Sense perception is certainly a sensible way in which we relate to the world, but thought tends to occur unconsciously. While some thinkers argue for the certainty of some mental states, others think that these mental states cannot provide sure foundations for certain interpretations of mental states which belong to other individuals. Consequently, it has been argued that due to the nature of the problem of consciousness, results obtained from empirical tests tend to lack the capacity to provide intrinsic road maps for future studies and understanding of consciousness. While adopting the traditional reconstructive methods of critical analysis in philosophy, the study analysed various attempts made towards developing test measures and theories aimed at providing operational definitions and a direction towards the understanding of the study of consciousness. Most tests and theories studied were identified as capable of providing ample evidence for the proof of consciousness in certain living and non-living organisms. Some flaws in these tests however, made laudable efforts in the study of consciousness amount to near nothing, thereby condemning thinkers to endless debates. The study recommends that thinkers of the 21st century resolve to adopting synthetic and pluralistic approaches in the formulation of theories as the road to future progress in the study of consciousness (Ref: Wogu, Ikedinachi Ayodele Power; Agoha, Benedict Emerenwa; Sholarin, Muyiwa Adeniyi; Oyeyemi, Adekunle; Evbuoma, Kikelomo Idowu. The Conscious Being & the Problem of Consciousness: Implications for Theory and Practice for 21st Century Researchers. Discovery Science, 2015, 11(23), 1-7, (Image: http://www.viralnovelty.net/).
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