A supranational approach for integrating civil liberties of non-nationals in sustainability goals

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Abstract: Emerging situations such as the recent health and economic crises is an opportunity to review sustainability planning. Approaching the post crisis period with postcolonial theory, this paper proposes a behavioral analysis for responding to crises with a focus on mental health and civil liberties. Hinchliffe (2021) provide the analogy of postcolonial theory for achieving health equity by comparing the colonies of biology and microbiology. Martínez-Falquina (2015) studies postcolonial contexts to trauma theory in an approach of understanding the substantiation of the challenges of the relationships of trauma to the post colony.

1. Introduction

The global creative space deployed in the emergency of the recent health and economic crisis has taken a toll on the arts. The global creative space in the rudimentary form of technology and social media networks also has the opportunity to one day serve as a prototype for the supranational citizen model. Today, the participation of these tools in the global democracy, once seen as the obvious next step, is obscured by the security, privacy, and ethical issues of recent years.

Social activism serves as representation in the global democracy as it exists today, although social activism may often lack legitimacy, individuality, or authority. A global democracy may enable a world view among regional conflicts that would reduce the motivation of the conflict in an ideal setting. The multilateral mediation of technology companies to deliver that ideal relies on their willingness to curb earning profits from conflicts. Crisis has served also as an opportunity for profit for the technology companies we offer as the venue of democracy.

The limitation of an international creative space to pursue supranational democracy is restricted by the commercial control of digital operations. The combination of the redlining of funding, the shielding of illicit investors and the gamification of personally identifiable data has led to a conglomerate of corporations which share strategies and information and capitalize off of the misfortunes of people that have been colonized by the health pandemic, economic crisis, and historic conditions plaguing large communities of people. However, if these early restrictions on technology are removed, the scientific knowledge of communication can support the global space for the international culture climate. Information technology enables divisive elements of society and potentially promotes abusive elements of the psychology of human kind. The experiment of information technology as a communication or collaboration tool has also marginalized segments of society.

Philosophy may provide lenses for which to build a theoretical framework for understanding the feasibility of behavioral analysis to improve the sustainability of post crises policies. Bowden (2015) explains Nietzsche's distinction between the actor and the deed. Kain (1996) describes the view of morality to Nietzsche as originating from who conducts the act and not the act itself. Groenewald and Buitendag (2005) describe the challenge of Nietzsche to theological theories.

Behavioral analysis may benefit research in understanding the phenomenon of design and ascetics of scientific innovation. Böhler (2017) presents from Nietzsche the belief science is a modern version of ascetic ideal. Bowden (2015) discusses intention of Hegel to include reflections of goals in life and the desire to define a medium for our goals. Behavioral analysis may also provide greater insight into language as a communication tool. Alparone and Rosa (2020) discuss the views of Heidegger and Lacan on language as more than a communication tool but as a structure of relationships in society.

2. Review

Behavioral analysis as an interdisciplinary study may integrate data science as a tool for facilitating the sharing of knowledge among disciplines. Meaza (2019) provides a design science study of the evaluation of a dashboard for integrating data science for interdisciplinary applications. A dashboard in support of behavioral analysis may also support health psychology and behavioral medicine. Li and Doyle (2013) present the need for open access publications in health psychology and behavioral medicine.

The emerging field of big data analytics has provided many technical advantages with the latest technologies (Wamba, Akter, Edwards, Chopin, & Gnanzou, 2015). The problem is that many organizations both large and small may have not been able to successful integrate these technologies into the current processes. This research, in the field of education administration technology, describes how big data analytics can provide the ability educational institutions to maximize from their large amounts of stored and incoming data. This research attempts at bridging the divide between technology and organizations by identifying some of the latest technologies and examining theories and frameworks for how organizations adopt new technology.

2.1. Supranational social activism

Cafaro (2017) acknowledges the challenges for replication the success of one international or regional organization to another in a different cultural climate. Cafaro (2017) also notes the economic and policy challenges of representative supranational democracy. Cafaro (2017) provides examples of how the roots of supranational democracy are fertilized within the limited realms of global creative spaces.

Cafaro (2017) constructs a supranational democracy with the elements of legitimacy, accountability, and inclusiveness. The supranational democracy theory may be a vehicle to providing collective and cohesive assurances for the global citizen. Cafaro (2017) implores a greater focus on the global issues that unite mankind and amend the shortcomings of the international organizations in knowledge, policies, institutions, and compliance. A supranational democratic model for international organizations may prove successful in aligning the reforms of monopolies to meet the needs of states and individuals.

The limitation of international organizations in addressing recent global crises presents opportunities to review their role in solving crisis situations. Cafaro (2017) discusses exogenous and endogenous contributions to views in supranational democracy. The exogenous contributions have been less challenging for international organizations in their ability to easily proclaim a common goal such as response to a natural disaster or military conflict. Endogenous debates may present struggles to the national characteristics of international organizations and are reinforced with social activism, petitions, and demonstrations (Cafaro, 2017). Cafaro (2017) provides the assurance that global democracy will not replace national democracy. An open mind to the ideal of global citizenship may enable the reality of a supranational international democratic organization.

The decline of democracy may also be due to a decline in human rights or a decline in the tolerance levels of the value of human rights. Democratic rights may still be perceived to be taken in a strong democracy. If internet access allowed for global citizenship may be shadowed by the fact that in many countries, internet access is governed and participation in the internet is often censored. Internet access is often modelled as a tool of oppression in dictatorship regimes. The social networks developed on the internet are often misconstrued by bots, false news, and commercialization. The participation of the internet in the global democracy, once seen as the obvious next step, is obscured by the security, privacy, and ethical issues of recent years.

2.2. Information colonialism hypothesis

A postcolonial information hypothesis may review alternative viewpoints than the postcolonial theory. Viruru (2005) combine Africa, Latin America, and

Asia as tricontinentalism in views on postcolonial theory. Viruru (2005) highlights the participation of postcolonial in an activist position towards social transformation in the recovery from colonization. Lobo (2020) reviews views and perspectives on decolonization and how they can address human rights, corruption, and inequalities.

The historical evaluations of postcolonial theory may guide the postcolonial information hypothesis (Gu, 2020). Gu (2020) suggests that evaluating the historical experiences and viewpoints of the colonizers and the colonized can guide an understanding of coloniality and an effort towards decoloniality. Rukundwa and Aarde (2007) describe postcolonial theory to engage psychology to responsibly challenge the consequences of exploitative colonialism and imperialism.

The postcolonial information hypothesis may explore the postcolonial challenges in the education system and the role of the commercialization of information (Viruru, 2005). Clarisse (2020) reviews the struggle of indigenous music in postcolonial music education systems. Philipps (2018) evaluates challenges in the perception of African children to debate the potential for a globally oriented view of children.

Emerging challenges in the applications of learning via information communications technology may complicate the postcolonial information hypothesis in education (Hussein, 2012). Hussein (2012) combines Freirian theory and postcolonial theory to review practices in information communication technology education systems. Viruru (2005) provides many examples of the commercialization of education in the privatization of educational systems, financial investments in educational institutions by corporations, increase in advertisements directed towards children, commercialization of school materials, and influence of corporations in educational curricula.

Nganga, Madrid Akpovo, and Kambutu (2020) promote the study and development of culturally inclusive theories, perspectives, and practices in childhood education programs. Raja and Mazumdar (2021) discusses challenges for education, employment, and social justice in postcolonial societies.

The postcolonial information hypothesis may present new identities and representation in comparison to postcolonial theory. Rasch (2015) characterize discourse in representation of colonial identities in the complexity of postcolonial theory. McCredden (2020) presents spiritual and ontological perspectives on postcolonial identities.

Kendall, Kendall, Germonprez, and Mathiassen (2020) create a metaphor of colonial behaviors by corporations in a study of corporate communal partnerships of open source software. Scott (2021) explores generational conflicts between acceptance and rejection of postcolonial ideals.

Emerging situations such as the recent health and economic crises may provide new lenses for which to perceive the postcolonial information hypothesis. Hinchliffe (2021) provide the analogy of postcolonial theory for achieving health equity by comparing the colonies of biology and microbiology. Martínez-Falquina (2015) studies postcolonial contexts to trauma theory in an approach of understanding the substantiation of the challenges of the relationships of trauma to the post colony. Kain (2020) explores postcolonial agendas in liberation theology, political stances, and cultural views. Conversi (2017) explain how cultural homogenization practices contribute globally to the reduction of state sovereignty and cultures.

Sustainability goals may require review of perpetual and exaggerated inequalities by exploitative labour practices (Hamann & Bertels, 2018). Hamann and Bertels (2018) analyze the contribution of employers in influencing the government and maintaining exploitative labour practices to create and perpetuate inequality. The perpetuation of inequalities spreads to the ecological environment (Conversi, 2017). Conversi (2017) describes how corporate interests deny climate change through manipulation of the media and censorship. Akinsulore and Akinsulore (2021) suggest public participation in environmental decision making to ensure the sustainability of mining sectors.

Political trends, both historical and contemporary, may provide insight to the development of a postcolonial hypothesis for understanding the theoretical framework of post crisis sustainability (Keethaponcalan, 2016). Keethaponcalan (2016) examines the emergence of nations not aligned to superpowers during the Cold War and their assistance to the independence of colonies. Juergensmeyer (2019) associates religion with the emerging nationalist movements that have developed recently in many countries. Spruk (2019) provide an empirical study of the development costs of the collapse of political institutions.

Behavioral science education may benefit from the integration of behavioral analysis as part of a data science curriculum. Pasternak (2014) suggests theoretical knowledge to improve the interdisciplinary curriculum of behavioral sciences. Hood, Jelbert, and Santos (2021) suggest psychoeducational courses across science disciplines to provide scalable intervention to address mental health issues.

Recent studies observe and evaluate mental health during the recent transition to technology based environments. Cha and Seo (2018) review the physical and psychological conditions associated with smartphone addiction. Natesh (2021) associates internet gaming addictions in children to gambling addictions. Natesh (2021) claims that excess internet gaming may result in functional damage psychological distress. Stueck (2021) observe characteristics affecting biological and psychological health during the pandemic. Kopilaš et al. (2021) conducted case control and correlational studies of behavioral patterns during the pandemic.

Psychological interventions may provide resources for improving the physical and mental health of employees (McParland, Andrews, Kidd, Williams, & Flowers, 2021; Ochnik, 2020). McParland et al. (2021) provide a scoping review of psychological interventions for workplace employees with chronic pain. Ochnik (2020) explores the relationship among engagement, entrepreneurial motivation, and volunteering at the workplace. Perera, Wickramarachchi, Samanmalie, and Hettiarachchi

(2021) study the psychological burden of healthcare professionals during the pandemic. Gunther, Sanches, Smits, and Krishnadath (2017) apply the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale to study the prevalence of psychological distress among ethnic groups in urban and rural areas.

Behavioral analysis may support therapies such as cognitive behavioral therapy. Chen, Fearey, and Smith (2017) evaluate self-regulation in psychotherapy as part of cognitive behavioral therapy. Further research may lead to opportunities for behavioral analysis as a diagnosis tool. Kuo, Zhang, Rissman, and Chiu (2014) evaluate working memory tasks which may be beneficial in patients with prefrontal inefficiencies or cognitive deficits.

3. Methodology

A behavioral analysis dashboard, a proposed monitoring tool for crises, integrates quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research fits often into the post-positivism world view of research. The other world views of research include social constructivism, advocacy, and pragmatism (Creswell, 2014). Quantitative research tests theories and relationships among variables (Justus, 2016). Quantitative research may provide insight in how to understand the phenomena of events during the crises. How these tools can be leveraged by governments and organizations are areas that can be addressed in studies, interviews, and by observations. Some of the tools that can assist management of organizations include technology infrastructures, operating systems designed to run large scale applications, database management systems capable of storing large amounts of information, and computer systems that can process large queries and run a wide variety of analytical and data visualization software applications.

The characteristics of qualitative research include intercommunication between the researchers and the participants (Justus, 2016). This research attempts to identify themes among information technology professionals in the field of educational software administration. This research will collect and analyze data and develop and modify theories

as simultaneous processes, a characteristic of qualitative research (Justus, 2016). This research plans to discover, explore, identify, and describe certain hypotheses and theories on sustainability for post crisis policies.

Creswell (2014) includes certain characteristics of a qualitative research study to include research in the natural setting, the researcher is the main instrument for data collection, researchers collect data from a variety of sources, and researchers strive to gather meaning from an emergent theory. Some of the sources of data collection for further research may include observations such as field notes, unstructured, and semi-structured interviews, written documents, and audio or visual media. Creswell (2014) describes six steps for data analysis in quantitative research (1) Prepare the data for analysis, (2) Examine the data, (3) Code data, (4) Describe the data, (5) Represent the data visually, and (6) Interpret the data and present findings.

Creswell (2014) describes different techniques for validating data which include triangulation data from various sources, checking components for accuracy, describe the data with detail, clarify any bias, spend prolonged time in the field, and conduct peer reviews or third part reviews of the analysis. Creswell (2014) provides some observations about qualitative research based on various research that include qualitative research happens in a natural setting, theory or hypothesis is not established before the research, the research is narrative and focused on the participants perceptions, This research will also examine the influence that big data technologies has on educational technology administration.

The strengths of qualitative research include the depth of understanding and the flexibility (Justus, 2016). The weaknesses of qualitative research include it is subjective and suggestive but not definitive. Qualitative research is also limited in its generalizability. Creswell (2014) outlines many ways that qualitative research can be aligned with quantitative research for mixed methods research.

Models and simulations may provide a good opportunity for combining quantitate and qualitative

research methods. Experimental research can provide insight into the proficiency of certain technologies and can also be implemented in evaluation and comparison studies. These tools can also provide assistance in evaluating data collected in research. The data collected in research can arrive from a variety of different formats such as web based or mail questionnaires, surveys, interviews, and other formats (Abok, 2016).

A big data dashboard may provide resources to support governments in understanding the dynamics among diaspora populations (Meaza, 2019). Meaza (2019) provides strategies for developing dashboards to facilitate municipal activities of diaspora populations. Analysis of communication media may also support an analytics dashboard to understand behaviors during the crisis. Data visualization models have advantages in that they often allow data to tell a story and create more of an impact on visual learners. Two and three dimensional models can also provide a visual representation of time series analysis or longitudinal studies. Tretter and Diefenbach (2021) study channels of communication media in conflict resolution.

4. Findings and Discussion

A common theme in a review of the feasibility of developing a behavioural dashboard for evaluating sustainability goals is a relationship in the philosophies of the strategies implemented to respond to the crises. A monopoly is an economic term that describes the control of a business on its competition. Freud describes the ego as a psychological entity that represents a formation in the mind in relationship to our inner self. In political science, a colony represents a government subject to another government.

In the history of American business the form and approach to monopolies crosses the spectrum. The dangers of monopolies to a capitalist commercial system include damage to consumers and other businesses. The motivation for a colonizing government is to form colonies in the past has been related to resources, labour, or manufactured goods. Monopolies have often formed around innovation; the innovation of railroads, rubber tires, donoughts,

and drive-in theaters are examples of innovation that led to legal monopolies.

Vaknin (2020) classifies narcissists and psychopaths to dissociate memories through a fictitious construct. Vaknin (2020) offers an explanation of the narcissist to have become a victimizer due to events from childhood that paralysed the ability of the ego. Mohammadpour-Yazdi and Jandl (2019) explores an ego for a group of people or nation through a shared system of idealized ideas. When a region fights for independence from a government, the parent government may be considered a colonizer. Struggles for independence in regions continue around the world. Ribeiro and Bussotti (2014) align collective anxiety around the independence movement on the continent to a climate for social and political instability in Africa.

The monopoly forms through control of resources. Capital can start a monopoly if it controls another resource. Trademarks and patents can enable a monopoly if courts consistently veer towards the success of monopolies. Lobbying influences regulators and courts on laws and policies regulating monopolies. The victimizing egotist can harm and may not self-restrict that ability (Vaknin, 2020). The id is a Freud's representation of primal passions. Self-regulation of a monopoly may prove similar to self-regulation of the id.

In the area of psychoanalysis, research continues in Freud's mode of cognition. However, further research may be required to comprehend the role of psychoanalysis in behaviours around information technology. Studies in neurobiology, computational biology, and neurology, may benefit from a social-psychological analysis of post-crisis behaviour. Carhart-Harris and Friston (2010) explore Freud's modes of cognition in neurobiology. Giordano (2020) applies Freud's modes of cognition to a literary analysis of female characters in two novels. Boag (2014) suggests personality structures are constructed from multiple instinctual drives and multiple egos.

Wiesner (2014) explains Freud's id to operate on a primordial pleasure principle geared to remove tension. Wiesner (2014) describes Freud's superego as the realm of moral judgements. James (2016) compares the views of Sigmund Freud, and his contemporary Carl Jung, on the psychoanalysis of dreams. Freud's ego of the thinking active self in the collective systemic ambiguity of the Cartesian ego may void Jung's individualism during a crisis. Watson (2014) reviews the concept of self and subject in philosophical history and Freud's modes of cognition. Further research may intrigue collective behaviour through fictitious constructs during a crisis (Vaknin, 2020).

5. Conclusion

The United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by world leaders in 2015. Emerging research evaluates possible integrations and improvements for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Dybdahl and Lien (2017) describes the requirement of mental health as an integral part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Dybdahl and Lien (2017) explains the need from both economic and human rights perspectives for mental health to be integrated into the Sustainable Development Goals. Jha, Kickbusch, Taylor, and Abbasi (2016) propose focusing on global health policies for Sustainable Development Goals related to health.

The past decade saw the rise of large monopolies that appear beyond reform. The operation of monopolies on a global scale makes it difficult to apply a cohesive policy towards their operation. Instead, individual nations and regional organizations attempt to confront the international corporations singularly, unable to share the rewards of minor victories. Reforms for monopolies require individuals and nations to pursue a supranational democratic approach in order to develop policies for protection against their dangers.

Global heath and rights for laborers and non-nationals are themes for improving the Sustainable Development Goals. Teh et al. (2019) explain sustainability challenges and social injustices in the seafood industry for workers. Brolan et al. (2017) identified means for integrating protecting the health of non-nationals and internally displaced persons. Flores and Samuel (2019) recommend accountability, legislation, transparency, and alliances to support community participation in the

achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Randers et al. (2019) provide a quantitative analysis comparing the current socio-economic and environmental Sustainable Development Goals. Di Marco et al. (2020) suggest integrating the risk of infectious disease in the economic assessment and development planning for the Sustainable Development Goals.

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