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Fading Mayan Identity

Assyrian Cultural Influence

Highlights

Impact of Flood & Siltation

Residency of Bogor-Indonesia

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 15 ISSUE 1 VERSION 1.0

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Absentee of Rajbangsi Entrepreneurship in the Tea Plantation Industry: A Case Study of the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Districts in Colonial Period

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Abstract- The Rajbangsi's constituted the most predominant section of the local Hindu population in the Northern districts of colonial Bengal. A large section of them possessed a substantial amount of land commonly known as Jotedars, Zamindars. Unfortunately, a very small section belonged to this landlord class showed much interest in the field of tea plantation industry in spite of having land on a large degree. Interesting to say, other Indians had to set up a large number of tea estates on the land owned by the Rajbangsi landlord once. Instead of assuming initiative in this economic field the Rajbangsi jotedars and other affluent personalities of the same community remained aloof them from the tea plantation industry. This factor actually drew me to make a study in this field of the economic history of colonial Bengal.

Keywords: rajbangsi, entrepreneurship, tea plantation industry, jotedar, terai – dooars.

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I. Introduction

The Rajbangsi's constituted the most predominant section of the local Hindu population in the Northern districts of colonial Bengal. Numerically they were the third largest Hindu caste in Bengal. Whatever might have been their actual origin, there is no dispute about the fact that the Rajbangsis were the early settlers in North Bengal. They were a socially homogenous community, in the sense that there was no sub – caste among them [1]. Economically agriculture was their basic occupation and their representation in other professions was not very significant. A large section of them possessed a substantial amount of land commonly known as Jotedars, Zamindars [2]. However, a distinct change took place in the economy of Northern Bengal with the migration of upper caste gentry into the traditional Rajbangsi areas. With the passage of time these migrated people became the land lord of this area. This example might also be coined regarding the Bengali Hindu and Muslim entrepreneurs adverted here from various part of undivided Bengal [3]. They had to set up a large number of tea estates on the land owned by the Rajbangsi Jotedars once. Instead of assuming initiative in this economic field the Rajbangsi jotedars and other affluent personalities of the same community remained aloof them from the tea plantation industry [4]. So many factors were responsible for it. The reason behind this lack of any entrepreneur in the Rajbangsi society, who could have led to some positive changes in the economic structure of their society or in the society at large, is to be investigated in this essay of its utmost capacity.

In regard to the history of the entrepreneurship in the tea plantation industry in both Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling district the European tea planters came first. They were the pioneer in this economic venture indeed. The Indian also did not set them aside from this scenario. Among the Indians in regard to the tea plantation industry in both Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling district the Bengalis came from various parts of undivided Bengal ranked first [5]. The total number of Indian public limited companies having registered offices in the Jalpaiguri District was 89 [6]. According to Prof. Binoy Sarkar,-"moneys are flying in Jalpaiguri, if you can catch it." He further commented that "the most prosperous town of the Bengalis, across the whole of Bengal, outside Calcutta is none other than Jalpaiguri. The Court Bar Library did not consist of the minute details of the legal sphere; rather it consisted of discussion and debate on share market" [7]. So this statement undoubtedly elevated in front of us about the sound economic base of Jalpaiguri town which came into force with the entrepreneurial activity of the Bengali tea planters. Astonishingly we find the absentee of Rajbangsi entrepreneurship on a major scale in this field who are historically 'the son of the soil'. References should be made to some Rajbanshi jotedars such as Raikot family of the Jalpaiguri town and Bhojnarain Singha of the Terai region. Late Prasanna Deb Raikot promoted the following companies and proprietary estates assiduously on his Zamindari lands like Baikunthapur Tea Co. Ltd. (1916) with Bhandarpur and Shikarpur Tea Estates (1917) and Karala Valley Tea Co. Ltd. (1919) [8]. Bhojnarain Singha allowed late Biraj Kumar Banarjee of Jalpaiguri to set up the Bhojnarain Tea Estate on his Zamindari land [9]. However, such examples

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are very meagre. Perhaps being traditional they were in general conservative and were not inclined to venture much beyond their known periphery. Secondly, due to the avaibility of land, the condition of poor Rajbangsi peasants was comparatively better than that of their counter parts in other areas in Northern part of North Bengal. It is true that the Rajbangsi Jotedar's and the populist personalities belonged to the same community had surplus money earned in heterogeneous way either from cultivation, business transactions or from money lending professions. But very little of the surplus appropriated through extraction of produce rent – cum – trade – cum – usury was used for cultivation 10. Nor was their savings were coined for the growth and development of the tea industry of this region.

Naturally question should be raised that where these surplus money were used and of course in what way instead of building entrepreneurship in the tea plantation industry? As we know that most of the Rajbangsi Jotedars maintained an extravagant style in their daily way of life. Their standard of living was very high. Some of them used to keep elephants, horses and even five or six house wife's as a sign of luxury life style. In the occasion of various festivals like *Durga Puja, Manasha Puja* they used to arrange fairs and other compatible items for providing amusements to the endemic rural people. All the expenditures were met from his own repository funds [11]. Baring this they also invested the surplus money to purchase jotes from others. But they were never seen to invest the surplus money in tea industry. Perhaps they were not interested to go ahead from their own periphery. In this context the observation analysed in Jalpaiguri District Gazetteer is worthy to be mentioned. It has written that "the local population of Rajbansis, Mahamadans can make a living too easily by cultivation to have any incentive to learn a trade" [12]. Most importantly when the tea gardens came into existence, the population of the Duars region were very scanty. The local people had plenty of land and were engaged in food cultivation. They loved easy life. So, local people were not available for the arduous job of tea plantation[13].

So what emerges from the foregoing discussion is that owing to have copious cultivable land no initiatives had been taken from this community in tea industry at all. The Rajbangsis were always prone to stativity. As all primitive communities, they were tied to family profession and were normally disinclined to change professions. This situation remains continued for a long time. Total abstention from the non – family professions was the basic norm of the Rajbangsi milieu until the external caused some important change to be introduced in their attitude towards new professions [14]. This attitude of the Rajbangsi community can also be further explained by uttering two local proverbs such as-

"Uttam krishi Madhyam Ban
Dhik Chakri Vekkha Nidan"

(It meant that agriculture is their main profession. Trade and commerce belonged to the second category of their occupational status. They staunchly disdained Government service as a mode of occupation and beggary is the last option for living.)

"Dhane Dhan Aar Odhyek Gai
Jat Kinchit Sona Rupa Aar Sokole Chai"

(It meant that rice is the foremost paramount property to them. Cows belong to the second strata as a medium of property. Next come Gold – Silver and all the rests are like ashes to them.) [15]

It is true that with the settlement of upper caste Hindus a tendency developed among the better off section of this community to emulate the culture and social values of the upper caste Hindus. Those among the Rajbansis who were jotedars or rich farmers, came under the cultural influence of the upper caste landlords or other Jotedars of the area, as they were closer to this group in terms of secular status. The well - off Rajbansis thus began to migrate to towns, send their children for higher education, and take up subsidiary occupations like Government jobs, besides the family occupation of cultivation. It was this section of Rajbansis who felt the urge to change their existing cultural practices and lifestyle 16. This situation literally to say had to retreat the whole community to become an entrepreneur not even in tea industry but in other industrial fields also. The British Colonialists were also highly responsible for the backwardness of the Rajbansis. The upper caste Hindu gentry nurtured antagonistic attitude towards them. In fact the protagonists of the Bengal Renaissance could not go out of their social orbit to regenerate those [17]. Moreover, in the beginning of the twentieth century we could not find the emergence of any educated gentry class among the Rajbangsis especially in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district. What changes had been done pertaining to their social and economic status took place only in Rangpur [18]. Hence we may say with confidence that lack of proper knowledge, proclivity to family occupation and of course inability to cope with modernisation drift less the whole community from the industrial field. This grotesque mentality, innocuously to say, made them unable to become an entrepreneur even in the tea plantation industry as well.

W.W. Hunter opined that the wet climate of North Bengal has compelled the local Rajbangsi populace to pour into a sedentary lifestyle. In this context the old proverb prevailed in the society is deserved to mention here –

Saner (Srabaner) Baro
Bhadorer Tero
Er Majhe Je Joto Paro

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(You can toil only from the twelfth day in the month of Srabon to the thirteenth day in the month of Bhadro. Because Srabon and Bhadro being the main rainy weather. After this month's there is only the period of absolutely rest.)[19]

So form this aforesaid interpretation we can say with confidence that the wet and temperate climate of this part of North Bengal have turned the Rajbangsi people to become inactive and unconcern as well. Prof. Amlan Dutta, a doyen in the economic history of Bengal gave his narration in this way. He argued that the scarcity of natural resources cannot be held responsible for the absentee of Rajbangsi entrepreneurship. Rather, as he puts it, failure in one area of life brings in failures in other areas just in the way the saying "nothing succeeds like success" goes. So it might be presumed that the successors of the former Kingdoms in North Bengal were not indeed ready to compete with the changing scenario in the post – independence period.

"Chayay Chayay Hat Jao
Gotay Gotay Mach Khao
Bhojaner Agat Maierr Pachat
Meen Gorur Bhin Bathan Haiyai Thak" [20]

Moreover, it also appears that most of the Rajbangsi Jotedars and local Muslim peasants of the permanently settled parts of the Dooars region was said to have organised protest movement against the transformation of jote lands into tea plantation. Most of the jotedars who took the initiative in this field were either Rajbangsis or local Muslims such as Gayanath, Narahari Barman, Tariq Muhammad and so on. However, the participation of the Rajbangsis and local Muslims were very limited in the Terai region of the Darjeeling district whereas it reached its apex in various parts of the Jalpaiguri Dooars. In the Terai region, the participants were composed of only a few Nepalis and Rajbangsis [21].

As we know the people migrated in this part of North Bengal from Gujrat and Rajasthan penniless but with the passage of time they turned them as a big industrialist in this field. So can we presume the presence of a certain racial inertia to play the most crucial role in this situation for the Rajbangsi people? Just as geographical features of a place can positively influence a particular aspect of life or society in there; ca a wet, humid climate render the inhabitants of a particular place sedentary? Could these be considered as the primary reasons that we are still waiting for a success entrepreneur to emerge among the local Rajbangsi populace? It is very unfortunate to say that the wave of globalization has hit not only the tea plantation industry but also the all flakes of our country after 1991 and the whole country seems to be eager to exploit this unforeseen chance to start or expand their business or industrial ventures, whereas this rapidly prospering field of trade and commerce is not represented by even a single Rajbangsi entrepreneur.

Another reason highly responsible for the absentee of Rajbansi entrepreneurship in tea industry was the migration of large number of outsiders to different districts of North Bengal. The attractions of this regions were the abundance of land, possibility of good business, job opportunities in Government offices as the local people were not in a position to compete and the lure of tea gardens which provided job facilities for the 'Babus' as well as the labourers [22]. The Census figures between 1891 and 1921 in Jalpaiguri district showed us that the large influx of people led to a growing demand for land and a rise in land prices. The local people being tempted and lured by the spiralling prices began to sell their land and in course of time became subservient to a new class of immigrant landed gentry consisted of educated upper caste Bengali middle class people and Marwari [23]. This reason, according to the survey carried out by me, definitely wiped out all the possibilities in the creation of the Rajbangsi entrepreneurship in the tea industry in colonial period. However, this change in the ethnic composition of the land holding class in village economy began the commercialisation of agriculture, particularly in tea plantation and the introduction of railways in the northern part of North Bengal.

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Fading Mayan Identity in Belize

By Anna Katherine Dvorak
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Abstract- The country of Belize is increasingly becoming more globalized and dependent on tourism for the economic development of the country. Belize has a fairly large population of indigenous people some of which have been forcefully relocated from other countries in Latin America. I examine shifts in Mayan identity as an indigenous people and at what expense tourism contributes to the indigenous communities' economic development.

I include trip interviews with Mayan individuals and families involved in the tourism industry in Belize that discuss how the Maya have commodified their culture. I also address the question of whether the rate of economic development is worth the loss of their unique culture. By analyzing the cultural trends and patterns the Maya are experiencing, we gather insight into how interacting and becoming a part of the outside world is resulting in the potential loss of Mayan identity.

Keywords: tourism, maya, belize, identity, culture.

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I. Belize

a) Background

A former British colony known as British Honduras, Belize received its independence in 1981 (Sutherland 1998), and is now a significant tourist destination despite its relatively new autonomy and small size. El Salvador, which is a Central American country comparable to Belize in size, only had about two hundred thousand tourists in 2004 where as Belize had two hundred fifty thousand tourists (www.unwto.org). According to the Belize Tourism Board (October, 2008), 184, 132 total overnight tourists visited Belize from January to August, 2008.

b) Geography

A small, flat niche in Central America, Belize borders Mexico and Guatemala and consists of swampy coastal plains and dense forests encompassing a diverse flora.

Geologically, its limestone shelf consisting of porous caves has prevented Belize from becoming submerged in water. As is, Belize is covered with underground streams, juts into the ocean, and is coated with a low layer of soil (Fig. 1). Researchers are finding mangrove swamps, which are usually located in water near the coast, as close as 30 miles inland, a strong indication that Belize is hardly above water (Sutherland 1998).

c) Demographics

Belize is the most sparsely populated nation in Central America with about half of the population living in rural areas and about one fourth of the population living in Belize City (www.governmentofbelize.gov).

According to the Belize 2000 Housing and Population Census, about 34% of the population is of mixed Mayan and European descent (Mestizo), 25% are Kriols, 15% Spanish, and about 10.6% are Mayan. Contrary to the popular belief that a large portion of Belize's population is Garifuna (personal nterview with Irma Ramos, resident of La Democracia and certified tour guide in Belize and Bacas, La Democracia resident) only about 6.1% are Afro-Amerindian (i.e. Garifuna). The remaining population of Belize consists of European, East Indian, Chinese, Middle Eastern, and North American groups (Belize Central Statistical Office, 2005).

d) Culture

Although Belize was a British colony from 1862 until 1981, the first encounter the Maya had with European settlers was during the Late Classic (around A.D. 900) Period of their civilization (Sutherland 1998). Trade routes were developed by the colonizers through the Belizean cayes into the interior. Starting in the beginning of the seventeenth century, British colonizers began to exploit the Maya to develop their economy, which was primarily based on trade (Wilk and Chapin, 1990). Not only did they use the local Maya, but the colonizers also began to import African slaves into the country. As a result, African slaves began intermarrying with many other African ethnic groups living there. This mixture created the Belizean Kriol people (Wilk and Chapin, 1990). The Garifuna, a mix of African, Arawak, and Carib ancestry, all settled in the south by way of Honduras not long after the arrival of African slaves into the country (Sutherland, 1998). In addition, after 1800 Mestizo settlers from Mexico and Guatemala began to settle in the North (Sutherland 1998). The three Mayan groups that now inhabit the country are the Mopans, the Yucatecs, and the Kekchi (Stone 1994).

e) Capitalism, Colonialism, Tourism, and Indigenous People

Some theories suggest that the nature of capitalism makes it more difficult for Mayan people to gain rights to their own land and creation of own landscapes, such as the *milpa* agricultural landscape practiced by the Maya on a local scale. "Capitalism-with which the very idea and practice of landscape is so inextricably bound-has really never been localist, and so capitalist landscapes have never really been incorporated locally" (Atkinson, 2005, 53). This dates back to the political economy of the Spanish empires'

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demand for labor and goods savagely brought violent changes to the indigenous people in the New World.

Eric Wolf (as cited in Asad) believes that "Capitalist accumulation thus continues to engender new working classes in widely dispersed areas of the world. It recruits these working classes in wide variety of social and cultural backgrounds, and insets them into variable political and economic hierarchies." (Asad 1987, 295).Therefore, the capitalist mode of production creates a brutal class system in the new world in which indigenous people are at the bottom and who once were colonizers at the top of the class hierarchy, are now the tourism industry and foreigners. This class creation is the outcome of primitive accumulation. This specifically dates back to the Spanish presence in South/Central America, which was driven by the search for valuable commodities such as silver. He traces the mode of production of capitalism to the dispossession of indigenous people. Wolf (1982, 157) explains that "[t]o control the Native American population, the [Castilian Crown] fashioned their communities into institutions of indirect rule, their autonomy always determined by the workings of the Spanish sector. To that sector the Indians supplied cheap labor and commodities, and from it they purchased, often under duress." The indirect rule is shaped by the mode of production. Therefore, the histories of the natives are shaped by the political economy at the macro level.

Tallal Asad (1987) challenges Wolf's work because a capitalist analysis of history denies pre-contact societies. What happened in the past 500 years prior to contact? "The concept of mode of production articulates an integrated totality containing economic, political, and ideological instances in which the economic is always determinant but not always dominant (as it is in capitalism)" (597). Asad argues that other modes of power besides capitalism must be taken into account. Asad specifically discusses the role of the state, explaining that "the state and other forms of coercive power have been fundamental at various points in the operation of profit-making capitalist enterprises, that the historical development of capitalism is inseparable from political and legal preconditions" (598). Asad, therefore, challenges primitive accumulation as the original sin. The inequalities between the weak and strong may be constructed not only between class lines but racial and ethnic lines. This racialized inequality tells a different story of colonialism such that hegemony and power are carried forward by constructions of race and ethnicities. Also the traditions and histories of people cannot be reduced to a commodification of labor or commodification of culture in the case of tourism, both of which are modes of productions. Urry (2002) also discusses the commodification of culture and how the tourism industry systematizes to perpetuate the "tourist gaze." As a result, capitalism systematizes and controls tourists to the extent of the "tourist gaze" described by Urry (2002, 1). I will discuss how this "tourist gaze" is systematized and socially constructed and consequently, the impacts it has on the Maya.

f) Exploitation

Ramos (1998) explains how development engages with indigenous knowledge at the grassroots level. Indigenous identity as a commodity then becomes a subset in the capitalist mode of production. Ramos (1998, 218) states that "the supposed respect for indigenous wisdom in handling unruly ecosystems such as Amazonia's is in fact good old economic exploitation in humanist disguise." Despite the contradictions that perpetuates in this mode of production, "Indians and other 'forest people' must develop some sort of economically feasible production in order to justify occupation of their lands. The argument is that market forces will sooner or later evict the inhabitants of territories that are deemed "exploitative" (219).

Wearing (2001, 15) also discusses the exploitation process in the context of a lack of conservation efforts stating that "Neglect of conservation and quality of life issues threatens the very basis of local populations and a viable and sustainable tourism industry."

II. Mayan History, Lifestyle, and Economy

All Mayan tribes in Belize experience a shared history of exploitation. Even the Mopans, who are indigenous to Belize, were forced out by the British after serving as slaves, and later returned from Guatemala in 1886 to evade slavery there (Cho 2007). The Yucatecs, who came from the Yucatán peninsula in Mexico, came to Belize to escape the Caste War. The Ketchi also fled from slavery in Guatemala. The formation of a national culture and emphasis on national awareness in the 1950s corresponded to the growth of the nationalist movement which sought to eradicate Mayan culture and move towards independence and the formation of a national identity. The Maya continue to have the highest levels of poverty in a country where 33.5% of the population was below the poverty line in 2002 (www.cia.gov). The Maya are also the least active group in the political and socioeconomic arenas (www.cia.gov).

The Maya have used a highly advanced agricultural technique in which they use raised fields, the greatly effective *milpa* shifting-cultivation system that was sufficient to support a dense population consisting of three to five million people by the Classic Period, A.D. 300-900 (Sutherland 1998). Another significant aspect of Mayan economy is their position as accomplished traders, developing great trade routes throughout the Yucatan, Belize, and Guatemala (Dobson 1973). Their celestial knowledge of astronomy, specifically their use

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of the sun, moon, and stars, contributed to the Mayan development of a highly accurate calendar which also played a role in their *milpa* shifting-cultivation agricultural system.

The Maya practiced a city-state form of government with regional centers that cooperated with one another. The period in which Mayan civilization reached its peak, politically, socially, and commercially was during the Early Classic Period, A.D. 300 to 600 (Sutherland, 1998). Cities such as Altun Ha, Carcol, Lamanai, La Milpa, Xunantunich, and Lubaantun, had an estimated 30,000 Maya living on the cayes (Guderjan 1993, 2).

Today, the Maya have come to utilize tourism to their own economic benefits.

a) Mayan Tourism

La Ruta Maya, the ancient Mayan Route passing through the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras is located in a tropical jungle region and consists of archeological sites and ancient Mayan ruins, becoming one of the most popular tourist destinations (Anderson et al. 2006, 77). In fact, "La Ruta Maya include[s] more cities than ancient Egypt, traditions, and crafts that have survived millennia, endangered plants and animals living in the wild, the longest barrier reef in the Americas, and underscores the economic and population pressures poised to threaten all of these treasures" (Anderson et al. 2006, 77). There are several tourist guide books and Internet sites about La Ruta Maya.

The Mundo Maya Organization (MMO) developed the Mundo Maya program which "is a historical collaboration of five countries (Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, and Mexico) that aims to standardize and distribute information on the Maya World" (Fig. 2) (http://www.belizetourism.org/belize-tourism/mundo-maya-organization.html). The main objective of the Mundo Maya Organization is "to promote the sustainable development of the Mayan zones in the respective countries through tourism. This implies understanding the promotion of sustainable tourism as a form of development that allows the appropriate use of the natural and cultural resources, the participation and the improvement of the quality of life of the local communities, the economic contribution to other programs of national and regional development, and the optimal satisfaction of tourists" (http://www.belizetourism.org/belize-tourism/mundo-maya-organization.html).

One smaller scale example of Mayan tourism is The Maya Village Indigenous Experience tourism program created by Yvonne and Alfredo Villoria. This program takes place throughout Southern Belize "to enable the native people to participate in the tourism industry without undermining their identity, dignity or economic security" (Steinberg 1, 1994).

This organization also collaborates with UNESCO's World Heritage Center as an advisory and advocacy establishment that assists in project design, planning, and implementation at Mesoamerican World Heritage sites.

Zurick (1995) discusses how the needs of tourism often conflict with the needs of local people, leading to detrimental impacts on local society, especially culturally. The increasing monetization of the Belize economy as a result of tourism development has caused a threat to some cultural components such as religion. Zurick points out that even though tourism may help to safeguard certain cultural artifacts or contribute financially through the reconstruction of cultural buildings, for example, it may destroy the spirit that initially created them. However, a limit to what a culture can 'absorb' is difficult to measure because it depends on the resilience of the culture among many other factors. Zurick further believes that the result of exceeding that limit include increases in social inequity, changes in values, customs, lifestyle, and increased frustration, confusion, and antagonism.

Some of the environmental degradations which are affecting Mayan communities are prevalent near the Western Border, along the Cayo/Orange Walk and the Toledo Borders section where tourism has been particularly high. The Maya in the Toledo District were in fact forced to live in reserves that were put aside for them to practice the *milpa*, a community system of agriculture. However, high rates of tourism and pollution have affected the Mayan water supply source in this area.

III. How Tourism is Justified as a Threat to Mayan Culture

Hobsbawm (1983) discusses the notion of invented tradition, which could be applied to the tourism industry's recreation of Mayan history. Hobsbawm states that "a set of practices ... of a ritual or symbolic nature, which seek to inculcate certain values and norms of behaviour by repetition, which automatically implies continuity with the past" (1983, 1). He explains that traditions are invented by applying fictitious continuity that is correlated to inaccurate historic customs. Hobsbawn argues that some of the most erroneous traditions are those based upon a largely fictitious history. Urry (2002) further explores this concept, developing the theory that such fictitious histories lead to the development of a "tourist gaze." He illustrates how the gaze is constructed, reinforced, and most importantly, who authorizes it. In order to understand this concept, it is crucial to understand "what the consequences are for the places which are its object and how it interrelates with a variety of other social practices" (Urry 2002, 1).

Douglas G. Pearce (2001) relates this concept to how tourism in Belize is legitimated in the context of destroying a culture. For example, Belizean architects emphasize the creativity of the Maya to attract more tourists. Generally however, architects, archaeologists and other Belizeans position the Maya in a malicious light, giving the impression that they were/are dangerous, violent, sadistic people. This contributes to the legitimization of Mayan eradication. Architects portray them as primitive and warlike people by placing emphasis on their primitive lifestyle and wild habitat in the open jungle.

To refute this common image, Indigenous Rights Activist Rigoberta Menchu stated "We are not myths of the past, ruins in the jungle or zoos. We are people and we want to be respected, not to be victims of intolerance and racism" (Farah 1992, 1). Urry explains the psychology behind this, explaining "assumption[s] [of] investigating deviance can reveal interesting and significant aspects of normal societies" (2002, 2). This is why various tourist activities portray violence and are "treated as deviant [which] can illuminate how different societies operate much more generally" (Urry 2002, 2).

Along with the general public, architects from the Architecture and Project Management partnership program led by Alex and Sylvia Laasner in 2004, tend to disagree about the misrepresentation of Mayan culture. Pearce (2001) shows how the general public believes that top architects (i.e. the Lassners), leaders, and guides in Belize give the most accurate information and portray the Maya in the most historically precise way as possible.

a) Reshaping Mayan History

"Essential to this [reshaping Mayan history] is a two way interactive process between host and guest, and therefore the culture of the host society is as much at risk from various forms of tourism as physical environments" (Sofield 1991, 56).

Irving Goffman (1959, 31) discusses how "dramatization of one's work does constitute a problem." The motives behind the tourism industry in Belize could be applied to how "the individual's activity is to become significant to others" by "mobiliz[ing] his activity so that it will express during the interaction what he wishes to convey" (Goffman 1959, 30). The "problem" of dramatization by the tourism industry in Belize is expressed by Pearce, who also describes the effects this has on the threat to Mayan identity. These include impact on population structure (size of population, modification of family size, and rural-urban transformation of population), transformation of types of occupation, transformation of values (political, social, religious, moral), influence on traditional ways of life (art, music, and folklore, habits, and daily living), and modification of consumption patterns (qualitative alterations, and quantitative alterations).

Through certain strategies, pivotal figures that have come to shape some of Mayan history, have not only been able to make archeological sites compelling to the general population of tourists, but they have also been able to appeal to certain target tourist audiences, a problem that has caused other countries' tourism industry such as Uganda to result in complete failure (Victurine, 2000).

IV. How the Maya are Portrayed and the Potential Loss of Mayan Cultural Identity

"If we just think about this [tourism] we can see that categories need to acknowledge, at least, how those who are tourists one day are the toured the next or how 'locals' often use global connections themselves" (Atkinson et al, 2005, 39). Because the Maya are 'making global connections themselves' and are involved in the processes of globalized tourism and globalization in general, it is important to consider not only how other people are portraying the Maya, but how the Maya, themselves, are contributing to the shift in their own identity. Although many times the Maya are not involved in their own misrepresentations, in many cases, they are involved in a mutual exchange of cultural and lifestyle choices, including the use of advanced technology.

a) Archeologists

After a Mayan named Francisco Cruz Reyes discovered bones wrapped around an unbroken painted vessel while digging a well to water his cancuco, a *milpa* on "a patch of fertile soil, left by Maya settlements" (Sutherland 1998, 13), a group of archaeologists from Texas came to explore the site. They located other sites near the area and despite the presence of Mayan communities like Chac Balaam, at the Bacalar Chico Canal, which is a natural border line for Mexico and Belize, they began archeological digs. They returned for a more elaborate dig the next year, this time bringing students and volunteers to work the two sites. They used Reyes who built them a cooking cottage and cleared two acres of land for fifteen tents to house the volunteers who included teachers, lawyers, filmmakers, and an advertising executive (Sutherland 1998). However, Reyes was not compensated for all that he had done for the archeologists and when disaster struck on the last week of the dig due to one of the smoke-fires (built to reduce clouds of mosquitoes) flaring up, Reyes lost his canuco. This included fruit trees and vegetables, his livelihood.

More recently, archeologists have become even more intrepid and not only exploit the Maya during their archeological digs, but further belittle them through distorting their discoveries. This was demonstrated at the investigated site of Cahal Pech, above San Ignacio in the Cayo District, which rose to preeminence in the Preclassic Period (Dobson 1973). This means it rose to supremacy before surrendering its dominion to the neighboring people of Buena Vista and later, during the Classic Period, to that of Xunantunich (Sutherland 1998). However, pictures skewed by Belizean archaeologists portray them as warring people to resemble the fiefdoms of Medieval Europe.

Atkinson, et al (2005) emphasizes how significant the 'aesthetically pleasing' "visual possession" is to the average tourist. Some of the earliest archeological sites, like Cuello in Orange Walk and even the more recent discovery of glyphs at Caracol in the Cayo District, portray small territorial victories as militant wars to take control over Tikal. Sites by Belizean archaeologists and pictures of the sites, such as at Xunantunich, have been made out to depict fiefdoms, estates or domains of a feudal lord, which ostensibly did not occur in Belize (Dobson 1973).

Entire archeological places in Belize have been structured to match Medieval European sites in order to cater to tourists from Eastern Europe. These perceptions of the Maya legitimate other acts such as embezzlements of Mayan artifacts. For example, archaeologists have excavated Mayan remains from the Rio Frio cavern, but claim there is no trace of Mayan history due to natural causes (the Rio Frio has formed a natural tunnel through the limestone opening the mountain spur at both ends) (Rapp 2002).

Altun Ha was the first archeological site recognized by A.H. Anderson who in 1957 did a follow up report on questionable mounds in the area. In 1961 W.R. Bullard examined portions of the site which were ignored until 1963 when villagers' work uncovered an elaborately carved jade pendant (Rapp 2002). This discovery led to several long-term, full-scale archaeological projects in Belize.

Artifacts from David Pendergast's series of excavations from 1964 to 1971 were carried out under the support of the Royal Ontario Museum, which broke antiquity laws by stealing Mayan artifacts, an embezzlement for the museum to display Mayan artifacts. To improve the situation, Dr. Pendergast and Graham of the Royal Ontario Museum organized rescue archaeology to "rescue" and solve some of the archeological puzzles caused by looters. Although damage made by looters is irrevocable, Dr. Pundergast and Graham attempted to understand the relationship of archeological site B-5 to the rest of the structures (Rapp 2002).

b) Architects

Although Belizean architects emphasize the creativity of the Maya to attract more tourists, generally, architects portray the Maya in a malicious light, giving the impression that they were/are dangerous, violent, sadistic people. This contributes to the legitimization of Mayan eradication. Architects portray them as primitive and warlike people by placing emphasis on their primitive lifestyle and wild habitat in the open jungle. In 1961, after a hurricane hit Belize City, the former capital of Belize, architects focused on developing the current capital, Belmopan, which is renowned in Belize as a great architectural achievement (personal interview with Sequi, the co-owner and manager of In the Jungle Restaurant in the Mayan community of Nuuk Chel, on January 9, 2008). The natural destruction of Belize City gave nationalists an opportunity to further condemn the Maya for not only contributing to the damage, but also to compare the new construction of Belmopan to the 'primitive' living conditions the Maya had resided in. The national movement also perceived the Maya as 'war-like' savages and developed Belmopan in a way that would exclude the Maya in order to radically transform the settlement pattern.

c) Mayan Community

i. Customs

"Maya traditional art is embroidery skills" (personal interview with Sequi, January 9, 2008). Characteristics of the Maya use to include the way they dressed. "The women wore embroidered dresses and blouses which were always hand sewn." However, with the new changes of tourism in the community, the women use sewing machines and modified traditional Mayan clothing. "The Ketchi Maya wore square, checkered skirts and the Maya in the Yucatan wore colorful, embroidered dresses, now the women wear any long dresses."

Atkinson et al describes how "the authentic is judged in contrast to artificial displays such as genuine local artefacts rather than souvenirs especially produced for tourists or festivals for local people rather than performances staged for tourists" (2005 36). Even though the gift shop at Nuuk Chel sells some of these "traditional" forms of art, most of the 'Mayan' souvenirs include glass and ceramic figurines as well as jewelry made out of hemp. Belizean tourist guide Irma Ramos expressed her feelings about tourism and the number of people that visit Belize. "Most tourists don't come or like to visit this place [La Democracia], they want to go to Tiger Cave and the jungle right away and miss all these small communities" (personal interview with Ramos, January 7, 2008). Urry (2002, 7) also touches on this phenomena, explaining "isolated from the host environment and the local people, the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions, gullibly enjoying 'pseudo-events' and disregarding the 'real' world outside."

Not only has the tourism industry promoted a certain type of art and standards for the Maya to follow, but the National Arts Council promotes training of specific forms of art. According to the National Arts

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Council, the best developed graphic arts are a particular style of painting and sculpture. This includes the use of wood, whereas traditionally, the Maya used stucco, jade, and obsidian (Rapp 2002). In discussing environmental impact assessment, Ewart Robateau (External Relations Officer at the University of Belize) compared some traditional practices to some of the tourism's present forms, explaining that not only were the traditional handy crafts (practiced by the Maya) more environmentally friendly, but they were also an expression of 'women empowerment' (personal interview with Ewart Robateau, January, 9, 2008). Urry describes the relationship between tourists and the indigenous people and their 'traditions' that the tourists are visiting as a 'game' instigated by the tourists. "Tourists find pleasure in the multiplicity of tourist games. They know that there is no genuine tourist experience, that there are merely a series of games or texts that can be played" (Urry 2002, 12). This could also be applied to architecture and the type of material the Maya use to build their houses: "now we build our houses out of concrete" (personal interview with Sequi, January 8, 2008).

Atkinson et al describes how "'pseudo-events' shows and exhibits [are] created especially for the tourist" (2005, 37). As a result, "this sets up romantic-style tourism or travel as a quest for the authentic" (2005, 37).

Mayan communities are told that folkloric forms of art that romanticize their culture will sell best to tourists. This also pervades Mayan performing arts such as drama and dance. Urry (2002, 12) describes the tourist psychology behind this, explaining that "tourists almost delight in the inauthenticity of the normal tourist experience." In some communities, the Maya have come to love Punta rock music, a cultural expression created by the Garifuna during the national culture movement in the 1980s (personal interview with Sequi, January 8, 2008). This is just one example of how a culture can evolve and challenge the 'authentic'.

Sequi organizes Mayan performances as entertainment for the tourists. Although the dances reflect Mayan culture, the music tends to be more modern and low key to "compliment the food" (personal interview with Sequi on January 8, 2008). This becomes an endless cycle in which "tourist entrepreneurs and the indigenous populations are induced to produce ever more extravagant displays for the gullible observer who is thereby further removed from the local people" (Urry 2002, 7).

The Maya traditionally listened to two types of music; 'pleasure music' and 'group music'. "We listen to pleasure music to celebrate marriages and get togethers. Group music is not just for pleasure but goes back to when the Spaniards came" (personal interview with Sequi, January 9, 2008). As a result, the Maya would not only listen to group music but also make their own music and instruments such as the marimba, guitar, violin, flute, and drum as a form of empowerment. "The young generation has different perceptions of the culture and different priorities like wanting a better house." I asked Sequi, "So what do the elders do to enforce their culture?" He replied, "We don't want the young ones to forget our dialect, music, or culture so we continue the traditions" using the example of embracing their traditions by making corn tortillas and always thanking the corn god.

ii. *Marriage*

Mayan men and women traditionally start their conjugal lives before age eighteen. Their culture also held the tradition of holding arranged marriages. However, not only do the Maya choose who they marry, but they also tend to intermarry (leading to the new race known as Mestizo). In addition, they start their conjugal life a few years later and do not always keep long-lasting unions. Although there are strict requirements for divorce, partners of broken marriages often live with others in common-law unions. "Separation is more common than ever before even though people choose who they want to marry" (personal interview with Sequi on January 8, 2008). The more traditional Maya perceive this rate of separation as "disrespect" to the culture and marriage system.

Sequi described some of his own observations of people who intermarry. "Maya who marry outside the culture become acculturated and forgetting some of their own culture is inevitable."

iii. *Language*

Not only are most Maya bilingual now (fluent in English) but their own Mayan language has become diluted through Spanish words being fit into the language. As a result, the Mayan dialect has evolved into a completely new language. "I am glad that the original Mayan language was documented because it is an important part of our history," Sequi said.

iv. *Positive Change-Mayan Community*

"We are using symbols and music to stronger represent us and to keep our traditions going." Some of these symbols include the jaguar which represents power, the turtle (symbolizing love) and the rooster. Music and symbols become intertwined in Mayan culture. For example, the harp is used to attract chickens and roosters. "The environment also continues to play a major role in our culture so it is important to spread these symbols and practice our music." (personal interview with Sequi on January 8, 2008).

V. Concluding Thoughts

If the Maya desire to preserve their culture and identity as well as political autonomy, they must gain rights to become incorporated into the law of the state. Mayan political activism and empowerment in Guatemala should be an act for the Maya in Belize to emulate. The Maya in Guatemala have made impressive strides over the past couple of decades in fighting for their cultural and political rights. They have forged powerful cultural-political organizations, contesting racism, and demanding recognition from dominant institutions who only one generation earlier, "espoused a naturalized scorn for 'lo indio'" (Hale 2005, 5) of all, the government must become receptive and understand Mayan culture and Mayan language, not as "forms of folklore" (Demetrio Cojti Cuxil, 51) to perpetuate tourism. First, the Belizean government must recognize and incorporate indigenous cultural practices, beliefs, traditions, and customs into government and state policy. Cuxil states "channels and rules of negotiation, administrative procedures, impact measurement systems have to be changed or devised" (Cuxil, 51). Cooperation agencies and donors can also play a role in indigenous development not only through supporting Mayan rights, but also through understanding the importance of preserving their culture and protecting their ways of life.

In the context of economic development, the indigenous right to manage their own economy, which includes some forms of tourism, through the use of existing natural assets and resources should be protected. In order to "sustain the well-being of local communities" in every way including their culture, history, and traditions, "tourism can be viewed as a development strategy leading to sustainable development and centering on the conjunction of natural resource qualities, host community and the visitor that all benefit from tourism activity" (Wearing 2001, 14). The Maya should be able to farm their *milpas*, build their houses, reservoir systems (such as at Caracol), canucos (*milpa* patches), and canoes. They should resort back to other ways of developing their own economy and traditions such as using canals and stelae to make murals and monuments. The importance of relationships between human society and the natural world, the Maya being connected to nature, should also be understood and protected. Therefore, the right for the Maya to rely on their knowledge about the natural world, herbs, animals, and their surroundings in addition to preserving their language, traditions, and culture should be a crucial aspect of their autonomous economic development.

As a result, the Maya can promote ethnic diversity through developing stronger relationships with the government and various organizations. Therefore, the state and all sectors of society will have to be receptive and understanding towards Mayan territory as a "space in nature that is under the cultural influence or control," (Grefa 1996, 72) through tourism in order for their rights to become the law of the state. Indigenous people must represent themselves in public policy for their rights to be protected. In conclusion, through self-determined development, incorporating cultural customs and economic traditions in self-subsistent activities and management, the Maya could improve their living conditions and exercise their own way of life as a free people.

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Impact of Flood and Siltation on Socio-Economy: A Case Study of Dhemaji Revenue Circle, District Dhemaji, Assam

By Mandira Buragohain & Monimugdha Bhuyan

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Abstract- Dhemaji district of Assam is very prone to flood and siltation because of various hydro-meteorological and topographical characteristics of the basin in which it is situated. Jiadhal the main river of Dhemaji district has long been considered as a problematic river in the history of Assam due to re-current and extensive flooding and siltation. Flood and siltation in the Jiadhal basin is characterized by their extremely large magnitude, high frequency and extensive devastation. An extensive field study has been done along the river Jiadhal. Household survey was carried out with detailed and exhaustive questionnaire. Statistical methods were applied to understand the intensity of impact of the river on socio-economic activities of the population. It has been found that the extensive flood and siltation in the basin has changed their socio economic status and have adapted and coped with the new environmental change in the riverine areas of the Dhemaji district. These hazards posed threat to the local people who lived along the river. Losing of residential and agricultural land are main issue and problematic issue. The exploitation of the land, proper management and control of water resources are of vital importance for bringing prosperity in the pre dominantly agro based economy of this district.

Keywords: flood, siltation, socio-economic, hazards, vulnerable.

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Keywords: flood, siltation, socio-economic, hazards, vulnerable.

I. Introduction

Natural devastation event are which cannot be prevented from occurring but their impact can be minimised if effective step of measure are taken to reduce their severity and frequency. Flood and siltation are dynamic and natural process which adverse impact on livelihood as homesteads are destroyed, cultivated land are wiped out the employment opportunities are reduced. Agriculture is the main source of Dhemaji district of Assam. It is very well known to everyone that half of the population of the Dhemaji live in rural areas and directly depend on the agriculture. So any loss of land, house is devastating. The Unpredictable and abnormal floods which cause siltation are seriously abrupt human settlement and activities. Siltation, displacement, food security, waterborne disease, agriculture loss etc has adverse socio economic impact on people by the river Jiadhal are very much subject matter to study which has much evident in the area.

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II. Objectives

- To understand the cause of flood and siltation by the river Jiadhal.
- To put stress and light upon the socio economic impact of the flood and siltation
- To understand how the local people used to mitigate and to protect flood.

III. Methodology

The research is based upon both primary and secondary data. The primary data are collected through interview with local people and by flood mapping with the local people. The secondary data are collected from certain government offices like DDMA Dhemaji.

IV. Result and Discussion

Assam is the land of river. Rivers are the one of the main resource of human living nearby. River has a much potential threat to human population and property through flood drought and siltation. Therefore they have potential social and economic as well as physical relevance. Flood is probably the most recurring, wide spread, frequent natural hazard of Assam. It is a very much important matter of concern that every year Assam suffers extensively due to flood and siltation. Flood is considered as the biggest cause of lass of life and property in Assam. The Jiadhal basin in Dhemaji district has a challenge in term of long and recurring flood hazard. Flood in the Jiadhal basin characterized by the extremely large magnitude, high frequency and extensive devastation. Flood of extreme high magnitude occurred in the sub basin in the years, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014. The major portion of the river course is within the originating state Arunachal and terminating state Assam. The problem is more pronounced in the downstream. The inundation stays for a day or two or more. The main causes of flood in the sub basin are:

High intensity of rainfall with average annual monsoon rainfall

Deforestation in the upper catchment

Highly meandering nature of the river in the plain

Table 1 : Block and Circle wise village affected by flood and siltation, Dhemaji District

Name of the village.	Block.	Circle.
1. Kesukhona Koch	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
2. Kesukhona kochari	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
3. Misamari	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
4. Laormuri	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
5. Kopatoli	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
6. No 1; norawathan	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
7. No 2; norawathan	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
8. No 3; norawathan	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
9. Ghuguha	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
10. Puwa saikia	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
11. Sokola dolongi	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
12. Laktokiya	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
13. Kuwari beel	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
14. 1 no; tengapur	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
15. 2 no; tengapur	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
16. Kesukhana par	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
17. Maj dihiri	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
18. Ujani dihiri	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
19. Namoni dihiri	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
20. Dihiri lopong	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
21. Dihiri sapori	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
22. Dihiri kochari	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
23. Kekuri sapori	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
24. Namoni kekuri	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
25. Ghuguha sapori	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
26. Kesukhona sapori	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
27. Nora beel	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
28. Kahikusi	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
29. Khalihamari	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
30. Pehioti	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
31. Gohain chapori	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
32. Bothadoi	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
33. Ruptoli	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
34. Potholiya	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
35. Nepali khuti	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
36. Dhuba bari	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
37. 2 no; Samorajan	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
38. Changmai doloni	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
39. Rotuwa.	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
40. Tin ghoriya kekuri	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
41. Bor dhekara	Dhemaji	Dhemaji

a) Socio Economic Impact of Flood and Siltation on the Jiadhal Riverine People

i. *Displacement*

The severe impact of flood and siltation is the loss of homestead that makes the people more vulnerable to live. So for better livelihood the displaced people usually moved to nearby areas, but migration to distant places are also common. Displacement is the immediate impact of flood and siltation. Field study reveals that due to flood the villagers of Barman goan, Dihiri are now shifted to side of the new place.

ii. *Loss of Agricultural land and home*

Loss of agricultural land and home is a very common effect of flood and siltation destroys a vast land of cultivation. Farmer can cultivate only two to three crops in a calendar year with subsistence homestead gardening.

iii. *Psychological effect*

Flooding and siltation effect people in a multiple ways. The loss of home, property land and sometime human life create financial burden and cause emotional hardship.

iv. *Poor transportation system*

As the areas are frequently affected by flood and siltation, therefore the road networks are not well developed.

v. *Problem of education*

Almost all the village have primary and secondary school. But the inundation and destruction of school building by flood and siltation are annual phenomenon. Due to these problem irregularities in the classes, scarcity of essential infrastructure etc hampers the education system.

vi. *Medical problem*

During the hazards, people generally shifted to other places which are not very hygienic because of the high concentration of people in a limited area. Mosquitoes carry many diseases and due to flood create ideal condition for them to breed. Various waterborne like malaria, dengue, skin disease etc are very common among the villagers. Again an affected area does not get adequate medical facilities. Sometimes primary medical centre are also affected by these natural disaster.

b) Flood Management in the Basin

The Jiadhal basin in the Dhemaji is highly vulnerable to the management strategies. The government of Assam has taken up a number flood measure where the Jiadhal strategies taken up so far the government like: construction of embankment

c) Survival strategies

As flood and siltation are natural processes, therefore it is not possible to provide complete protection from these hazards. Beside the various structural measures, local people can minimize the adverse effect of flood and siltation by adopting various local techniques. They cope with the some could significantly reduced their vulnerability without outside assistance. The villager adopts the following strategies:

- Most of the houses raised the lowest floor above the possible flood level.
- Shifting of the houses out the flood prone areas.
- Guard wall by bamboo on the sides of the river to minimize the effect of the erosion as well as siltation.
- Construction of raised platform.
- Change in the crop calendar.
- Installation of flood early warning system with the help of local agency like NGO.
- Mass education.

d) Suggestion

- Sustainable embankment construction and its proper maintenances
- Flood plain zoning is essential to minimize the vulnerability of flood
- Flood forecasting
- The flood level during the rainy season attain endangering heights with silting of the river bed, so large scale a forestation particularly in the increase infiltration of the surface water to ground the reducing sediment load to the stream.
- Heavy guard wall on the both the side of the river should be erected so that the effect of flood could be minimized.
- A forestation in the village can minimize the vulnerability of flood and siltation.
- By stopping boulder mining in the hill top can minimize the siltation.
- Lastly unity of the people is very much necessary to work out these suggestions.

V. Conclusion

Flood and siltation are one the common and quite problematic in nature. Therefore they need strategies for their control in favour of the sustainable development of the concerned area. Hazards particularly flood and siltations are very common in the Dhemaji district of Assam, This lead to huge socio-economic loss. These hazards are now becoming the main cause of shortage of a agriculture land. As flooding and siltation continues to effect major portion of the growing population in the area, people with persistent flood and erosion problem are seeking method to flood and siltation damages.

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The Alert Period in the Residency of Bogor-Indonesia (Bogor around the Proclamation for Independent)

By Mohammad Iskandar

Abstract- *Masa Bersiap* (The Alert Period) was the post Proclamation of Indonesian Independence period: august 1945 – January 1946. This sort period of alertness was very critically and decision, it was describe as a very disordered time, laden with numerous acts of violent, looting, even massacres. Bogor is one of example that reflected this situation. Ki Nariya who was known as jawara from Leuwiliang, Bogor, had tried to seized the power. He tried to capture all the official government at this residency. Ki Nariya's and followers nearly were acknowledged by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta who did received little information the social development around the Jakarta – Bogor area, and had nearly acknowledged his leadership. But after a report was obtained from Bogor, the leaders in Jakarta gave instruction to the TKR to immediately take strong action against the Ki Nariya movement. After obtaining that instruction, one combined groups of the Bogor regiment were successful to surround and intercept Ki Nariya cs in Dermaga.

Keynote: alertness, seized the power, acts of violent, looting, vacuum of power, disorder, collective action, TKR, and Ki Nariya movement.

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I. Introduction

The Alert period was a relative short duration time span in the history of the Indonesian people. Actually there was with a certain time span about when it started and ended. Even so, one could estimate that this sort time span started about four month after the Japan surrender unconditionally to the Allied Forces. This sort period of alertness was a period, which was very critically and decision, it was describe as a very disordered time or a chaotic period,laden with numerous acts of violent, looting, even massacres. This situation was the result of a vacuum of power, there was nobody who could takes control of the situation. At that time past government (The Japanese) had surrendered, while in the meantime the new government (the Indonesian government), which had no experience, was relatively weak. According to Adam Malik there were plenty of young man went up and down the streets using several attributes and put their hands up while shouting "siap", and this period of alertness was there therefore called *Masa Bersiap* (The Alert Period).

Whether you agree with Adam Malik opinion, what is certainly the alert period was really a disorderly period and full of violence. This collective action with violence, which took place at the early period of Indonesia independence, could also be experience at start of the reformation regime at the end of 1990s up to the year 2000s; upheavals could be seen in Ambon (1999), Poso and Sampit (2000). Looking from the violent actions, these collective actions of the two periods gave the same impression. That mean, the cause of the violent action were based on relation, ethnical problems or race and religion. Since these problems are also faced by the other countries like Southern Thailand. (Aslam, 2008:81-82). The question which across us, is it true that the cause or the culture which pushed these collective actions were the same? Before being able to answer that question, we should first study the opinion of Van Doorn about the "Masa bersiap". He said: "Maar voor goed begrijp van de maatschappelijken historische betekenis van deze periode is het nuttig te beseffen dat de "bersiap" veel meer was; een revolutionair process, waarbij met geweld van wapenen een sociale opstand werd doogevoerd en een collectief national sentimentwerd gedemonstreed, gericht tegen terugkeer van de "kolonie" ("But for a good understand of the social historical meaning of this period, it would be good to knowthat the "bersiap" was more that what was already mention; it was a revolutionary process, which was demonstrate collectively national sentiment which was dedicated to the return of the colony (Van Doorn,1983). So what was meant by the "masa bersiap" social historical has to be interpreted as revolutionary change process, where a social action with violent using weapons with the national sentiments collectively direction to colonial power which wanted to reign again.

Van Doorn statement pointed out that these violence took place in such condition were reasonable, and should be taken as reasonable. Since reasonable in a certain place could not be reasonable in another place. As told by Onghokham, many farmer uprising, which was caused by high taxation. But this does not imply that high taxation would cause uprisings. In other words what happened in one place could easy be used as standardization to generalize an similar events which took place in other places. Some events, which took place around September 1945 – August 1946 showed a certain uniqueness like what took place in Jakarta –

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Tangerang (Cribb, 1991), Banten (Iskandar, 1992), Three Areas in Central Java or *Tiga Daerah* (Lucas, 1991), East Sumatera (Kahin, 1971 and Reid), which were mentioned by A.H. Nasution and B.R.O.G. Anderson (1972). These events strengthened Onghokham opinion, who mentioned that the cause which arose the collective actions, whether mentioned as a social revolution and also as a revolt; were of several variants and sorts.

In this paper, the author tried to disclose again events, which happened in the section (*afdeling*) area which not is known as kabupaten/city of Bogor in the time span from 1945-1946. As one could read in the local newspaper and Dutch intelligence reports (Netherlands Eastern Forces Intelligence Service - N.E.F.I.S.) not long after the proclamation of independence of the Indonesia people on 17th August 1945, some areas violent actions took place. The Bogor regency could not escape these brutal action accompanied with actions against the law. The question is, were the collective action which took place in the area of the Bogor regency were an aftermath of the event which took place in Jakarta – Banten or not? Second, if the activist had a local character, then what local factors which were able to push the local inhabitants to carry out such action? To answer both question comprehensively it would be maybe not very easy. Not only because there is scarcity of textual sources which could cover these event, but also the actors and the witnesses, which experienced the actions are no more available. For these reasons, not only as an excuse if in these article the author used the word "to try" to disclose the period which has been told as a mythos full of tensions and no order based on facts which could be found.

II. Some Information about the Bogor Residency during the Colonial Period

The Bogor residency is location south of the Indonesia capital, Jakarta, which from the past up to 1866 was an assistant residency region, which was autonomous administratively it was included as a part of Batavia Residency. The use of the name Bogor to indicate this area, up to present is still debated by the experts of the Bogor history. But according to Baron von Imhoff, when the *Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie* (VOC) took over this area, the local people called this area Bogor. But after this area was under the VOC it was called Buitenzorg by Baron von Imhoff which meant far from the noise, which is in contrast with Batavia which was noisy. At the end of the VOC this area divided into six district, Buitenzorg, Cibinong, Parung, Leuwiliang, Jasinga and Cisarua. It consist of about 374,903.26 ha or equal to 68 square miles. The southern and eastern was bordered with the Priangan regency which is separated by range of mountains Halimun, Salak, Gede, Pangrango, and Megamendung. While at western part the Bogor residency was bordered by the Banten residency which was separated by the Cidurian river. Except for the Cidurian river also from the Bogor area there are the Cimandiri and Cisadane rivers, the rivers which also passed the Bogor town are the Angke river, a branch of the Citarum river.

This area except for the Blubur government area which was the center of the Dutch East Indie government next to Batavia, consisted of private lands with first of all coffee, kinine, tea, sugarcane and rice, but you can find private land cultivated with nut weg, trees cloves, peper, and next to there all these were lands which produced calcium and birdnests. Most of these private lands were under Europeans and some were under Chinese. The states of these private land, difference from private property. The owner of these lands did not only have ownership the whole land, but also have right over the population on the land. He oblamed a special rightfrom the government, which gave him the right as monarch. For the above reason the private lands prices are mostly highest if compared with common private lands. The price of the private land in 1894 is f. 16,691,150 (ENI, 1887: 298). But because of the special right, most of the time The owner or person who hired a private land, exploited the people living on the land beyond there normal activities, this way of exploiting them made their daily life dropped below the subsistence line. This condition created unrest, which often developed in uprising or farmer opposition.

One of farmers opposition which at the sometime was the biggest protest on a private land, exploded in 1886 in the Ciomas private land (Iskandar, 2007). The impact of this opposition did not end until the opponents were brought to the court, instead of it developed which forced Otto van Rees had to leave his position as the Governor General of the Netherlands East Indie, until there was a demand to abolish the private land institution (*Indische Gids. Deel I:* 740-741). The monarch of Netherlands agreed to the demand. The purchasing of the private lands by the government started since 1917 and ended in the year 1931. The economic crisis, which hit the whole world at that time made the government of The Netherlands East Indie to stop the purchasing. According to reports from the Bogor residency, there were still 12 private lands which comprises about 66,637 *bau* or about 53,310 ha. The rest of the private lands at the end disappear when the independence war started in Indonesia.

Since the laws 1931 No.425 were introduced, the Bogor residency were united with Sukabumi and Cianjur residencies became a Bogor residency and its capital was Bogor town. This condition was not changed when the Japanese took over the government from the Dutch. Only the name of government' structure changed like "keresidenan" or residency became "shu", "kabupaten" became "ken", and *Keresidenan* Bogor became *Bogor shu.*

III. The Era of the Japanese Occupation

In general the social condition of the Indonesia society during the Japanese occupation was relatively worse than the Dutch colonial period. The war was not the cause of this situation, but because of the Japanese government had hardly built economic facilities. The result of this a big paid of the plantations were neglected and changed into the small forests. The same case was with rice plants, soya bean, cassava, and ma is which all had deteriorated the Japanese *Kempetai* to local economic development could only be noticed in the position of the Japanese was at the front started to be pushed back. This condition could be noticed in the contents of speech of the leader of the *Jawa Hokokai* (to fight the enemy, the development of a new Java, you all have to work hard to strengthen the economy and to restore the health of the animals (*Tjahaja, ect*). But if take a good look, this concern basically was not for the well being of the people of Indonesia, this all was for the interest of the Japanese.

There were Indonesian people who were pushed by the Japanese (like for instance by *Tonarigumi* institution) as laborers without pay to build a new Java. They were forced to build several economic and military facilities, including to dig big holes and tunnels for defense outside Indonesia, like in the Philippines and Myanmar. Even so the Japanese government called these forced laborers with a respectable name, economic heroes, a name which was not so well-known, *romusha.* According to Wertheim nearly about 300.000 *romushas* were sent abroad and only about 70.000 came back to Indonesia alive (Wertheim, 1956: 228). Next to these there were many Indonesian women who were made to satisfying the sexual inclinations of this Japanese soldiers. They were called *jugun ianfu.* The Javanese people suffered this time of the Japanese occupation as *zaman edan* alias a crazy time (Anderson, 1972: 15).

Although the Japanese occupation period was named crazy period, there was also a positive side, especially for the young men. Like what Anderson said, the Japanese government had given the young Indonesians selfconfident. They were involved in military and youth organizations like the *sainendan, keibodan, heiho,* and at the end in the *Pembela Tanah Air* (Peta) soldier organization. Not directly, but the Japanese had also contributed in the spread of the Indonesia national language, by forbidding the use of the enemy's languages (Dutch and English) at schools and formal events. The only language, which may be used was the Japanese and Indonesia languages. In line with the spreading of the use of the Indonesia language, the Indonesia national idea also spread out. The more propagandizing idea "Perang Asia Timur Raya" (The East Asian Great War) to the people of Indonesia, the Japanese government involved political personalities and religious leaders, like Soekarno, Mohammad Hatta, Gatot Mangkupradja, Kiai Haji Mas Mansyur, Ki Hajar Dewantara, local personalities from the Bogor residency who were asked to join by the Japanese were among others Mr. Syamsuddin, he was appointed as chairman of the "3 A movement" (an propaganda institution which was formed for the first time in Indonesia) and Kiai Haji Ajengan Ahmad Sanusi who was appointed as vice resident (*shu fukuchokan*) *Bogor shu* (Benda, :218). He in the past was known as a leader of an organization which was militant enough, *Al-Ittihadiyatul Islamiyyah* (Iskandar, 2001: 184). But the vice resident position did not last long. He felt that he was not enough competent for that position taking into consideration that the knowledge he had obtained were only from the pesantrens, which gave enough support (*Asia Raja,* 27 November 1944).

During the Japanese occupation the name Batavia was changed in to Jakarta. A different process counts for Buitenzorg, this name disappeared and was changed into Bogor, a name which was already familiar among the local inhabitants since the VOC period. Some event took place in the area of the Bogor resident which are should be noted, because its impact is quite big for the independent war of the Indonesia people. One of the events was the creation of the center for the Japanese military exercises which was named *Jawa Bó-ei Giyúgun Kanbu*on the 15th of October 1943. In this institution officer candidates for soldier to perfect the fatherland were named *Pembela Tanah Air* (Peta). In January 1944 the name of center for exercise was changed by its new commander, Captain Yanagawa into *Bó-ei Giyúgun Kanbu Kyóikutai,* in line which its perception that this institution was not only training (*rensei*), but also to education (*kyóiku*) its to be soldier(Nugroho Notosusanto, 1979: 90).

The number of the Peta soldier which obtained a Japanese education were 66 battalion (*daidan*) in Java and 3 battalion in Bali. In Java the Peta spread to each residency. In Bogor residency, there were 4 battalion, they were concentrated at Jampang Kulon, Pelabuhan Ratu, Cibeber, and Cianjur. In general, whose who were educated and appointed to become battalion commander (*daidancho*) were known as personalities or local elites, like Kiai Haji Abdullah bin Nuh, Moslem scholar (*ulama*) from Empang, Bogor and Kiai Haji Basuni *ulama* form Cipoho, Sukabumi. The both *ulamas*were before activist from *Al-Ittihadiyatul Islamiyyah* under the leadership of Kiai Haji Ajengan Ahmad Sanusi (Iskandar, *op.cit*; *Tjahaja* Februari 12th 1944).

The formation of the Peta in fact was one of the idea of Japan to directly involve the Indonesia people into the war against the Allied Forces. They hope the

Peta soldiers would join the war seriously to defend their country. Except making the Peta, the Japanese also made a promise became well known as the promise Koiso (The Japanese Prime Minister at that time). This promise was then followed by the establishment of the investigation body to investigate the preparation for the independence of Indonesia (BPUPKI) which after that was continued (carried on) by the Committee for the Preparation of the Indonesian Independence (PPKI). But the promise could be fulfilled in the middle of August the Japanese surrendered to Allied forces unconditional.

The news about this event came to be known among the young Indonesian who were working in the Japanese news agency office, *Domei.* Although these Indonesian were already increased their self confidence and a critical attitude towards the Japanese. They had already a strong historical confidence and felt uneasy if the independence of Indonesia was given bya the Japanese made them uneasy in front of the Allied forces whose won the war. For this reason they pushed the old generation, Soekarno and Hatta to immediately proclaim the independence of Indonesia (Nugroho, 1979: 131-132).

But the old generation in the meantime thought that the independence had been promised. So what is urgency to harry, especially to oppose the Japanese which *nota bene* as a matter of fact had still a force which was in full power, it would be better that the strength they had be saved and used later to confront the Allied forces who would came to take over the Japanese power. These young men later kidnapped Soekarno and Hatta and brought them to Rengasdengklok, a little town in east Jakarta. These case later could be solved bya Ahmad Subardjo, who gave a guarantee to the freedom fighties, that when release Soekarno and Hatta, the independence proclamation would soon take place at long last, Soekarno, Hatta were brought back again to Jakarta, and the next day, on frijday, august 17^{th} 1945, the proclamation of the Indonesia independence, was declared.

The news about independence was spread rapidly to all parts of Indonesia by radio, telegram, including courier. But, since the condition of the country and also the situation was still critical, these situation caused that the news reached the people not at the time and the reaction was also not the same. These were spontaneous happy reactions and offered immediate support to the government of Indonesia and other reacted suspiciously, i.e. an independence where people would act according to his interest. This way of thinking made some local leaders in certain areas make actions, which contributed to an certain situation which became frightening. As already mentioned, this period was known with the words "Masa Bersiap" sera of being ready.

IV. The Alert Period

The news about the Japanese last the war against the Allied forces has been actually already disclosed bya the leader of the Bogor *shu* Peta, *Daidancho* Haji Abdullah bin Nuh. According to him a few days before the proclamation when his soldier were on duty at Ujung Genteng, Jampang Kulon, Sukabumu residency, he saw that that Japanese in change to look after the troops was took the weapons from his soldier while giving the reason for this that the weapons was no more good enough and this would be replaced by a more modern one (Susanto Zuhdi, 1979: 223-227). The unweaponing doen by the Japanese towards they troops did not only take place in The Bogor region only, but it took place all at once in every regions. Apparently the Japanese occupation government is still traumatized bythe events of the Peta rebellion in Blitar a few months earlier. They anxious that, if Peta army came to known about the Japanese surrender, they would take retaliation to the Japanese (Notosusanto, 1979: 128).[2]

A day after the proclamation was read, the PPKI organized a meeting and the topic of the meeting was to select a head of the state. In this meeting, Ir. Soekarno was elected as the president of the state and Mohammad Hatta as the vice president by acclamation. What also was achieved at that meeting was the Indonesia Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia conformed and the Indonesian National Committee, which had the duty to assist the president to carry out the government's policies.

The central Indonesian National Committee (KNIP) was only establishment on August 29^{th} 1945. It had 135 who were appointed by Soekarno – Hatta. After the formation of the KNIP, they also formed a Local Indonesia National Committee (*Komite Nasional Indonesia Daerah* - KNID), while the members were elected by the people, like the Bogor residency. The chairman in this area was dr. Abu Hanifah (Abu Hanifah, 1978: 47). But there other which were protested even they pulled off coup, and forced to retreat by a part of population like what had happened in Banten residency. During the first of independence, this KNID, which were in reality were governing the Republic of Indonesia including controlling the People's Safeness Committee (*Badan Keamanan Rakyat* – BKR), which institution was established on August 29^{th} 1945.

Actually the young freedom fighters would like, that the government established the national armed forces as soon as possible. But this request was

[2] Some argue that the *Peta* and *Heiho* dissolved on the basis of Otto Iskandar Dinata proposal through PPKI. In his opinion, the Allies dislike the politics product smelled Japanese, so that the Republic of Indonesia can be considered as a doll Japanese creation. Starting from the proposal, then PPKI asked the Japanese occupation government to dissolve both the military organization. See R.H.A. Saleh, 2000: 102-103

rejected by Soekarno-Hatta since they wanted to avoid to provoke the Allied forces. They were afraid that the Allied forces would destroy to Republic of Indonesia, which in fact had not yet enough power and military knowhow to confront them (Notosusanto, 1979: 141-142). The Indonesia government wanted to show that the Indonesia people love peace. The government only agreed to establish an organization for people security, named BKR, which would be under the control of the KNIP and KNID. In fact the BKR was not an military organization. But since clashes occurred with British army which were difficult to be avoided, this events made the government to call the former KNIL Major Urip Sumohardjo together with some former *Koninklijk Nederlands Indië Leger* (KNIL) members and Peta members. They had a meeting and at the end of the meeting they agreed to establish a military organization for the safety of the population. Urip was given the authority to establish the *Tentara Keamanan Rakyat* (TKR – The Military organization for the Nation Safety), and he was appointed as the chief commander of general staff with the rank of general lieutenant.

Although it was already certain about the formation of a military organization, but at that time there were still a lot of political forces in the country which judged this describes as an hesitating attitude which would be taken as a hesitating attitude. For this reason many political groups formed for themselves a military organization like the *Hizbullah*, *Lasykar Leuwiliang, Lasykar Pesindo, Bambu Runcing,* etc. This weakness at the end pushed personal action as well as group actions with violent actions, which hardly could be controlled by government. Even in some areas, there jawara's (head of some groups which sometimes made violent action and thieves used strong action towards the Indonesia government and killed them and accused them to be the Dutch side. The result of these kind of violent action created victims, like Amrin Pane (the best man of letters from Eat Sumatra, Indonesia) and Otto Iskandar Dinata (the top Indonesian politician from Bandung, West Java, Indonesia).

The fight for power in the Bogor residency itself started with the fight to get the *suchokan* office, not after the news of the independence proclamation reached this area. It started with the news that the Japanese obtain the mandate from the Allied forces to guard the *status quo,* did not want to hand over that building. But with the approach of the young freedom fighters leader Muhammad Sirodj, at along last the Japanese were willing to hand over the mentioned office (*Tjahaja,* 19th August 1945).

But in the process in handing over the rule not everything went smooth and peaceful like Muhammad Sirodj did. There were many brutal actions and anarchy, which took place in this area. In Depok for instance, on 7thOctober 1945, a upheaval took place because the local inhabitants boycotted the Europeans including the people considered an accomplice Netherlands. They tried to stop those Europeans to buy their daily needs, and next to that they forbid the traders to sell their goods to the Europeans. Even according to the report of the Dutch Intelligence, their actions were not only directed to the Europeans, but also to the Eurasians and those who professed Christianity, which in the past were very closed to the Dutch. Furthermore this report also mentions that in some localities in the Depok, West Java, these robbery involved also people from the *Barisan Pelopor,*[3] whose were known as workers of *asisten wedana* (assistant district officer) of Depok (*ANRI,* Alg. Sec. 1942-1945 No.1240).

On the 9 of October, a little bit later a sharp bamboo weapon group robbed five families who were mentioned as Dutch accomplices. They took all their properties. The next day, turn the cooperative warehouses where food store was looted by a bunch of bums. The Police and the government officials knew about the two incidents but did not take action except only stand around as onlookers (*I b i d*).

The upheavals became worse because of coordination weakness of the police and BKR, which actually were in charge for the security. On the 11th October around 4000 people came to Depok, some came by train, truck and lazy even bullock carts. The Dutch intelligence reported about the arrival of those people was known by the Indonesia government officials and the Republic of Indonesiapolice. These groups easily and freely robbed, made a mass of the houses and sent the inhabitants out of their houses, especially those who were Europeans Christian inhabitants. It was difficult for those people to get protection, for even they went into the forest it would also be difficult for the guarantee of their safety, even in the forests there were many robbers who would take their properties like clothes, food, Japanese and Dutch paper money, diamond and the Dutch silver coins. The report of intelligence mentioned by looking at characteristics, it was clear that those actions were collective action well organized. There area were person or certain groups who organized those actions (*I b I d*).

This uprisings increased since the coordination of the police and the BKR to take care of the security was weak with an passive attitude the government and Republic of Indonesia police, the personal actions, especially the collective actions with violent actions increased more and more. An October 13th for instance, 10 Depok inhabitants were murdered. Next to it the BKR and the *Barisan Pelopor* (known by their using of force of material around their arm). went of the Dutch

[3]*Barisan Pelopor* is a youth organization that was established in September 1944 as a form of support for *Java Hokokai* propaganda agency. *Hokokai* top job to Bogor area held by Gatot Mangkupradja (chairman) and Suradiredja (vice-chairman). See *Tjahaja,* September 26th 1944.

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inhabitants. They were detained brought together at the back of the old Depok station. There men, women, and children were unclothed excepted for their underpants and bra's. All their clothings were taken away by these robbers were at that time together under guardian of the *Barisan Pelopor*.

The violence actions were not only directed to the groups whom they were claimed suspect as Dutch sympathies, but sometime this violence actions also were experienced by the republicans. There were plenty of muggers or robbers who made used of the upheaval for their own benefit. Mayor A.E. Kawilarang who at that time was the head of the Regiment Bogor Staff Division II TKR, heard a report from his the soldiers under his command that in Cisarua there were two Menadonese women with their children, one of them still a baby, they evacuated to this place. He got the chance to meet the two women and promised to bring them to Bogor and further to send them to safe place. But next day when the two women would be transported, it turned out the houses of these two women were already robber. The two women with all their children 12 person totally were dead with wound caused by knives or sharp weapons all over their bodies. All properties of them were stolen or robbed (Ramandhan K.H., 1988: 74).

From the big amount of violent actions, the collective actions under the leadership of Ki Nariya from Leuwiliang was quite a dangerous action for the Republic of Indonesia government in the Bogor resident. Especially in the district degree. Ki Nariya who got assistance from the *Lasykar Gulkut* alias *Gulung Bukut* under leadership of The Mamat detained the Bogor resident Raden Barnas Tanuningrat and the Head of the Police Raden Enoch Danubrata and fired them from their positions. Thereafter all the officials of the Republic of Indonesia in Bogor were changed by Ki Nariya – The Mamat. After that Ki Nariya retreated to Dermaga, southwest Bogor, after the police and apparatus he had confiscated changed them by his followers. Please note that The Mamat and his *Lasykar Gulkut* reached Bogor, to be exact in Leuwiliang because they ran away after the take over action in Banten, failed.

Ki Nariya's and followers nearly were acknowledged by the government of the Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta who did received little information the social development around the Jakarta – Bogor area, and had nearly acknowledged his leadership. But after a report was obtained from Bogor, the leaders in Jakarta gave instruction to the TKR in Bogor area to immediately take strong action against the Ki Nariya – Tje Mamat movement (Ramadhan, 1988:62-63 and see special agent report 25th March 1946 No.KH2/29170/G, ANRI).

After obtaining that instruction, one combined groups of the Bogor regiment which constructed of the battalion II under leadership of Mayor Toha, battalion III under Captain Haji Dasuki Bakri, Special Police under Muharam Wiranata Kusuma, *Lasykar Hizbullah* under E. Affandi, and *Lasykar Leuwiliang* under Sholeh Iskandar were successful to surround and intercept Ki Nariya cs in Dermaga. The Mamat succeed to escape from combined allied, but at the end he was detained by *Lasykar Leuwiliang* under Sholeh Iskandar. The Mamat and his *Lasykar Gulkut* who were Banten's fugitive, were sent to the West Java Commandment I which as in Purwakarta (Sri Handajani Purwaningsih, 1984: 91).

In such an chaos situation, the Republic of Indonesia side had to face the British as a part of the Allied forces who came to disarmed the Japanese army and liberate the Japanese prisoners of war as has already been much disclosed by many historical researchers, a misunderstanding and perception between the Republic of Indonesia and England, the recapitulation process was not smooth, there were many disputes and war between the *Lasykar* or BKR/TKR who fought the British - Dutch troops after took place like in Depok (*Merdeka* No. 155, 30th March 1946), Cibinong, Cikeas, Bojong Kulur (*Merdeka* No. 166, 12th April 1946), Cileungsi (*Merdeka* No. 157, 2nd April 1946), Leuwimalang, Ciburial, and Cikemasan (*Merdeka* No. 159, 4th April 1946). Because of that, the *Lasykar* or TKR had often intercepted and ambushed on Allied or British convoying,and that was reason why the British – Dutch troops made relations and search in the houses of the inhabitants (*Merdeka* No. 155, 30th March 1946; No. 156, 1st April 1946, and No. 159, 4th April 1946).

Since there was not a good coordination between the TKR and *Badan-badan Kelasykaran* (the organization troops), like *Barisan Pelopor* and *Lasykar Hizbullah,* often fighting took place between the TKR against the *lasykar* (Ramadhan K.H., 1988: 61). The *lasykar* also often attacks which actions were not favorable for the Republic of Indonesia reputation, for instance attacked the convoy which transported the Japanese troops, which actually had already made an agreement with the Republic of Indonesia government and the Allied forces to go through the Bogor area. The leader of the TKR in the Bogor Residence therefore warned that the convoy of the 11 lories which would pass Cimande on the way to Jakarta should not be disturbed, because what they have in the trucks or lories were Japanese soldiers who would be returned to their country (*Algemeene Secretaries* No. 1240, *ANRI*).

V. The End of the Alert Period

If in the beginning the Republic of Indonesia leaders were not to enthusiastic to establish a national military institution, "afraid" of being branded not having good intention and are fascistic, but the reality made them to change their way of thinking. This change of mind could be noticed by the publishing of the announcement of October 1945 concerning the establishing the People's Military, troops for the safety of the people (*Tentara Kemanan Rakyat* – TKR). In February 1946 this name was changed into the Republic of Indonesia Military (*Tentara Republik Indonesia* – TRI). At that time the formation TKR/TRI was took the example of *Department van Oorlog, Koninklijk Nedelands Indië Leger*(KNIL) in Bandung. According to A.H. Nasution, at the first the plan was the composition of the organization be consisted of three divisions in Java and one division in Sumatera. But in reality at that time there already a dozen of generals in Yogyakarta with ten divisions in Java and six divisions in Sumatera which cover about 100 infantryregiments (Nasution, 1963).

Looking at the reality, one could say that the division already exist were formulated in three commandments in Java and one commandment in Sumatera. The three commandments in Java were:

- Commandment I: West Java under General Mayor Didi Kartasasmita (ex KNIL)
- Commandment II: Central Java under General Mayor Suratman (ex KNIL)
- Commandment III: East Java under General Mayor Mohamad (eks Peta)

All the three commanders were appointed base on the letter of appointment form the 19th December 1945 No.44/MT which was signed by Lieutenant General Urip Sumohardjo, the Head of General Headquarters of the TKR (Saleh, 2000: 129). In reality only Commandment I could be established, while the three others could not be established. The reason for this was since the three areas, Central Java, East Java, and Sumatera, there was a certain competition between the formar military trained by the Japanese (an particular the Peta) and the former trained by the Dutch, KNIL (Anderson, 1972). While in West Java Java there was an agreement and sympathy among the former Peta and KNIL, they were willing to cooperate in the Commandment although most of the leaders and it staff members were ex KNIL military men (Saleh, *I b I d*). What was not important for them was the national interest, in particular to fight against the Dutch – NICA who were already in front of them, instead of to dispute about, whom of them were the most nationalistic or to the right to be the commander.

This spirit of nationalism could also be noticed in the reorganization in the TRI in the region of the Bogor residency. At that area was divided in two pasts, which was included in Division I Banten – Bogor with Colonel Kiai Haji Syam'un as its commander and Division III Priangan – Bogor with Colonel Arudji Kartawinata/Colonel A.H. Nasution as the chief commander. In course of time, the area under the responsibility of Divisi I only consist of the Banten residency, because for that time, the Chief of General Staff has formed Division XI TKR under the leadership of Colonel Abdul Kadir, who was responsible for the security of Bogor district. In this division two regiments were erected under commandership of Husein Sastranegara. The formation the division and even the regiment were formed earlier and had also already a serial number, took place peacefully and easily, there was no protesting.

While the battalion which was in Bogor was battalion I under the commandership of Mayor Ibrahim Adjie who was also responsible for Depok, Bojonggede, and surroundings. Battalion II was under the leadership of Mayor Toha who was responsible for Cijeruk area up to the Bogor environment. Battalion III was under leadership of Mayor Haji Dasuki Bakri who was responsible for the area Ciampea and Leuwiliang. Battalion IV under the leadership of Mayor Abing Sarbini was responsible for the Cileungsi, Citeureup, up to Cibarusah (Ramandhan KH, 1988: 62).

As already mention before, the reorganization and structuration in the West Java area had a positive impact either internallyor externally. There was no more suspicion among the former KNIL, Peta and *Heiho*, even with former the national struggle troops who asked to join or to be acknowledged as a part of the TKR.In Garut for instance, there was a *Resimen Perjuangan* (regiment of struggle for independence) fighters under the leadership of Colonel Sutoko and in Subang there was the *Lasykar Rakyat* (People struggles)under leadership of Mayor Rambe (Nasution, 1963: 200).

In Bogor area itself, the reorganization and structuration army made a line of military command better,includedthe coordination with other struggle for independence organizations.These reflected in the cooperative to crush movement or rebellion of Ki Nariya – The Mamat in the Leuwiliang and Dermaga area. It be known that since January 1946 the head Quarters of the Bogor Division (Division II) was situated in Darmaga, because at that time Bogor was already under the British although the civilian government was still in Bogor. Even as already explained by Kawilarang, "Bogor was very strange". When the TKR and the Allied forces troops played hide and seek, and shoot each other and also stop each other. While the local government (Bogor) and the police had meeting with the British about the local security, and part of the meeting report also reached the TKR.

Even according to Kawilarang, the Resident of Bogor Barnas Wiratuningrat had a dinner together with the Mayor of Bogor Odang inviting the British Brigade and his staff. In addition to inviting the British military officers, they also invite leaders of TKR like Colonel Abdul Kadir, Lieutenant Colonel Hidayat Sukamwijaya, Captain Yusuf Hardjadiparta. Colonel Kawilarang also attended the dinner (Ramadhan KH, 1988: 69). The more coordinated the relationship among the TKR and the police , the control of the government in this area improved. This condition slowly ended the period of uncertainly. It is quite difficult to say when exactly the alert period or *Masa Bersiap* ended, but in general one could say after the 3rd July 1946. Although after this date there were still revolutionary parasites who took the opportunity for their non benefit.

VI. Epilog

History is the past of the human being, a period which could not be repeated. If so what is the use of studying history, if the results would not be importance and useful for the present? In fact to study history is just only to the "beginning" or the origin of the institution, genealogy of rulers, or the services and the role of the certain figures in the past, than the benefits would stop after curiosities had been fulfilled. But impact would be different if you study history for the present. Like it was disclosed by Nugroho Notosusanto in his speech on the inauguration of his professor, "history is for the present, not for the past". It means that we study the past is the wisdom. With that wisdom we build the present and plan for the future (Nugroho Notosusanto, *Sejarah Demi Masa Kini,* 1980).

From the *Bersiap* period which was relatively short, many things could become lessons or comparisons to develop the present, especially in Bogor residency. First, the *Bersiap* period took place because the Central Government, since it dared not take quickly and decisively actions. There was states needs which actually should be quick developed, was instead kept hanging or postponed, like the formation of army. At that time actually the Republic of Indonesia was facing serious threats. Second, there was no clear coordination and division of tasks, for instance the police and TKR under the KNID even with other troops organizations which in general became forces of political powers, like religious and secular political power. The result was that every group felt itself independent or had autonomic rights to give its idea about independent was which was then reflected in actions among others in violent action, including collective actions as seen in the three areas in Central Java (Lucas, 1989), the seizure of power by Tje Mamat in Serang Banten (Iskandar in Ghazali ed., 1995), and events Cumbok in Aceh (Iskandar cs., 2000).

From those actions one could understand that basically it is human being who decided the history the history. If the history is changing to process, then the human being would be an agent of change. The question, is it possible that all people can become the agent of change? If such a question could be converted with one of the religious or faiths then the answer would be "yes". But if it associated with the reality of society, the answer would be "no". As said by Giddens and Lloyd, who can be an agent of change only the people who have the ability and willingness to make changes. For instance at the district level, the regents can be an agent of change because he has the authority and power. Meanwhile among certain tribes, a person who has great opportunities as an agent of change is tribal chief. Just as regent, he has the charisma and authority to make changes. The problem is whether these people want to change. Therefore, the socio-political or community structures have the property set at the same curb, which simply could not be changed. This means, without the ability and strength with a strong will, a change will be difficult to realize.

Ki Nariya and Tje Mamat is a case of people who fail to change the way they wanted. Though they have a charisma that can affect a particular group to do his will. Relatively, they are able to also read the socio-political situation in the vicinity, so it can see the opportunity to realize a dream or ambition. Both see the *Masa Bersiap* as a great time to realize their dream as ruler of the area. Generally people are supporting a political movement of those two men, in addition to having an emotional bond with them, as well as those who were persuaded to benefit from changes later, including vent desire and resentment against those who have been regarded as detrimental.

Their movement ultimately failed, mainly because both were wrong in judging political issues that developed during the *Masa Bersiap*. The issue of independence and unity of the Republic of Indonesia, which before a debate over many of the political elite, quickly spread and be accepted into the ideals shared by most people in the Indonesian archipelago. The ability of the two figures was not strong enough to influence and encourage all communities in the district of Bogor or Serang, Banten to continue to support their movement. On the contrary many people who oppose Bogor as reflected by the presence of paramilitary troops like*Lasykar Leuwiliang*and *Lasykar Hizbullah* (Hezbollah) postscript is the military of the local community. The attitude of society as well as be a very valuable advantage for the Indonesian government, which at that time was still relatively weak. History prove that charismatic of Ki Nariya – Tje Mamat could be defeated by the spirit of nationalism of Indonesia, that united the nation to defend the sovereign of the nation.

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FELLOW OF ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY IN HUMAN SCIENCE (FARSHS)

Global Journals Incorporate (USA) is accredited by Open Association of Research Society (OARS), U.S.A and in turn, awards “FARSHS” title to individuals. The 'FARSHS' title is accorded to a selected professional after the approval of the Editor-in-Chief/Editorial Board Members/Dean.

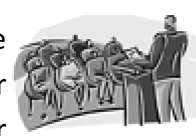
- The “FARSHS” is a dignified title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall,Ph.D., FARSS or William Walldroff, M.S., FARSHS.

FARSHS accrediting is an honor. It authenticates your research activities. After recognition as FARSHS, you can add 'FARSHS' title with your name as you use this recognition as additional suffix to your status. This will definitely enhance and add more value and repute to your name. You may use it on your professional Counseling Materials such as CV, Resume, and Visiting Card etc.

The following benefits can be availed by you only for next three years from the date of certification:

FARSHS designated members are entitled to avail a 40% discount while publishing their research papers (of a single author) with Global Journals Incorporation (USA), if the same is accepted by Editorial Board/Peer Reviewers. If you are a main author or co-author in case of multiple authors, you will be entitled to avail discount of 10%.

Once FARSHS title is accorded, the Fellow is authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). The Fellow can also participate in conference/seminar/symposium 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.

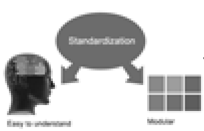


You may join as member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. In addition, it is also desirable that you should organize seminar/symposium/conference at least once.

We shall provide you intimation regarding launching of e-version of journal of your stream time to time.This may be utilized in your library for the enrichment of knowledge of your students as well as it can also be helpful for the concerned faculty members.

The FARSHS can go through standards of OARS. You can also play vital role if you have any suggestions so that proper amendment can take place to improve the same for the benefit of entire research community.

As FARSHS, you will be given a renowned, secure and free professional email address with 100 GB of space e.g. johnhall@globaljournals.org. This will include Webmail, Spam Assassin, Email Forwarders,Auto-Responders, Email Delivery Route tracing, etc.



The FARSHS will be eligible for a free application of standardization of their researches. Standardization of research will be subject to acceptability within stipulated norms as the next step after publishing in a journal. We shall depute a team of specialized research professionals who will render their services for elevating your researches to next higher level, which is worldwide open standardization.

The FARSHS member can apply for grading and certification of standards of the educational and Institutional Degrees to Open Association of Research, Society U.S.A. Once you are designated as FARSHS, you may send us a scanned copy of all of your credentials. OARS will verify, grade and certify them. This will be based on your academic records, quality of research papers published by you, and some more criteria. After certification of all your credentials by OARS, they will be published on your Fellow Profile link on website https://associationofresearch.org which will be helpful to upgrade the dignity.

The FARSHS members can avail the benefits of free research podcasting in Global Research Radio with their research documents. After publishing the work, (including published elsewhere worldwide with proper authorization) you can upload your research paper with your recorded voice or you can utilize chargeable services of our professional RJs to record your paper in their voice on request.

The FARSHS member also entitled to get the benefits of free research podcasting of their research documents through video clips. We can also streamline your conference videos and display your slides/ online slides and online research video clips at reasonable charges, on request.

The FARSHS is eligible to earn from sales proceeds of his/her researches/reference/review Books or literature, while publishing with Global Journals. The FARSHS can decide whether he/she would like to publish his/her research in a closed manner. In this case, whenever readers purchase that individual research paper for reading, maximum 60% of its profit earned as royalty by Global Journals, will be credited to his/her bank account. The entire entitled amount will be credited to his/her bank account exceeding limit of minimum fixed balance. There is no minimum time limit for collection. The FARSS member can decide its price and we can help in making the right decision.

The FARSHS member is eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper. After reviewing 5 or more papers you can request to transfer the amount to your bank account.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH SOCIETY IN HUMAN SCIENCE (MARSHS)

The ' MARSHS ' title is accorded to a selected professional after the approval of the Editor-in-Chief / Editorial Board Members/Dean.

The “MARSHS” is a dignified ornament which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr John E. Hall, Ph.D., MARSHS or William Walldroff, M.S., MARSHS.

MARSHS accrediting is an honor. It authenticates your research activities. Afterbecoming MARSHS, you can add 'MARSHS' title with your name as you use this recognition as additional suffix to your status. This will definitely enhance and add more value and repute to your name. You may use it on your professional Counseling Materials such as CV, Resume, Visiting Card and Name Plate etc.

The following benefitscan be availed by you only for next three years from the date of certification.

MARSHS designated members are entitled to avail a 25% discount while publishing their research papers (of a single author) in Global Journals Inc., if the same is accepted by our Editorial Board and Peer Reviewers. If you are a main author or co-author of a group of authors, you will get discount of 10%.

As MARSHS, you willbe given a renowned, secure and free professional email address with 30 GB of space e.g. johnhall@globaljournals.org. This will include Webmail, Spam Assassin, Email Forwarders,Auto-Responders, Email Delivery Route tracing, etc.

We shall provide you intimation regarding launching of e-version of journal of your stream time to time.This may be utilized in your library for the enrichment of knowledge of your students as well as it can also be helpful for the concerned faculty members.

The MARSHS member can apply for approval, grading and certification of standards of their educational and Institutional Degrees to Open Association of Research, Society U.S.A.

Once you are designated as MARSHS, you may send us a scanned copy of all of your credentials. OARS will verify, grade and certify them. This will be based on your academic records, quality of research papers published by you, and some more criteria.

It is mandatory to read all terms and conditions carefully.

Institutional Fellow of Open Association of Research Society (USA) - OARS (USA)

Global Journals Incorporation (USA) is accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS) and in turn, affiliates research institutions as "Institutional Fellow of Open Association of Research Society" (IFOARS).

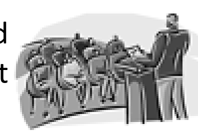
The "FARSC" is a dignified title which is accorded to a person's name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FARSC or William Walldroff, M.S., FARSC.

The IFOARS institution is entitled to form a Board comprised of one Chairperson and three to five board members preferably from different streams. The Board will be recognized as "Institutional Board of Open Association of Research Society"-(IBOARS).

The Institute will be entitled to following benefits:

The IBOARS can initially review research papers of their institute and recommend them to publish with respective journal of Global Journals. It can also review the papers of other institutions after obtaining our consent. The second review will be done by peer reviewer of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) The Board is at liberty to appoint a peer reviewer with the approval of chairperson after consulting us.
The author fees of such paper may be waived off up to 40%.

The Global Journals Incorporation (USA) at its discretion can also refer double blind peer reviewed paper at their end to the board for the verification and to get recommendation for final stage of acceptance of publication.

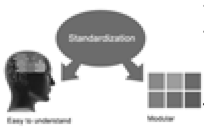


The IBOARS can organize symposium/seminar/conference in their country on behalf of Global Journals Incorporation (USA)-OARS (USA). The terms and conditions can be discussed separately.

The Board can also play vital role by exploring and giving valuable suggestions regarding the Standards of "Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS)" so that proper amendment can take place for the benefit of entire research community. We shall provide details of particular standard only on receipt of request from the Board.

The board members can also join us as Individual Fellow with 40% discount on total fees applicable to Individual Fellow. They will be entitled to avail all the benefits as declared. Please visit Individual Fellow-sub menu of GlobalJournals.org to have more relevant details.

We shall provide you intimation regarding launching of e-version of journal of your stream time to time. This may be utilized in your library for the enrichment of knowledge of your students as well as it can also be helpful for the concerned faculty members.



After nomination of your institution as "Institutional Fellow" and constantly functioning successfully for one year, we can consider giving recognition to your institute to function as Regional/Zonal office on our behalf.
The board can also take up the additional allied activities for betterment after our consultation.

The following entitlements are applicable to individual Fellows:

Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS) By-laws states that an individual Fellow may use the designations as applicable, or the corresponding initials. The Credentials of individual Fellow and Associate designations signify that the individual has gained knowledge of the fundamental concepts. One is magnanimous and proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice.

Global Research Radio

Open Association of Research Society (US)/ Global Journals Incorporation (USA), as described in Corporate Statements, are educational, research publishing and professional membership organizations. Achieving our individual Fellow or Associate status is based mainly on meeting stated educational research requirements.

Disbursement of 40% Royalty earned through Global Journals : Researcher = 50%, Peer Reviewer = 37.50%, Institution = 12.50% E.g. Out of 40%, the 20% benefit should be passed on to researcher, 15 % benefit towards remuneration should be given to a reviewer and remaining 5% is to be retained by the institution.

We shall provide print version of 12 issues of any three journals [as per your requirement] out of our 38 journals worth $ 2376 USD.

Other:

The individual Fellow and Associate designations accredited by Open Association of Research Society (US) credentials signify guarantees following achievements:

- The professional accredited with Fellow honor, is entitled to various benefits viz. name, fame, honor, regular flow of income, secured bright future, social status etc.

- In addition to above, if one is single author, then entitled to 40% discount on publishing research paper and can get 10%discount if one is co-author or main author among group of authors.
- The Fellow can organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and he/she can also attend the same organized by other institutes on behalf of Global Journals.
- The Fellow can become member of Editorial Board Member after completing 3yrs.
- The Fellow can earn 60% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.
- Fellow can also join as paid peer reviewer and earn 15% remuneration of author charges and can also get an opportunity to join as member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA)
- • This individual has learned the basic methods of applying those concepts and techniques to common challenging situations. This individual has further demonstrated an in–depth understanding of the application of suitable techniques to a particular area of research practice.

Note :

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- In future, if the board feels the necessity to change any board member, the same can be done with the consent of the chairperson along with anyone board member without our approval.
- In case, the chairperson needs to be replaced then consent of 2/3rd board members are required and they are also required to jointly pass the resolution copy of which should be sent to us. In such case, it will be compulsory to obtain our approval before replacement.
- In case of "Difference of Opinion [if any]" among the Board members, our decision will be final and binding to everyone. "

Process of submission of Research Paper

The Area or field of specialization may or may not be of any category as mentioned in 'Scope of Journal' menu of the GlobalJournals.org website. There are 37 Research Journal categorized with Six parental Journals GJCST, GJMR, GJRE, GJMBR, GJSFR, GJHSS. For Authors should prefer the mentioned categories. There are three widely used systems UDC, DDC and LCC. The details are available as 'Knowledge Abstract' at Home page. The major advantage of this coding is that, the research work will be exposed to and shared with all over the world as we are being abstracted and indexed worldwide.

The paper should be in proper format. The format can be downloaded from first page of 'Author Guideline' Menu. The Author is expected to follow the general rules as mentioned in this menu. The paper should be written in MS-Word Format (*.DOC,*.DOCX).

The Author can submit the paper either online or offline. The authors should prefer online submission.Online Submission: There are three ways to submit your paper:

(A) (I) First, register yourself using top right corner of Home page then Login. If you are already registered, then login using your username and password.

(II) Choose corresponding Journal.

(III) Click 'Submit Manuscript'. Fill required information and Upload the paper.

(B) If you are using Internet Explorer, then Direct Submission through Homepage is also available.

(C) If these two are not conveninet , and then email the paper directly to dean@globaljournals.org.

Offline Submission: Author can send the typed form of paper by Post. However, online submission should be preferred.

MANUSCRIPT STYLE INSTRUCTION (Must be strictly followed)

Page Size: 8.27" X 11'"

- Left Margin: 0.65
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- Top Margin: 0.75
- Bottom Margin: 0.75
- Font type of all text should be Swis 721 Lt BT.
- Paper Title should be of Font Size 24 with one Column section.
- Author Name in Font Size of 11 with one column as of Title.
- Abstract Font size of 9 Bold, “Abstract” word in Italic Bold.
- Main Text: Font size 10 with justified two columns section
- Two Column with Equal Column with of 3.38 and Gaping of .2
- First Character must be three lines Drop capped.
- Paragraph before Spacing of 1 pt and After of 0 pt.
- Line Spacing of 1 pt
- Large Images must be in One Column
- Numbering of First Main Headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman Letters, Capital Letter, and Font Size of 10.
- Numbering of Second Main Headings (Heading 2) must be in Alphabets, Italic, and Font Size of 10.

You can use your own standard format also.
Author Guidelines:

1. General,

2. Ethical Guidelines,

3. Submission of Manuscripts,

4. Manuscript’s Category,

5. Structure and Format of Manuscript,

6. After Acceptance.

1. GENERAL

Before submitting your research paper, one is advised to go through the details as mentioned in following heads. It will be beneficial, while peer reviewer justify your paper for publication.

Scope

The Global Journals Inc. (US) welcome the submission of original paper, review paper, survey article relevant to the all the streams of Philosophy and knowledge. The Global Journals Inc. (US) is parental platform for Global Journal of Computer Science and Technology, Researches in Engineering, Medical Research, Science Frontier Research, Human Social Science, Management, and Business organization. The choice of specific field can be done otherwise as following in Abstracting and Indexing Page on this Website. As the all Global

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The Global Journals Inc. (US) follows the definition of authorship set up by the Global Academy of Research and Development. According to the Global Academy of R&D authorship, criteria must be based on:

1) Substantial contributions to conception and acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of the 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.

All authors should have been credited according to their appropriate contribution in research activity and preparing paper. Contributors who do not match the criteria as authors may be mentioned under Acknowledgement.

Acknowledgements: Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned under acknowledgement. The specifications of the source of funding for the research if appropriate can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with address.

Appeal of Decision: The Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed elsewhere.

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3. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be uploaded via this online submission page. The online submission is most efficient method for submission of papers, as it enables rapid distribution of manuscripts and consequently speeds up the review procedure. It also enables authors to know the status of their own manuscripts by emailing us. Complete instructions for submitting a paper is available below.

Manuscript submission is a systematic procedure and little preparation is required beyond having all parts of your manuscript in a given format and a computer with an Internet connection and a Web browser. Full help and instructions are provided on-screen. As an author, you will be prompted for login and manuscript details as Field of Paper and then to upload your manuscript file(s) according to the instructions.

To avoid postal delays, all transaction is preferred by e-mail. A finished manuscript submission is confirmed by e-mail immediately and your paper enters the editorial process with no postal delays. When a conclusion is made about the publication of your paper by our Editorial Board, revisions can be submitted online with the same procedure, with an occasion to view and respond to all comments.

Complete support for both authors and co-author is provided.

4. MANUSCRIPT'S CATEGORY

Based on potential and nature, the manuscript can be categorized under the following heads:

Original research paper: Such papers are reports of high-level significant original research work.

Review papers: These are concise, significant but helpful and decisive topics for young researchers.

Research articles: These are handled with small investigation and applications

Research letters: The letters are small and concise comments on previously published matters.

5.STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

The recommended size of original research paper is less than seven thousand words, review papers fewer than seven thousands words also.Preparation of research paper or how to write research paper, are major hurdle, while writing manuscript. The research articles and research letters should be fewer than three thousand words, the structure original research paper; sometime review paper should be as follows:

Papers: These are reports of significant research (typically less than 7000 words equivalent, including tables, figures, references), and comprise:

(a)Title should be relevant and commensurate with the theme of the paper.

(b) A brief Summary, "Abstract" (less than 150 words) containing the major results and conclusions.

(c) Up to ten keywords, that precisely identifies the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.

(d) An Introduction, giving necessary background excluding subheadings; objectives must be clearly declared.

(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, unless non-standard.

(f) Results should be presented concisely, by well-designed tables and/or figures; the same data may not be used in both; suitable statistical data should be given. All data must be obtained with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage. As reproduced design has been recognized to be important to experiments for a considerable time, the Editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned un-refereed;

(g) Discussion should cover the implications and consequences, not just recapitulating the results; conclusions should be summarizing.

(h) Brief Acknowledgements.

(i) References in the proper form.

Authors should very cautiously consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate efficiently. Papers are much more likely to be accepted, if they are cautiously designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and be conventional to the approach and instructions. They will in addition, be published with much less delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

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

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

Format

Language: The language of publication is UK English. Authors, for whom English is a second language, must have their manuscript efficiently edited by an English-speaking person before submission to make sure that, the English is of high excellence. It is preferable, that manuscripts should be professionally edited.

Standard Usage, Abbreviations, and Units: Spelling and hyphenation should be conventional to The Concise Oxford English Dictionary. Statistics and measurements should at all times be given in figures, e.g. 16 min, except for when the number begins a sentence. When the number does not refer to a unit of measurement it should be spelt in full unless, it is 160 or greater.

Abbreviations supposed to be used carefully. The abbreviated name or expression is supposed to be cited in full at first usage, followed by the conventional abbreviation in parentheses.

Metric SI units are supposed to generally be used excluding where they conflict with current practice or are confusing. For illustration, 1.4 l rather than 1.4 × 10-3 m3, or 4 mm somewhat than 4 × 10-3 m. Chemical formula and solutions must identify the form used, e.g. anhydrous or hydrated, and the concentration must be in clearly defined units. Common species names should be followed by underlines at the first mention. For following use the generic name should be constricted to a single letter, if it is clear.

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Title: The title page must carry an instructive 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) wherever the work was carried out. The full postal address in addition with the e-mail address of related author must be given. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining and indexing.

Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or similar. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. This in turn will make it more likely to be viewed and/or cited in a further work. Global Journals Inc. (US) have compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Key Words

A major linchpin in research work for the writing research paper is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and Internet resources.

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

Search engines for most searches, use Boolean searching, which is somewhat different from Internet searches. The Boolean search uses "operators," words (and, or, not, and near) that enable you to expand or narrow your affords. Tips for research paper while preparing research paper are very helpful guideline of research paper.

Choice of key words is first tool of tips to write research paper. Research paper writing is an art.A few tips for deciding as strategically as possible about keyword search:

- One should start brainstorming lists of possible keywords before even begin 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 research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.
- It may take the discovery of only one relevant paper to let steer in the right keyword direction because in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.
- One should avoid outdated words.

Keywords are the key that opens a door to research work sources. Keyword searching is an art in which researcher's skills are bound to improve with experience and time.

Numerical Methods: Numerical methods used should be clear and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

References follow the Harvard scheme of referencing. References in the text should cite the authors' names followed by the time of their publication, unless there are three or more authors when simply the first author's name is quoted followed by et al. unpublished work has to only be cited where necessary, and only in the text. Copies of references in press in other journals have to be supplied with submitted typescripts. It is necessary that all citations and references be carefully checked before submission, as mistakes or omissions will cause delays.

References to information on the World Wide Web can be given, but only if the information is available without charge to readers on an official site. Wikipedia and Similar websites are not allowed where anyone can change the information. Authors will be asked to make available electronic copies of the cited information for inclusion on the Global Journals Inc. (US) homepage at the judgment of the Editorial Board.

The Editorial Board and Global Journals Inc. (US) recommend that, citation of online-published papers and other material should be done via a DOI (digital object identifier). If an author cites anything, which does not have a DOI, they run the risk of the cited material not being noticeable.

The Editorial Board and Global Journals Inc. (US) recommend the use of a tool such as Reference Manager for reference management and formatting.

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Tables: Tables should be few in number, 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. Vertical lines should not be used.

Figures: Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always take in a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g. Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in electronic form by e-mailing them.

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Even though low quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (or e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Do not use pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings) in relation to the imitation size. 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.

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Figure Legends: Self-explanatory legends of all figures should be incorporated separately under the heading 'Legends to Figures'. In the full-text online edition of the journal, figure legends may possibly be truncated in abbreviated links to the full screen version. Therefore, the first 100 characters of any legend should notify the reader, about the key aspects of the figure.

6. AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Upon approval of a paper for publication, the manuscript will be forwarded to the dean, who is responsible for the publication of the Global Journals Inc. (US).

6.1 Proof Corrections

The corresponding author will receive an e-mail alert containing a link to a website or will be attached. A working e-mail address must therefore be provided for the related author.

Acrobat Reader will be required in order to read this file. This software can be downloaded

(Free of charge) from the following website:

www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html. This will facilitate the file to be opened, read on screen, and printed out in order for any corrections to be added. Further instructions will be sent with the proof.

Proofs must be returned to the dean at dean@globaljournals.org within three days of receipt.

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6.4 Author Material Archive Policy

Please note that if not specifically requested, publisher will dispose off hardcopy & electronic information submitted, after the two months of publication. If you require the return of any information submitted, please inform the Editorial Board or dean as soon as possible.

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Before start writing a good quality Computer Science Research Paper, let us first understand what is Computer Science Research Paper? So, Computer Science Research Paper is the paper which is written by professionals or scientists who are associated to Computer Science and Information Technology, or doing research study in these areas. If you are novel to this field then you can consult about this field from your supervisor or guide.

TECHNIQUES FOR WRITING A GOOD QUALITY RESEARCH PAPER:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is searched by the interest of author but it can be also suggested by the guides. You can have several topics and then you can judge that in which topic or subject you are finding yourself most comfortable. This can be done by asking several questions to yourself, like Will I be able to carry our search in this area? Will I find all necessary recourses to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area? If the answer of these types of questions will be "Yes" then you can choose that topic. In most of the cases, you may have to conduct the surveys and have to visit several places because this field is related to Computer Science and Information Technology. Also, you may have to do a lot of work to find all rise and falls regarding the various data of that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information.

2. Evaluators are human: First thing to remember that evaluators are also human being. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So, present your Best.

3. Think Like Evaluators: If you are in a confusion or getting demotivated that your paper will be accepted by evaluators or not, then think and try to evaluate your paper like an Evaluator. Try to understand that what an evaluator wants in your research paper and automatically you will have your answer.

4. 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.

5. Ask your Guides: If you are having any difficulty in your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty to your guide (if you have any). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work then ask the supervisor to help you with the alternative. He might also provide you the list of essential readings.

6. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of Computer Science, then this point is quite obvious.

7. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable to judge good software then you can lose quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various software programs available to help you, which you can get through Internet.

8. Use the Internet for help: An excellent start for your paper can be by using the Google. It is an excellent search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question how to write my research paper or find model research paper. From the internet library you can download books. If you have all required books make important reading selecting and analyzing the specified information. Then put together research paper sketch out.

9. Use and get big pictures: Always use encyclopedias, Wikipedia to get pictures so that you can go into the depth.

10. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right! It is a good habit, which helps to not to lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on Internet also, which will make your search easier.

11. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it and then finalize it.

12. Make all efforts: Make all efforts to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in introduction, that what is the need of a particular research paper. Polish your work by good skill of writing and always give an evaluator, what he wants.

13. Have backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either in your computer or in paper. This will help you to not to lose any of your important.

14. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several and unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating "hotchpotch." So always, try to make and include those diagrams, which are made by your own to improve readability and understandability of your paper.

15. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history or current affairs then use of quotes become essential but if study is relevant to science then use of quotes is not preferable.

16. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense, to present those events that happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate future happening events. Use of improper and wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid the sentences that are incomplete.

17. Never use online paper: If you are getting any paper on Internet, then never use it as your research paper because it might be possible that evaluator has already seen it or maybe it is outdated version.

18. Pick a good study spot: To do your research studies always try to pick a spot, which is quiet. Every spot is not for studies. Spot that suits you choose it and proceed further.

19. Know what you know: Always try to know, what you know by making objectives. Else, you will be confused and cannot achieve your target.

20. Use good quality grammar: Always use a good quality grammar and use words that will throw positive impact on evaluator. Use of good quality grammar does not mean to use tough words, that for each word the evaluator has to go through dictionary. Do not start sentence with a conjunction. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Ignore passive voice. Do not ever use a big word when a diminutive one would suffice. Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. Prepositions are not expressions to finish sentences with. It is incorrect to ever divide an infinitive. Avoid clichés like the disease. Also, always shun irritating alliteration. Use language that is simple and straight forward. put together a neat summary.

21. 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 to your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

22. Never start in last minute: Always start at right time and give enough time to research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

23. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time proves bad habit in case of research activity. Research is an area, where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work in parts and do particular part in particular time slot.

24. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if evaluator has seen it anywhere you will be in trouble.

25. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend for your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health then all your efforts will be in vain. For a quality research, study is must, and this can be done by taking proper rest and food.

26. Go for seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.

27. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give rest to your mind by listening to soft music or by sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory.

28. Make colleagues: Always try to make colleagues. No matter how sharper or intelligent you are, if you make colleagues you can have several ideas, which will be helpful for your research.

29. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, then search its reasons, its benefits, and demerits.

30. Think and then print: When you will go to print your paper, notice that tables are not be split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

31. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information, like, I have used MS Excel to draw graph. Do not add irrelevant and inappropriate material. These all will create superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should NEVER take a broad view. Analogy in script is like feathers on a snake. Not at all use a large word when a very small one would be sufficient. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Amplification is a billion times of inferior quality than sarcasm.

32. Never oversimplify everything: To add material in your research paper, never go for oversimplification. This will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be more or less specific. Also too, by no means, ever use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions aren't essential and shouldn't be there used. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands and abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas, that are, not necessary. Parenthetical words however should be together with this in commas. Understatement is all the time the complete best way to put onward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

33. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. Significant figures and appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibitive. Proofread carefully at final stage. In the end give outline to your arguments. Spot out perspectives of further study of this subject. Justify your conclusion by at the bottom of them with sufficient justifications and examples.

34. After 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 to 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 in your research.

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 criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

Final Points:

A purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people to interpret your effort selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, each section to start on a new page.

The introduction will be compiled from reference matter and will reflect the design processes or outline of basis that direct you to make study. As you will carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed as like that. The result segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and will direct the reviewers next to the similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you took to carry out your study. The discussion section will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implication of the results. The use of good quality references all through the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness of 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 the 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 evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page
- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence

In every sections of your document

· Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)

· Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper

· Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)

· Align the primary line of each section

· Present your points in sound order

· Use present tense to report well accepted

· Use past tense to describe specific results

· Shun familiar wording, don't address the reviewer directly, and don't use slang, slang language, or superlatives

· Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

Title Page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short. It should not have non-standard acronyms or abbreviations. It should not exceed two printed lines. It should include the name(s) and address (es) of all authors.

Abstract:

The summary should be two hundred words or less. It should briefly and clearly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript--must have precise statistics. It should not have abnormal acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Shun citing 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 approach 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. Yet, use comprehensive sentences and do not let go readability for briefness. You can maintain it succinct by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than 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 maintain the initial two items to no more than one ruling each.

- Reason of the study - 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 quantitative data; results of any numerical analysis should be reported
- Significant conclusions or questions that track from the research(es)

Approach:

- Single section, and succinct
- As a outline of job done, it is always written in past tense
- A conceptual should situate on its own, and not submit to any other part of the paper such as a form or table
- Center on shortening results - bound background information to a verdict or two, if completely necessary
- What you account in an conceptual must be regular with what you reported in the manuscript
- Exact spelling, clearness 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 to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give most important references but shun difficult to make a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. In the introduction, describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will have no attention in your result. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here. Following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study
- Shield the model - why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? You strength remark on its appropriateness from a abstract point of vision as well as point out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Very for a short time explain the tentative propose and how it skilled 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 with every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need a least of four paragraphs.

- Present surroundings information only as desirable in order hold up a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read the whole thing you know about a topic.
- Shape the theory/purpose 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 sound written Procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replacement 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 for the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to spare 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 object, mention the specific item describing a way but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to text 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:

- Explain materials individually only if the study is so complex that it saves liberty this way.
- Embrace particular materials, and any tools or provisions that are not frequently found in laboratories.
- Do not take in frequently found.
- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method (not 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 - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

- It is embarrassed or not possible to use vigorous voice when documenting methods with no using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result when script up the methods most authors use third person passive voice.
- Use standard style in this and in 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 a 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. Carry on to be to the point, by means of statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.You must obviously differentiate material that would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matter should not be submitted at all except requested by the instructor.

Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and comprise 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 in manuscript form.

What to stay away from

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surroundings information, or try to explain anything.
- Not at all, take in raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present the similar data more than once.
- Manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate the identical information.
- Never confuse figures with tables - there is a difference.

Approach

- As forever, use past tense when you submit to 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 part.

Figures and tables

- If you put figures and tables at the end of the details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attach appendix materials, such as raw facts
- Despite of position, each figure must be numbered one after the other and complete with subtitle
- In spite of position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other and complete with heading
- All figure and table must be adequately complete that it could situate on its own, divide from text

Discussion:

The Discussion is expected the trickiest segment to write and describe. A lot of papers submitted for journal are discarded based on problems with the Discussion. There is no head of state for how long a 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 implication of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and hold up for all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of result should be visibly 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 with prospect, and let it drop at that.

- Make a decision if each premise is supported, 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
- You may propose future guidelines, such as how the experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details all of your remarks as much as possible, focus on mechanisms.
- Make a decision if the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory, and whether or not it was correctly restricted.
- Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present.
- One 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?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

- When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from available information
- Submit to work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.
- Submit to generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

Please carefully note down following rules and regulation before submitting your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc. (US):

Segment Draft and Final Research Paper: You have to strictly follow the template of research paper. If it is not done your paper may get rejected.

- The **major constraint** is that you must independently make all content, tables, graphs, and facts that are offered in the paper. You must write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The Peer-reviewers need to identify your own perceptive of the concepts in your own terms. NEVER extract straight from any foundation, and never rephrase someone else's analysis.

- Do not give permission to anyone else to "PROOFREAD" your manuscript.

- Methods to avoid Plagiarism is applied by us on every paper, if found guilty, you will be blacklisted by all of our collaborated research groups, your institution will be informed for this and strict legal actions will be taken immediately.)
- To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use please do not permit anyone right to use to your paper and files.

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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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