that you are systematically changing through time is actually a key component of what it means to be a living entity. The best way to sum up what Locke has to say about personal identification is to say that a person is a thinking, intelligent being with reason and reflection who may conceive of themselves as the same thinking thing at different times. This is only possible because of consciousness, which is inseparable from thinking and crucial to it: "Self is that conscious thinking thing…which…is concerned for itself as far as that consciousness extends" (Essay II, xxvii. 17)

Locke is making a crucial distinction between a human being and any other living organism whether vegetal or animal. In contrast to other living things, humans are thinking, intelligent beings, and Locke claims that consciousness, which is inextricably linked to thought, is the key to the development of a person's identity over time. This continuity of consciousness will unquestionably be based on memory. It will be some type of consciousness of continuity of consciousness, mediated by memory, that makes me the same person as myself from years ago. Harold Noonan highlights that "The heart of Locke's account of personal identity is the claim that identity of substance is irrelevant. What matters for personal identity is sameness of consciousness and this may relate states of different substances and may fail to relate states of the same

[11] De Spinoza, Benedictus. *Ethics Demonstrated in Geometrical Order: And Divided Into Five Parts, Which Treat I. of God. II. of the Nature and Origin of the Mind. III. Of the Nature and Origin of the Affects. IV. of Human Bondage, or of the Strength of the Affects. V. of the Power of the Intellect, or of Human Liberty*. 1883. p1.

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substance."[12] Locke indicates that any individual only looks back on those mental occurrences or deeds that they believe to be their own when he argues that "sameness of person consists in sameness of consciousness." In other words, the "subjective constitution of the self"[13] is the ideal lens through which to view the permanence of any person or self.

c) *David Hume's identity illusion*

Half a century after John Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* David Hume wrote a book with almost the same title *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding* but with the same purpose solidifying an already empirical school of thought that already started from the days of Francis Bacon. Eventually, this book didn't include any chapter on identity. Hume wrote about this topic in his earlier book *Treatise of Human Nature*: "Hume discusses personal identity in two places: in the main body of the *Treatise of Human Nature* (1978), in Section VI of Part IV of Book I, entitled 'Of personal identity', and in an Appendix published a year later with Book III, in which he declares himself wholly dissatisfied with his treatment of the topic in that section, but confesses that he now finds the whole matter a 'labyrinth' and that he knows neither how to correct his former opinions nor how to render them consistent: there is no discussion of the topic in the *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*."[14]

There is no such thing as a personal identity, and there is no actual concept we can refer to as personal identity, so why do people believe so strongly that personal identity is something that is taken for granted and exists in reality? Where does the idea of identity come from? This is how David Humes, who is known for his skepticism, begins his essay. Hume asserts, in contrast with Locke's theory, that we do not have an idea of ourselves that is founded on such a single, unchanging impression. When common people speak of personal identity, they feel that they possess some sort of unchanging core over time. Hume is searching for a single constant and invariable impression because it is what is widely thought to make up the impression of self. When we reflect and observe, all we see are perceptions that are grouped together in bundles. We cannot discover a straightforward concept of who we are or a constant perception of who we are in these collections of perceptions. Hume is a proponent of the bundle theory of personal identity, which he invented. This view contends that "the mind itself, far from being an independent power, is merely 'a bundle of perceptions' without unity or cohesive quality."[15] The self is nothing more than a collection of experiences connected by relations of cause and similarity, or, more precisely, the idea of such a collection is what constitutes the empirically supported notion of the self. Hume, therefore, believes that a person is similar to a series of mental occurrences that are connected to one another as cause and effect: "We may observe, that the true idea of the human mind, is to consider it as a system of different perceptions or different existences, which are link'd together by the relation of cause and effect, and mutually produce, destroy, influence, and modify each other. Our impressions give rise to their correspondent ideas; and these ideas in their turn produce other impressions. ...as the same individual republic may not only change its members, but also its laws and constitutions; in like manner the same person may vary his character and disposition, as well as his impressions and ideas, without losing his identity. Whatever changes he endures, his several parts are still connected by the relation of causation."[16]

V. Conclusion

Although there are other alternative viewpoints on the issue of the metaphysics of personal identity, we may distill the entire issue into two fundamental positions, or two hermeneutically and historically significant theoretical movements: the dualist continental trend of thought, and the physicalist monist approach. According to the first view, identity is a fusion of a body and another element, such as a soul, a spirit, a mind, a reason, or anything like. The most important aspect of this continental first view is the idea that the soul, spirit, or mind is something that comes before, is independent of, is distinct from, and controls the body. The other alternative viewpoint, which is monist rather than dualist, maintains that there is only one basic object—the body—that defines identity and that there is only one basic kind of thing that decides the self. Personal identity, then, is merely a particular class of material subject or object; it is merely a body with abilities that most other kinds of material objects lack. The dualist philosophers were highly concerned with unreal transcendental issues like the nature of the soul (immanent or transcendental), the nature of the relation soul and body (separate or connected) with the supremacy of the soul or mind, but more to the point the purpose was to define the human being a common ground that relates this trend with the physicalist approach. The latter proved to be gaining popularity linking the body with material concepts like time, space,

[12] Noonan, Harold W. *Personal Identity*. Routledge, 2004.p 46.
[13] Winkler, Kenneth, 1991, "Locke on Personal Identity", *Journal of the History of Philosophy*, 29(2): 201–226. doi:10.1353/hph.1991.0041
[14] Noonan, Harold W. *Personal Identity*. Routledge, 2004.p 63.
[15] Maurer, The Reverend Armand (27 May 2013). "Western philosophy. Basic Science of Human Nature in Hume". *Encyclopædia Britannica*.
[16] Hume, D. (1978) *A Treatise of Human Nature,* ed. L.A.Selby-Bigge, Oxford: Clarendon Press. First printed in 1739. P260-1.

mobility, performativity, memory and causality. The uprise of the monist physicalist theories has led to a reverse trend: the importance of the practical mind over the critical, hypothetical "pure reason". Such reversal of interest signifies a possible unbalance which explains the uprise in the materialist Western culture. The dominance of the already mentioned trends in philosophy denotes also the common ground was to find a stable definition of personal identity. The existence of other elements that participated in sharpening the epistemological gap like history, religion, and culture were hidden in both philosophical trends and reveal that they are context bound to the Western mind and typical to the Western personal identity.

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ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

> The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.

Benefit

To the Institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A ASSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 2 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The “ASSRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., ASSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., ASSRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Associate members of ASSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

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Get discounts on the future publications

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Career Financial

GJ Account

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Career Credibility Reputation

Premium Tools

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To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career Credibility Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All associates receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive

Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 2 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 5 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

Associate	Fellow	Research Group	Basic
$4800 **lifetime designation**	$6800 **lifetime designation**	$12500.00 **organizational**	APC **per article**
Certificate, LoR and Momento 2 discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research 10 research contacts/day 1 **GB** Cloud Storage **GJ** Community Access	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento **Unlimited** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day 5 **GB** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos **Unlimited** free publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **Unlimited** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**GJ** Community Access

Preferred Author Guidelines

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

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

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

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

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct,* along with author responsibilities.
2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

Policy on Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures

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

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1. Substantial contributions to the conception and acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation of findings.
2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

Changes in Authorship

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

Copyright

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Appealing Decisions

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

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

Preparing your Manuscript

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

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

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

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

Structure and Format of Manuscript

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

A research paper must include:

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

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

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

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

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

Format Structure

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

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

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

Author details

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

Abstract

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

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

Keywords

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

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

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

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

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

Numerical Methods

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

Abbreviations

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

Formulas and equations

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

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

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

Figures

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

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

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

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

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

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality 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.

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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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