

The Relationships between Literacy, Life Skills, and Learning Skills as Well as the Philosophy of Science on Weak States

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Abstract: *This study aims to examine the relationship between literacy skills, life skills, and learning skills as well as the philosophy of science on weak states. Three key skills learned from the paper's philosophy of science were used to collect data, I believe that this section on research skills discusses a person's or state's capacity to locate and assess relevant information relating to a certain subject for instance a weak state and its characteristic. These skills include performing investigations, using critical analysis, and forming hypotheses or solutions to a particular issue i. e. of weak state. The life skills and types of literacy that a state or individual needs vary on the circumstance, profession, belief, location, and many other factors. These skills help people develop in the discipline that they need as they go through life. For instance, in light of this research, it is crucial to ask the questions, "What is state, and why state is weak," at the outset and the relationship with the three main skills learnt from this philosophy of science. I believe that by using this skills proves that literate people will allocate resources effectively, decreasing the likelihood of resource misallocation and misuse, and that the country will benefit significantly from this. I approve that putting this skill to use will help in solving societal issues, encourage leaders to think critically and formulate policies that will improve interactions between state agencies. It will also help in managing systems and preventing human management error.*

Keywords: learning skills, life skills, literacy skills, weak state, Philosophy of science

1. Introduction

The 21st century learning skills are often called the 4 C's: critical thinking, creative thinking, communicating, and collaborating. By using these skills help to study the weak state and its characteristics. The public resource defines weak states as states that are fundamentally strong but temporarily or situationally weak due to internal conflict, management errors, greed, despotism, or external aggression. It also includes states that are "fundamentally strong but temporarily or situationally weak; and a combination of the two." Weak countries frequently experience intercommunal issues that are racially, clan opposition, uprising, certain areas for religious dispute, resource competitions, or other, but have not completely or openly escalated into violence. I believe that the philosophy frequently discusses social skills (communication skills, empathy, cooperation, etc.), personal skills (such as self-awareness and self-management), and thinking skills (such as critical thinking, creative thinking, problem solving, and decision making). Communication skills with state and weak state are particularly useful in this area.

Additionally, for instance, in Somalia's complex and diverse situation, life skills have inherent qualities that cause empowerment and active participation from stakeholders and political parties, assisting them in realizing their power and potential and taking positive action to promote social inclusion, harmony, and equal opportunities for all.

2. Background

A weak state is a nation-state that has failed or is at risk of failing, due either to the emergence or potential reemergence of violent conflict, to a decline in governance capacity, or to some other crisis. State failure is a catastrophic decline in a government's ability to maintain peace and stability or provide public goods; state failure is a source of both

humanitarian problems locally and security problems regionally and, perhaps, globally. All weak states face serious problems of legitimacy among different subgroups of their populations. This paper explores several existing approaches to conceptualizing and assessing the legitimacy of states and governments. It also takes into account some of the informational needs for doing so in weak states. That understanding should point to potential means for strengthening life skills which is the abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable state to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of the state, this concept is also termed as psychosocial skill. The subject varies greatly depending on social norms and community expectations but skills that function for well-being and help individuals/state to develop into active and productive members of their communities are considered as life skills, this has connection with decision-making and problem-solving. This describes the skills required to understand problems, find solutions to them, alone or with others, and then take action to address them. The World Health Organization in 1999 identified the following core cross-cultural areas of life skills: decision-making and problem-solving; Creative thinking (see also: lateral thinking) and critical thinking; Communication and interpersonal skills; Self-awareness and empathy; Assertiveness and equanimity; and Resilience and coping with emotions and coping with stress. The term essential in a wider sense refer to accordance with rather **literacy skills that help** the selection of a belief or a course of action among several possible alternative options off measuring weak state, such as societal diversity, cultural norms, tradition, principles, reason, rights, right, fairness, truth, merit, knowledge, logic, or certain desirable processes or outcomes. Unfortunately, I think that a lot of everyday conversation on literacy skills is clouded by ambiguity. The issues that relate to the legitimacy of governments, institutions, social orders, laws, and procedures are those that are most pertinent to this article, although it is not always evident from the context of daily conversations

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which element of these issues, it has long been claimed that the legitimacy of a government derives from the consent of the governed. Political philosophers in the social contract tradition, from Locke and Rousseau to Rawls and Nozick, claim that a state and its associated institutions are justified only in so far as they are formed “of, by, and for” the people and act in accordance to their interests or preferences. The paper is not designed to provide a detailed background of the weak state, but rather to propose scenarios based on the weak state of the traditional approaches to the characteristics of the weak state, The scenario is motivated by a multitude of factors, including clan competition over political power; religious ideology, ethnic and tribal divisions, regional and international agenda, and historical disputes both domestically and within neighboring countries. The Somali society is clan based in which ethnicity and religions are the main tools of manipulating the society and attaining or asserting political power. Any governance system based on such tools is likely to become exclusive and, is also characterized by the marginalization of the minority ethnic and religious groups by the dominant ones. The persistent failure of all sorts of efforts aimed at creating a plural society, establishing a lasting peace, and generating an equitable system of governance in Somalia could be attributed to the lack of understanding of how this society functions. The war in Somalia has simply gone on for too long, and it is time to bring it to an end. If an inclusive governance system could not be established under the roof of a united Somalia then a partition approach must be considered to end the decades of the costly violence.

3. Statement

Philosophy is particularly suited to learning skills on how to think critically, how to build arguments and analyze causes, and how to formulate and express ideas properly in ideas in solving problems and writing skills that are crucial for success in practically any discovery. The philosophy of science looks in a rational way at aspects such as existence (ontology, metaphysics), knowledge (epistemology), methods (logic and language), values (ethics) and the beauty and creation of their truth (aesthetics). Philosophers examine how humans know about life skill and living, philosophy combines with the dedication to knowing the natural world that is evidenced in the field of science. Philosophers and scientists both position probing questions about the essence of existence and seek to find answers via observation and research. Scientists model the physical world of plants, animals, machines, and all the diverse manifestations of energy, whereas philosophers discuss the immaterial and the underlying causes of the breakdown of social systems. What unites both groups is the process they use to question, observe, and reevaluate their way to a mountain of knowledge. In every case, philosophers ask deep questions about the nature of life skill, literacy skills and seek to answer those questions through observation and investigation, as do scientists. The difference is that scientist’s model the physical world of plants, animals, and machines, whereas philosophers address the significant and underlying motivations for social institutions. What is similar is the way both groups approach gathering their mountain of knowledge through questioning, observing, and re-evaluating.

For instance, in social systems with weak states and their learning about existing issues and coping mechanisms, it is important to know how to create healthy relationships with competent leadership basic life skill techniques as, Knowing how to create healthy relationships with competent leadership core life skill strategies and approaches in a social system that is in a weak state and its learning and life skills of the existing problem and how to deal mechanisms as: problem solving, critical thinking, effective communication skills, decision-making, creative thinking, interpersonal relationship skills, self-awareness building skills, empathy, and coping with stress and emotions on leadership. I believe that, the weak is lacking learning and life skills as the above, this shows that the population of weak states more likely to be poor and malnourished, live with chronic illness and die young, lack access to education and basic health care, suffer gender discrimination, and lack access to modern technology. They are also disproportionately at risk of violence; organize crimes, and humanitarian crises, both natural and man-made. Such countries are the overwhelming source of the world’s refugees and internally displaced peoples, and many are among world human right violations, I think that, the benefit of skill of learning philosophy that will focus on the ability to think logically and to analysis and solving problems including the ability to assess proposed solutions based on three main areas of philosophy: ethics, epistemology and metaphysics. Essentially, the public believes that weak states lack the institutional capacity to meet the basic social needs of their populations, the political legitimacy to effectively representation for their citizens at home and abroad, as well as the logical problem-solving skills necessary to establish functional authority and provide basic services like security internally and within their borders. Weak states emerge when there is poor performance from the government, when state institutions are weak or in danger of collapsing, and when the state either fails to fulfill its fundamental responsibilities or does so insufficiently. The most important skill Learnt in philosophy is critical reasoning which is the ability to understand the key issues in decision-making or problem solving; to identify general principles that link related problems together; to evaluate the strength and weakness of evidence. Life skills are a set of abilities, attitudes and socio-emotional competencies that enable individuals to learn, make informed decisions and exercise rights to lead a healthy and productive life and subsequently become agents of change. Life skills promote mental well-being and competence in young people as they face the realities of life. These skills support the development of foundational skills such as literacy, numeracy, digital skills and can also be utilized in several areas, such as gender equality in education, environmental education, peace education or education for development, livelihood and income generation, and for positive health promotion among others. Life skills empower young people to take positive action to participate in their communities, engage in continuous learning, protect themselves and promote health and positive social relationships

4. Literature Survey

It is crucial to ask the questions before looking at the connections between literacy skills, life skills, and learning

skills as well as the philosophy of science on weak states. For instance, at the outset, discuss "What state is, and why state is weak, and what are the characteristics" as well as the influences between the three key skills discovered through this science philosophy and will determine the issues that are viable study in order to the complete tasks for finding solutions.

What is state? The accepted criteria of statehood were laid down in the Montevideo Convention (1933), which provided that a state must possess qualification of a permanent population, a defined territory, a government, and the capacity to conduct international relations. What make state a weak state? It is crucial to develop **learning skills** of this question. In my opinion, there are weaknesses that lead to weak states, such as governments that lose authority, a broken social contract, state that has lost its legitimacy in the eyes and hearts of a growing number of its people. Another issue is that governments often fall short in providing for citizens' basic service, such as security, **health shelter**, and infrastructure among its populations. The government lacks the capacity and **life skills** to state social competencies and interpersonal skills that help people make informed decisions, solve problems, think critically, and act creatively. There is also evidence that the state is not properly equipped with effective communication to build healthy relationships to deal with the widespread corruption, violence, poverty, unemployment, organized crimes, conflict, and war that the population experiences.

With these regards, weak states are not the exception; they function within the framework of the global order as defined by structural realism, just like any other state. Although the structure of this system is not made up of weak state capabilities, they are undoubtedly impacted by it, according to this idea. The system's core characteristic, however, shows that various states can behave significantly differently and have varying capacities. Therefore, the international system's structure serves as the main driving force behind all international politics. The international system is created by the security behavior of great powers.

The paper is not designed to provide a detailed literature survey of the weak state, but rather to propose scenarios based on the weak state of the traditional approaches to the characteristics of the weak state, The situation is motivated by a multitude of factors, including tribal competition over political power; religious ideology, ethnic and tribal divisions, resource competitions, regional and international agenda, and historical disputes both domestically and within neighboring countries.

In the clan-based political culture of Somalia, for instance, clansim and religion are the primary means of disrupting society and getting or asserting political power, any government structure based on such methods is likely to exclusivity and is also characterized by the marginalization of the minority clans and religious groups by the majority. I believe that, in light of the tireless breakdown of all kinds of initiatives to build a plural society, the expectation was at creating a diverse society, establishing a lasting peace, and generating an equitable system of governance in Somalia could be attributed to the lack life **skills** of understanding of

how this society functions. The war in Somalia has simply gone on for too long, and it is time to bring it to an end by using this skill of literacy, life skills and learned skills. If an inclusive governance system could not be established under the roof of a united Somalia then a partition approach must be considered to end the decades of the costly violence. In addition to what I know, the main issues in Somalia are persistent clan rivalries and droughts, the Islamic insurgency that bred insecurity, a lack of good governance skills to deliver the basic needs of the citizen, and a persistent humanitarian catastrophe brought on by a lack of usage of three essential skills: literacy, living skills, and learning skills.

4.1 Weak state government and its consequence

weak states in the international system is ambiguous, Internal conflicts inside states, war, famine, poverty, organized crime, natural disasters, refugees, diseases, and pandemics, in considering my premises, have made states weaker and prevented them from giving their populations necessary political outcomes. This shows that a growing section of the population no longer supports the state, which makes the legitimacy of its governments and the state's lacks existence illegitimate. It is true that mismanagement and misuse of resources express serious concern of dissatisfaction among the population and relatively damage the state structure and social contract with more disintegrations, of this created new danger of disputes and fighting at the scarce resource, power, this shows that state lacks resource to deliver the basic service and power force states may not be able to defend themselves from hostile attacks and rely on other states and international organisations for defence and diplomatic support. Scholars argued that weak states needed to join alliances to survive, in both political, economic and military terms (Keohane, 1969; Handel, 1981; Archer & Nugent, 2002). Weak states, as opposed to strong states, could not gather the resources to be sustained on their own (Vital, 1967). Public services are not provided because the central government is too weak or ineffective to raise taxes or other forms of assistance and has little practical control over much of its territory. This article examines actual cases of weak states and their characteristics, establishing clear from weak and strong state, usual causes and effects of weakness. It also studies the nature of state weakness and suggests theories as to reasons why some weak states happen and what impact did it have.

4.2 What are life skills in philosophy?

Philosophy explains, examines and interprets the full meaning of scientific achievements with a view to solving the question it is important to look for rational explication and justification for the belief of weak state and security threats, and finding out the key concept to research, collect and analyze information to form more complex ideas about weak state and its security related philosophy. The philosophy of science, i. e., how to define science, how it works, and how to build scientific knowledge. The way to build scientific knowledge is arguably more important than the brief facts of philosophy, it also gives learning skills Philosophy that help to enhance ability to solve problems,

belief, critical and analytical thinking, and collaboration and communication skills, including persuasive, and writing abilities, among other crucial abilities. **What is life skills in philosophy?** The WHO (1994) has defined the term **Life skills** as 'the ability (capability) that can be took up and improved through practice, to translate the knowledge, attitude, and values to support adaptive and positive behaviors, to deal efficiently with the needs and challenges of everyday life'. **What sort of life skill would that be?** These life skills include problem-solving, critical thinking, decision-making, communication, creativity, interpersonal relationships, self-awareness development, empathy, and stress management. It is crucial to analyze and practice the connection between the condition weak state and security concerns using this life skills presentation.

4.3 Characteristics of weak state

Similar to other countries, Somalia is no exception, and three key factors have increased the significance of its weak political geography: (1) military inefficiency (2) the disconnect between political identities and state/political boundaries; and (3) the presence of weak states with leaky borders. Weak states, despite having many problems of bad governance, organized crimes, rampant corruption, and poverty, humanitarian crisis, sharp economic decline, weak rule of law, inadequate provision of basic public goods, and law economic growth, still have a legitimate national government that is recognized by most in the country and by the international community. It is true that weak states are deficient in the fundamental components of governance, such as providing direction, preserving order, and delivering public services, ensuring national security, ensuring economic security, and assisting with the economy, raise substantial revenues, and keep law and order. These include weak governance, limited administrative capacity, chronic humanitarian crises, persistent social tensions, and often, violence or the legacy of armed conflict and civil war because of countries the poor quality of policies. For instance, Somalia is a crumbly state and is considered as the world's most failed state. Since the horrific Somali civil war in 1991, Somalia has been anarchy without a strong functioning government. The nation is **filled** with internal displaced & refugees and is notorious for its violations of human rights, warring political factions, and lack of security. Along with nearly a million of its own citizens who have been displaced, Somalia is also dealing with an uprising of militants associated with Al Qaeda called Al Ashabaab.

After tabulating the key indicators of the strong state, Rotberg (2002: 132) proceeds to contrast it with weak and failing states. Weak states are marked by tension, conflict and a perpetual sense of danger. These are some of the additional characteristics of weak states:

- Rise in criminality and political violence
- Loss of control over borders
- Rising ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural hostilities
- Civil war
- Use of terror against their own citizens
- Weak institutions
- Deteriorated or insufficient infrastructure

- Inability to collect taxes without undue coercion
- High levels of corruption
- Collapsed health system
- Rising levels of infant mortality and declining life expectancy
- End of regular schooling opportunities
- Escalating hyper inflation
- Widespread preference for foreign currencies
- Basic food shortages leading to starvation
- Rising attacks on fundamental legitimacy
- Key interests groups showing less and less loyalty to the state
- People's sense of political community weakens and citizens feel disenfranchised and marginalized
- Social contract between the people and the state is ruptured and forfeited
- Animosity becomes the order of life.

4.4 Analytical life skills of weak state

Analytical skills refer to the ability to research, collect and analyze information to form more complex ideas about it. Using analytical **life skills** is a great way to develop solution for complex problem and interpret data to gain more knowledge about the subject. Today, it is widely believed that the serious threats coming from weak state and are no longer military threats from opposing great powers, but rather transnational threats which is Terrorism, organized international crime, and piracy are long-standing and familiar including massive displacement of populations, and overwhelming humanitarian crises-creates a complex operating security challenge coming from poorly governed countries. It is true to say that, in line with my philosophy, the aspects that contribute to transnational organized crime on the weak state include a favorable geostrategic location, inefficient governance, corruption, poverty, as well as concerns with inequality and social mobility extending or going beyond national boundaries.

Since the end of the Cold War, the spectacle known as "state collapse" has drawn more attention from the international community since it contributes to a variety of humanitarian, legal, and security issues. **What is state collapse?** I believe that the State collapse is the breakdown of the social contract and political system and the continuation of a weak state that has lost control of its entire area and is not capable of using physical force as justification to maintain active law enforcement. It is weak of legitimate authority to make collective decisions. Inability to provide public services. Inability to interact with other states as a full member of the international community.

As far as I can tell, we are all familiar with examples of recently the as the complete collapse of state institutions in Somalia, This demonstrates of uncertainty how extremely poor Somalia still is, and how difficult it is for the country's predominately young people to acquire healthcare, employment opportunities, and education, obvious collapse of the former Yugoslavia, several other state like Rwanda, Haiti, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, and Afghanistan, some of these has recovered and know stable governments, others still in position of nowhere.

The important question is how can we measure in using **life skills** or define if a state is a “weak” or a “failed” state? Or is there any measure gauge for measuring weak state or failed state? Here, skeptics might argue that because weak states are limited in material resources, they are naturally weaker in terms of acting on and achieving their intended outcomes; Weak states are another name for fragile states. The only arguable thinking of measuring gauge of weak state is shortcoming gaps like weak security, lack of delivering basic need for public adequately and breakdown of social contract. **This paper aims to identify Philosophy of learning skills** and to analyze the ways to measure state failure/ weak, of this measurement include weak governance, limited administrative capacity, rampant corruption, chronic humanitarian crises, persistent social tensions, and often, violence or the legacy of armed conflict and civil war. The article will give readers a clearer knowledge of why the state is weak, war-torn, and unstable due to inadequate security management, lack of legitimacy, and short public service delivery over an extended period of time. It offers an alternative interpretation of the complex security situation in Somalia's war-torn nation by setting the specifics of what's happening in Somalia in its historical and cultural context. In the end, the article will add to the body of literature already produced by governmental organizations, think tanks, academics, nongovernmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations concerning weak states and their relationship to territorial security and loss, the destruction of legitimate authority for group decision-making, and the inability to deliver public services. This demonstrates that Al-Shabaab continues to dominate many rural regions in a region of Somalia, and the level of violence remains as high as ever. The state governments severed links with lately, expressing dissatisfaction with inefficiency and lack of performance.

4.5 Security threats of weak state

Many factors are taken into account when assessing the threat caused by weak states, including weak governance that is vulnerable to organized crime, privatized violence, and arms proliferation, the spread of infectious diseases, environmental degradation, and civil war. Within a globalized world, such states are considered a threat to all nations, having spillover effects, especially on stable states. Weak states have low or stagnant economic growth and weak governing institutions that are unable to implement policies or maintain autonomy due to mismanagement, arm opposition, corruption or conflict. Weak states are distinguished from failed states by degree. Failed states are said to be nonfunctional and characterized by a complete lack of legitimacy of the government. For example, Somalia consistently topped the list of failed state indexes on the grounds of having an illegitimate government, civil war, and lack of economic or personal security. The term “rogue state” can also be distinguished from “weak state.” Rogue states, in contrast to weak ones, can have strong governance institutions, but are said to disregard international law and violate international treaties. What is rogue state-“Rogue state” is a nation or state believed as breaking international law and consider threatening to the world's peace. As public opinion demonstrated that the Government representatives, academics, and the media have shown that weak states are to

blame for threats to international security, which include transnational terrorism, international crime, humanitarian crises, regional instability, and pandemics around the world, mass migration, and environmental degradation. Why in a weak state? I think it is weak because the government is no longer able to deliver the people favorable political outcomes due to a lack of credibility for legitimate, inclusive political processes and an inability to satisfy their needs as a result of failing to protect the above-mentioned happening issues and ongoing internal conflict.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be seen that science and philosophy are related to each other. Without philosophy, science cannot be improved. While scientists do observe the data of their experiments, philosophers examine it and the reason through it. Science help to increase the world's technology and philosophy do develop the worldwide system. Science has also been divided into many branches compared to philosophy itself. The most important skill Learnt in philosophy is critical Reasoning-The ability to understand the key issues in decision-making or problem solving; to identify general principles that link related problems together; to evaluate the strength and weakness of evidence. The life skills in philosophy in 1004, the WHO has defined the term Life skills as 'the ability (capability) that can be imbibed and improved through practice, to translate the knowledge, attitude, and values to support adaptive and positive behaviour, to deal efficiently with the needs and challenges of everyday life'. For instance of a life skill include problem solving, critical thinking, communication skills, and decision-making, creative thinking, interpersonal relationship skills, self-awareness building skills, empathy and coping with stress skills. The benefits of life skills improve independence, confidence, and self-esteem, learning skills will further help state and leaders make the most out of life helping them to take appropriate action and increase government in their own lives?

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