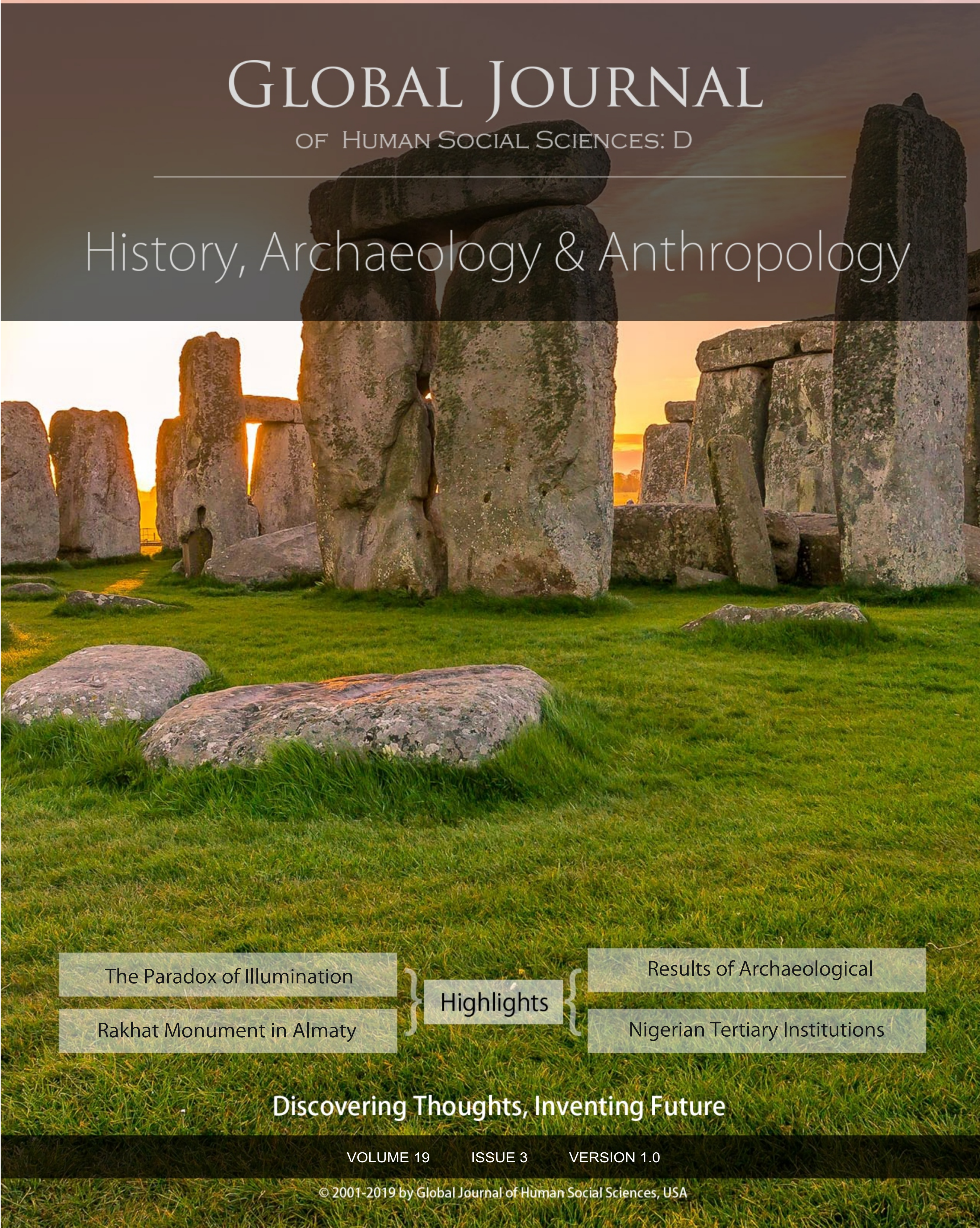
Online ISSN : 2249-460X
Print ISSN : 0975-587X
DOI : 10.17406/GJHSS

Global Journal

of Human Social Sciences: D

History, Archaeology & Anthropology



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VOLUME 19 ISSUE 3 VERSION 1.0

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: D
History, Anthropology & Archaeology

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Volume 19 Issue 3 (Ver. 1.0)

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USA Tax ID: 98-0673427

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Contents of the Issue

Global Journal of human-social science: D
History, Archaeology & Anthropology
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

History From Below: Politics of Resistance among Gedeo during Imperial Ethiopia, 1958-1960

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Abstract- Depending on the definition of power, different types of activities would count as resistance. However, within resistance studies across the globe, there exists a plurality of concepts and definitions of resistance. On the other hand, the opposition of subject peoples against various kind of domination during imperial Ethiopia is under researched. Many literature are silent in depicting aspects of Gedeo's refusal to the new invaders during the post-1900 imperial Ethiopia. Since resistance studies in Ethiopia focus on a few case studies and some forms, misconceptions of resistance prevail; often connecting resistance to reactionary ideologies, unusual explosions of violence, and emotional outbursts. This particular study is dedicated to the resistance of the Gedeo, one of the ethnic groups of Ethiopia, against feudal rule (with its oppressive system known as neftegna-gebbar system) and northern domination between 1958 and 1960.

Keywords: gedeo people, imperial ethiopia, domination, politics of resistance, qalad, asrat and erbo.

GJHSS-D Classification: FOR Code: 160699p

HISTORYFROMBELOWPOLITICSOFRESISTANCEAMONGGEDEODURINGIMPERIALETHIOPIA19581960

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Keywords: gedeo people, imperial ethiopia, domination, politics of resistance, qalad, asrat and erbo.

I. Introduction

Depending on the definition of power, different types of activities will count as resistance. However, within resistance studies across the globe (Vinthagen & Lilja, 2007) there exists a plurality of concepts and definitions of resistance. On the other hand, the resistance of subject peoples against various kinds of domination during imperial Ethiopia is under-researched. Literatures are silent in depicting aspects of Gedeo's resistance during the post-1900 imperial Ethiopia. Since resistance studies in Ethiopia focus on a few case studies and some forms, misconceptions of it prevail; often connecting resistance to reactionary ideologies, unusual explosions of violence, and emotional outbursts.

This particular study is dedicated to the resistance of the Gedeo, one of the ethnic groups of Ethiopia, against imperial conquest and Amhara domination after 1895. This imperial conquest under the hegemony of northerners and the local Gedeo resistance were of vital historical importance for the following reasons. First, it represented one of the most bitter struggles against domination in the region. The human and material losses it provoked was huge. It even led to atrocities which most of the contemporary European colonial powers practiced in the rest of Africa. Second, from a historical point of view, this study makes a very comprehensive insider observation from conflicts perspective, which enables us to well understand contemporary historical-political dynamics and conflict generating experiences and tendencies in the Gedeo region and the greater Horn of Africa today. Third, Gedeo resistance has turned out to be instructive in the sense that when any group of people face domination, they did not remain silent rather engage in various types of resistance, even wage war, against their adversaries without any fear of consequences.

Fourth, the sacrifice of thousands of fighters and martyrs in defense of their dignity and freedom seems to have become a rallying point, a symbol of ancestral struggle against domination and a source of inspiration in the quest for the political identity of the Gedeo nation. Last, but not least, attempting to write at least some aspect of the historical experience of one of politically submerged peoples seems to have a challenge (and one way of correction) to the mainstream position of Ethiopia historiography, which is established on the premise of ignoring the history and culture of the oppressed and peripheral peoples such as, the Gedeo. It will also provide a case-study which add-on to resistance studies (which is one of the emerging social science fields) or contribute a case-study from which resistance studies may fruitfully build to develop valuable concepts, insights, and theories for understanding contemporary conflicts. This is because it provides or suggests the distinguishing elements of resistance while maintaining its plurality of forms in

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different contexts (by initiating a list of resistance types) through time and space.

By outlining the historical process and context itself, this research paper considers the dimensions of economic, social and political domination from an external as well as internal point of view, emphasizing the resistance of the Gedeo with the larger Imperial social and, political system. Thus, the resistance of local Gedeo ethnographic aspects and, ultimately the global level can be analytically integrated. The study bases its argument on the employment of historical method of narrative and analysis, by interrogating available primary and secondary sources on the subject.

II. The General Context: the Emergence of Modern Ethiopian Empire under Menilik II

The so-called Abyssinia, with its Christian state on the northern plateau, claimed to have a long and continual history of many centuries. But modern Ethiopia which is three or four times bigger than traditional Abyssinia with its borders and its tens of nations, nationalities and peoples, came into being as a result of brutal military conquest during the second half of the 19th century (Seyoum Hamesso and et.al. 1997;and Seyoum Hamesso, 2001).The philosophy behind the actual welding together of different peoples and the eventual unequal yoking of same into an administrative framework from which Ethiopia emerged in 1900 has markedly been political and economical; with motives of primarily empire-building (imperial ambition for expanded territory and power consolidation) and wealth acquisition (resource exploitation).

The empire building project was started by emperor Tewodros II (1855-1868) and completed by king Minilik of Shawa, the later emperor Minilik II of Ethiopia. Teshale Tibebu even considers Minilik II as "the only black African leader who effectively participated in the scramble for Africa" (Teshale, 1995). Several other writers also (Assefa Jalata, 2005; Habte Selassie, 1980; Markakis, 1974) view the process as colonial conquest. Triulzi (1983) stated that "Ethiopia is cited as a de facto colonial power where colonial violence was used in incorporating adjacent territories and colonizing its peoples in spite of some obvious but not crucial differences with European Colonialism". Moreover, Habte Selassie (1980) invoked connotation used by the imperial regime itself in using terms that related to colonization and wrote: "The Southern region was referred up to the last days of Emperor Haile Selassie as *Yekign Hager* (conquered or colonized territory). Moreover, Addis Hiwet (1975) describes the whole socio-economic structures of post-conquest Ethiopia by using the term military-feudal colonialism. Furthermore, McClellan (1978) describes Ethiopia's position of late-nineteenth century when he wrote: "I have alluded already to Ethiopia's unique position among African nations. Not only was she successful in fighting off European attempts to colonize her, but she was also an important participant in the scramble for Africa." Hence, the march of the traditional highland Christian kingdom of Ethiopia towards the South, Southeast, and Southwest (which includes my study area, Gedeo) is termed as colonialism. The terms incorporation and conquest are simultaneously employed.

In this conquest, the larger portion of the country's landmass was incorporated into the empire and resulted in the present geographical shape and cultural, linguistic, and ethnic compositions in the beginning of the 20th century. In this case, the Amhara hegemony subdued many nations, nationalities, and peoples. The conquest was resulted in the institutionalization of feudal system of exploitation, massive population movement and settlement from the north, the imposition of Amhara language, Orthodox Christian religion and other forms of culture in the expense of the indigenous cultures (Tibebu, 1995). Except for members of the Amhara ruling elite and to some extent the Tigre, Gedeo people (like all other conquered groups) were left marginal to the political, social, economical, and cultural privileges. The forceful imposition of a politico-administrative system called *neftegna* rule on the peoples of Gedeo from the1900s has left its sad legacies of pain, turmoil, endless bloodbath, and litigation among hitherto democratic, egalitarian and republican peoples.

It was this experience of domination which enabled the subjected peoples to engage in resistance aimed at revitalizing their identity, historical background, and traditional values and inspired them to emphasize their distinctive identification against the Amhara/Ethiopian identity, culture and historical past. However, the pattern of domination and nature of resistance changes across time and space.

III. The Specific Context: the Socio-Political and Economic Background of Gedeo before Conquest

Historically, before the end of the 19th century, the people of Gedeo was an independent entity having their own political, social, cultural, and economic systems. The social and political systems of the Gedeo people mainly depend on their land resource. Their land was owned communally as other parts of southern Ethiopia. The Council of Elders in Gedeo allocates land who were organized at each village (Tadesse K., 2002). The holding of communal assemblies in each village was attributed to these councils (Dagne, 2004). The land has been used as center of social, cultural and political practices under the Gedeo *Hayitcha,* literally means elders or wise persons (Tadesse K., 2002)

The traditional Gedeo community maintained the peace and security of their land through the implementation of the *Gada* system, in the absence of codified law. These traditions and customs were highly respected by the members of the community (Demisse, 1988).

The Gedeo *Gada* has a well-established structure and hierarchy of authority. The three recognizable hierarchies *Hayitcha* (lower hierarchy), Abba *Roga* (middle hierarchy) and *Abba Gada* (higher hierarchy), work in collaboration with the local leaders. Moreover, the General Assembly (Oda Ya'a) and the local council (Songo) are important in making different decisions. The leaders highly exploit the fear of *Maganno* (Sky God) to enforce decisions. The head of the institution, *Abba Gada*, can only be nominated on hereditary bases from a clan called *Likko.* In fact, the Gedeo *Gada* is one of the institutions of leadership which is blended into the knowledge, practice, and belief system of the Gedeo people. (Paulos, 2005)

Politically, the most significant body was that of the local councils in which all men of majority seat, but in which the voices of the elders were generally decisive. These councils mediate disputes, distribute land and determined how to meet any incursions until the last decade of the 19thcentury. (Donham, 1986)

Linguistically, the Gedeo have their language known as Gedeuffa, which is one of the East Highland Cushitic languages (Wedekind, 1980)

Religiously, like any other society, the Gedeo's had their own traditional belief before their adoption of Christianity and Islam. *Maganno*, which meant the 'Sky God' is said to have created everything is the center of traditional Gedeo's religion. *Maganno* is the creator of everything on the earth and is the Supreme Being. He is the origin and sustenance of all things on the earth, the sun, the moon, and stars. (Demisse, 1988)

The people of Gedeo have maintained longstanding contacts with their neighbors. A special relationship is evident with the neighboring Gujji Oromo people in all directions except to the north in which they are bordered with the Sidama ethnic group. Communication between the neighbors have been facilitated since Gedeuffa; their language has incorporated much Oromo vocabulary, the many Gedeo themselves understand Gujji Oromo (Tesfaye, 2007)

A kind of symbiotic economic and social relationship existed between the Gedeo and Gujji Oromo for centuries, with frequent conflicts involving only the taking of hostages and demands for ransom. Accordingly, the Gedeo's acquire their livestock from the Gujji while the Gujji Oromo's acquire much of their enset, (a banana like tree widely cultivated for food in south and southwest Ethiopia, known also as "false banana) from the Gedeo. Moreover, in times of drought Gujji's sought refugee among Gedeo. (Dagne, 2004)

The Gedeo people practice mixed agriculture. These include raisings of crops and rearing of animals. However, the Gedeo agricultural economy is mainly based on the cultivation of two crops, namely coffee and enset. Enset is the prime subsistence crop cultivated and a staple food crop in the area, while coffee is an important cash crop cultivated in the area. These two crops play a crucial role in the various socio-cultural practices of the Gedeo community apart from their economic importance (Dagne, 2005)

IV. The Conquest of Gedeo: Aspects of Domination and Resistance

In the last decade of the 19th century, the Shoan Kingdom took territorial expansion towards the south. Accordingly, Gedeo fell under the expanding Minilik II's forces in 1895. As a result, Gedeo reduced to tributary status. Donald argued that the incorporation of the southern provinces was motivated by political and economic interests of the imperial government. Politically, the imperial government planned to effectively control the conquered territories through the newly coming northern landlords and political authorities and economically, the need to have access to and ensure the movement of valuable resources like gold, ivory, coffee, slaves and collection of taxes to maintain the state and to link the country with the international community (Donald, 1988)

As McClellan argued, the Shoan expansion in the region of Gedeo was purely attributed to economic reasons. In their place, the Shoan authority wanted to exploit the coffee rich region of Gedeo. The Gedeo land provided a considerable amount of wealth, particularly of coffee for the central authority of Ethiopia since the early 20th century (McClellan, 1988)

Moreover, Dagne also argued that in addition to the already stated motives, Minilik II also had a fear of the increasing pressure of the adjacent colonial powers, namely Britain, France and Italy in the region, which forced the emperor to expand to that area (Dagne, 2004)

With this, a forceful measurement and distribution of the native's land began by the invaders. Later on, after the incorporation of the area by Minilik's forces, the *gebbar* system of land tenure was introduced in and consequently, abolished the communal land tenure system. The people living in *gebbar* land became known to as *gebbars* who were subject to various dues in addition to land tax and were required to render personal services to government officials. The *gebbars* were also required to provide the landlord with necessities such as honey, meat, dried grass for the cattle of the landlord and other items. (Umer, 1997)

After the forceful measurement and distribution of their land and till the coming of the Italians, the Gedeo's who were made tenants on their land were forced to give *erbo*, literally means, one fourth to the landlords. Therefore, a *chisegna* or a tenant who is forced to pay *erbo* used to give a fourth of his products to the landlords. In addition to the *erbo, (*a rent paid by the native's to the invaders either in cash or in kind), they had also been paying *asrat*, which literally means one-tenth of their agricultural products to the government each year.

Paulos argued that the expansion of European Colonial rule in Africa visibly marked the weakening of the indigenous economic, political, and social institutions. On the contrary, without a colonial presence in Ethiopia, indigenous economic, political and social institutions were either weakened or ceased to exist. (Paulos, 2005). This also holds for the Gedeo.

Long before their incorporation by the central kingdom, the Gedeo's had their traditional administrative system known as Gada, which was then destroyed by the expanding forces. As a result of the expansion, the social, economic, political and cultural autonomous of the indigenous society, as many others in southern Ethiopia, have been challenged by the expansion of the state power from the center. This expansion and incorporation of the Gedeo land into the Ethiopian state brought a fundamental transformation in almost all aspects of the indigenous society. (Dagne, 2004; Paulos, 2005)

Most of the traditional institutions of the Gedeo including the *Gada* system and their communal way of life, began to be altered with the appointment of *Dejjazmatch* Balcha Abba Nefso over Sidamo province in 1898. Under Balcha, who was appointed as governor of Sidamo three times, 1898-1908, 1910-1914, and 1917-1928, the traditional collective tribute system was institutionalized, particularly during his final term, 1917-1928. An individual Gedeo was assigned to a settler to provide him tribute and labor services. (Solomon, 2009)

The incorporation of the Gedeo by the Shoan kingdom in 1895 was also followed by the forceful conversion of the indigenous people into Orthodox Christianity. Those who were reluctant to be converted were forced to live their land. As a result of their conversions, the indigenous religion and social values began to disintegrate. (Zewdu, 1994).

V. The Nature and Pattern of Gedeo's Resistance, 1958-1960

The history of the struggle of Gedeo peasants for land and against the northern rule goes back to the period of Minilik II's expansion to southern Ethiopia. During the reign of Menelik and after him, the people of Gedeo waged a heroic unorganized, and unsuccessful struggle. Early in the reign of Minilik, *Dejjazmatch* Balcha, who has been the governor of Sidamo, ordered the land of Gedeo to be measured as *qalad* land which is distributed among his settled soldiers known as, *neftegnas*. The people of Gedeo at that time under the leadership of their *balabat Kegnazmatch* Chumbro opposed the measurement of their land as *qalad,* named after the rope used to measure land and its distribution among the northerners. The resistance did not last long, because of the suppression of the northerners and due to the spontaneous nature of the resistance. It came to an end when *Kegnazmatch* Chumbro was arrested and died in prison because of torture and mal-treatment. Two other people were also dead, and one another person was wounded during the fight between the Gedeo people and *Dejjazmatch* Balcha's forces. From this time on, the people of Gedeo came to be brutally oppressed by the northerners who expropriated the fertile and productive land of Gedeo people and made them tenants, literally *chisegnas* in Amharic on their previous land until the coming of Italians in 1936.[i]

Moreover, the natives also exposed to additional forms of exploitation. For instance, during the time where crops get ripe to be harvested, it was the *chisegna*, who used to call the landlord to come and collect *erbo*. In doing so, he also gives the landlords ten to twenty birr as a means to cover his transportation expense. In addition to this, he gives one sheep, which is also said to be for the dinner of the landlord. If a *chesegna* go to a landlord and call him to this way to come and to collect *erbo*, the peasant will be forced to pay double the amount of what he would have paid if he had gone earlier as a punishment.[ii]

The Italians during their occupation of the country (1936-1941) abolished the payment of *erbo* to the landlords and forced payment of *asrat* to the government. The abolition of the payment of *erbo* by the Italians gave a relatively improved economic and social conditions and relief to the peasants of Gedeo. Later on, with the defeat and withdrawal of Italians, the peasants of Gedeo were again forced to pay *erbo* to their northerners' landlords. It was not only *erbo* and *asrat* that the peasants of Gedeo were forced to pay; they were also forced to render services in the houses of the landlords; like fetching water from rivers and streams, gathering fire woods, erecting fences and houses of the landlords and they were even forced to till the landlords' plot of land.[iii]

The economic superiority they had established enabled the northerners to dominate Gedeo. The Gedeo were left with no possible alternatives to improve their standard of living. The most fertile lands were held as *qalad*, and the small holdings of the peasantry were heavily taxed. Moreover, the trade of most significant items like coffee, cloth, and others were dominated by the outsiders and the administrative apparatus in the

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Awrajja was mainly occupied by the new elements. The traditional system of administration, the *Gada* system, was eliminated, and the sense of ethnic solidarity was made losses. The *Abba Gada*, the *Sesse Roga* and the Mura had ceased to exist immediately after the conquest and only the *hayitcha* remained loosely keeping their position until the 1974 revolution (Paulos, 2005)

Solomon also argued as one cause of the Gedeo uprising that, although the people of Gedeo paid education and health taxes, they benefited insignificantly from these social services. For instance, in 1957/58, there were only six elementary and one junior school in Gedeo *Awrajja.* The available government and missionary schools were limited to the major urban centers of the *Awrajja* (mainly at Dilla and Yirga Cheffe), where the native's children had limited access and privilege to them. Although the Gedeo peasants paid taxes to these services, the beneficiaries were urban settlers (mainly non-natives) who did not pay education tax until 1968. Moreover, the economic deprivation prevented the Gedeo peasants from sending their children to schools. About the later social service, there was only one governmental clinic in the *Awrajja* until the 1974 revolution (Solomon, 2009).

In the 1950s, the peasants of Gedeo failed to tolerate their exploitation by the landlords and started to rise and appeal to the emperor. While the peasants' discontent over the loss of their land and the payment of *erbo* was already high, the landlords went one step further in 1958 and ordered a reassessment and registration of land. But the Gedeo opposed this and refused to register, which they knew will bring further bondage than freedom. After all, the landlords assisted by the government officers were forcing them to register.[iv]

Nicolas also argued that the relationship between the feudal lords and the peasants became even worse. The feudal lords controlled that no peasant would acquire fire arms and strictly supervised that peasants would not allowed make any kind of meetings. However, the situation was aggravated when the feudal lords were purchasing more and modern armaments and strengthening their power even more. Moreover, the increasing price of coffee and the improvement of transportation tempted the feudal lords to expand their *qalad* land. The feudal lords wanted to use the larger or the whole land for the cultivation of coffee rather than other staple food crops which the peasants wanted for food. The feudal lords wanted a modernized system of coffee cultivation and required larger areas. This reduced the peasants to the status of laborers in some places and affected their way of life. Traditionally, the Gedeo produced all food crops on their lands, but now, they came largely dependent upon the market economy to which the peasantry could not cope with. (Nicolas, 1972)

To change their status and make their grievances known to the central government, peasants expressed their dissatisfaction in different ways. They began resistance against the confiscation of land and land grants to the outsiders. In the pre-1950s, they repeatedly appealed to the *Awrajja* and *Teqlay Gezat* Courts through their *balabats*. But, they did not succeed. As a result, some of the Gedeo began to migrate to different areas. Some became refugees among their relatives where relatively better treatment existed, while others went to distant areas to settle and work there, and still others left for towns to live as laborers. (Solomon, 2009)

After 1958, with the absence of indigenous *balabats*, the *hayitchas,* (traditional clan leaders), took the responsibility of organizing and leading the protest. Six *hayitchas* namely Hirbaye Sharo, Shale Abay, Nunu Boroji, Adula Mako, Boko Garayu, and Xeko Adula organized the people and decided to make a coordinated effort to get justice for their demands. Accordingly, the native's asked that the land tax receipt should bear the name of the peasant who paid tax and to whom that land traditionally belonged rather than the name of a settler *balabat*. Moreover, they also demanded the banning of *erbo* payment. Finally, they appealed to the *Awrajja* and Province governors that the reassessment and registration of the native's land were unjustifiable as it increased the number of *qalads*. (Solomon, 2009)

According to archival sources, after the end of the year 1958, the people of Gedeo many times held a meeting in their respective *Woredas* and *Kebeles* (the lowest administrative structures of the government), in which every adult man participated and passed a resolution against the landlords. The resolution of the peasants was not to give *erbo*, *asrat,* and other services to the landlords, since the land they till belongs to themselves, but not to the landlords. The peasants after passing the resolution elected representatives. The representatives were sent to the emperor taking, the appeal of the peasants. The appeal of the peasants was that the resolution they passed legalized and secondly that a warning is given to the landlords so that they could not take any action against them. The landlords who were shocked and frustrated by the organized action of the peasants throughout the *Awrajja* appealed to the provincial administrative office and the emperor that the peasants have organized themselves to take action against the northerners.

The peasants, who became hopeless by the *Awrajja* and Province governors, discussed the issue and sent six individuals namely Gebre Mariam Hiro, Xeko Gano, Xero Adula, Berasso Shabe, Sida Bilate, and Bedasi Bashagn to the imperial court in Addis Ababa to present their case. The representatives hired a lawyer, Tadesse Dilnesaw, to present their case. But, the delegates return to Gedeo with no promising solutions.

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Some of the delegates were imprisoned in the *Awrajja* capital, Dilla when they return, and they took Xeko Gane to the province capital, Yirgalem, for prison, accused of inciting the people to rebel. The measures taken by the *Awrajja* police disappointed the traditional clan leaders and the peasants. Thus, they lost hope in the legal system and were forced to take arms against their oppressors. (Solomon, 2009)

According to an archival source, in the year 1959, the peasants stood firm in their resolution and refused to give *erbo* to the landlords. This time clashes broke out in some places between the landlords and the peasants. It was again this time that the *Awrajja* administrator went particularly to Yirga Cheffe *Woreda,* where the movement was highly organized and intensified to settle the clashes between the peasants and the landlords peacefully. However, in Yirga Cheffe, the *Awrajja* administrator simply accused the peasants as rebels and passed a decision against the peasants that they must pay 5,000 Ethiopian birr (local currency) as a punishment and compensation for their action. The decision of the *Awrajja* administrator was went to the provincial administration for approval. The provincial administration office, which thought the amount of money as very small revised the *Awrajja* administrator's decision that the peasants pay ten thousand birr, and this was to be paid by each peasant of the *Woreda*.

According to Archival source and asserted by Solomon, in August 1959, when the peasants throughout the Gedeo continued not to give *erbo* and other services, and when the peasants of Yirga Cheffe *Woreda* requested to pay the 10,000 birr and stood firm their opposition, the local police in collaboration with the landlords took a great repressive action against the peasants. In some places where the movements widespread like Yirga Cheffe and Wonago *Woredas*, a great number of policemen sent to suppress the peasants' movement and enforce the payment of *erbo*. In Yirga Cheffe, the policemen arrested twelve people who were representatives of the people. Some of the representatives of the peasants who were in Addis Ababa were later on caught from Addis Ababa and arrested. They overall arrested more than sixty men from Yirga Cheffe and Wonago *Woredas* (the majority being from the former *Woreda*) and killed one man. They also confiscated property, house utensils, raped women beat up the old and children.

The peasants of Yirga Cheffe and Wonago *Woredas* after the arrest of their former representatives and the repression elected new representatives and sent them to Addis Ababa with fresh appeal. The peasants forwarded the new request to the emperor. It stated that the release of their arrested comrades and secondly that a measure is taken against the policemen and landlords who took brutal action and killed one peasant. The newly elected representatives hired a lawyer living in Addis Ababa who could take the case of the peasants to the court, to the bureaucratic officials, and the emperor. The lawyer was given the right to represent and handle the case of the peasants in the absence of the representatives.

When the movement started to intensify, and the appeal of the peasants against the police force continued from day to day, the central government feared as the movement may spread to other *Awrajjas* and Provinces, middle and higher hierarchal administrative structures respectively, set up a committee to investigate the problem and make a report to the central government. The committee members were selected from the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of pen and Ministry of Education. In September 1959, the committee left Addis Ababa for the Gedeo *Awrajja* capital, Dilla. In Gedeo, the committee stayed for two solid weeks. In its stay for two weeks in Gedeo, the committee talked with the landlords, police force and the representatives of the people. The landlords, government officials, and the policemen were afraid because the peasants might expose them to the committee and their atrocity against the people. Therefore, they tried to avoid the peasants from appealing to the committee. This time also the peasants elected new representatives who could take their appeal to the committee. In Yirga Cheffe *Woreda*, where the movement took shape and intensified, the peasants divided themselves into six and seven *gashas* and elected one man from each division. They choose 49 men as their representatives. The new representatives also appealed to the committee the following major questions. These include the immediate release of their comrades, under custody, the dismissal of *Dejjazmatch* Bekele Beyene, from his post as *Enderase* of Sidamo province, the dismissal of General Secretary of Gedeo *Awrajja*, a warning be given to the local police to stop their repressive action against the people and finally, to abolish the payment of *erbo* immediately. (Ministry of Interior Archive, file No. 2269, "Report of the committee sent to Derassa in February 1960)

The committee, as upon reaching the town of Dilla, gave orders to both the policemen and the landlords to stop the fighting and burning of houses. But, the police and the landlords refused to stop and continued devastating the villages of Mitchille, Alticho, and Dama in Yirga Cheffe *Woreda* and other villages in Wonago *Woreda*. The villages of Mitchille and Alticho were burnt and changed into ashes. Among the peasants who escaped from death and arrested fled to the forest and mountains to save their lives. In the forest, they stayed almost a week till the landlords and the policemen stopped killing and burning the villages. (Ministry of Interior Archive, file No. 2269, "Report of the committee sent to Derassa in February 1960)

The emperor who had ignored the problem for a long time sent a message when the conflict started to both the landlords and the peasants to stop the fighting between them. Along with his message, he has also ordered that judges be sent to Gedeo and held the case in a special court and give their judgment (Emperor's message to the people of Derassa, both *neftegnas* and *Chisegnas* dated February 13, 1960)

The police force and the landlords' then decided to suppress the uprising from its base, Mitchille. They began to move to Mitchille on February 5, 1960. But, they faced unexpected strong resistance from the peasants, and all the roads to Mitchille were closed. The conflict continued on February 8, 1960, until a government delegation led by Afe Negus Eshete Gada came to pacify the tension. The arbitration commission leader, Afe Negus Eshete called for the end of conflict and submission of all peasants. After three days, both the landlords and the peasants were called to a meeting at Dilla for reconciliation. However, the peasants opposed the reconciliation request. Finally, the arbitration commission passed a decision to be observed by both conflicting parties. According to the decision, the government would pay compensation of three hundred birr for any deaths, one hundred to two hundred and fifty birr for those wounded, depending on their wound and two hundred birr for destroyed (irrespective of the amount) properties on both sides. With this, both parties were punished for fighting against each other rather than using legal procedures to defend their case. Ninety Gedeo *hayitchas* and individuals, believed to be the initiators of the conflict were fined 500 birr each. On the other hand, the landlords of the area were fined 1000 birr each for a *gasha,* i.e., one *gasha* is equivalent to forty hectares. The decision acknowledged the root causes of the conflict and provided 500 *gashas* of land in the neighboring areas of Gujji and Amaro to be distributed among Gedeo peasants. They were to receive a quarter of *gasha* each. The decision obliged peasants to continue paying taxes to the government and *erbo* to the landlords as well as giving services to the landlords as demanded. Furthermore, the decision prohibited any group from presenting any demands but instructed that appeals be made on an individual basis. Finally, both groups were ordered to refrain from any act of revenge. The *Awrajja* administration and police forces were mandated to implement the decisions on both sides. The decisions were aimed at maintaining the status quo in the area and at paralyzing any possible future uprisings. Following the conflict, the entire police force was replaced, but no officer was dismissed. (Solomon, 2009)

There were weaknesses in the preparation for war on the sides of the peasants. This was no single leadership and military discipline was lacking. The military superiority of the landlords, shortage of food and logistic, poor organization and lack of fire arms were also the other problems of the peasants. They were mainly driven by emotions. The peasants made no effort to mobilize other oppressed peoples of their own (lack of organization), unable to spread the movement to other parts of Gedeo (Solomon, 2009)

According to archival sources, the culmination of the rising could be attributed mainly to the active response of the government and the feudal lords and the military incapabilities of the peasantry rather than the peasants will resist. The end of the rising was indeed a relief to the Gedeo peasants who suffered greater causalities than their opponents. More than 200 people died from the peasantry while only four killed from the other side and property estimated to more than 1,000,000 birr was devastated.

In the post-1960 period, the state introduced no reform that benefited Gedeo peasants. The only thing that the peasants benefited from the uprising was they got a quarter *gasha* of land each. They used these lands, only paying taxes to the government. Moreover, in the post-1960 period, the Gedeo made no resistance until the 1974 Revolution, except, opposing the implementation of the 1968 land assessment scheme. The assessment team came to the Gedeo *Awrajja* of Qabado *Woreda* to implement the scheme. However, the violent reactions of Sidama and Gedeo peasants in the area halted the implementation. With the failure of the team, there was no further attempt of land assessment in other areas of Gedeo *Awrajja* (Solomon, 2009)

VI. Conclusion

Before the 1974 revolution, the Gedeo were among the most oppressed peoples of Ethiopia politically, economically, and socially. They continually, though sporadically resisted the feudal system from the very beginning of its installation.

The major factors behind the Gedeo discontents between 1958 and 1960 were land alienation, the introduction of *qalad, asrat* and *erbo* systems, heavy taxation and various other extortions and cultural and social oppressions of the imperial state since the incorporation of the area into the Ethiopian state towards the end of the 19th century. The conquest of Gedeo by Menelik's forces in 1895 and the subsequent domination of the northerners resulted in the prevalence of series of socio-political and economic crises in Gedeo land. After incorporation, the oppressive system known as *neftegna-gebbar* system was institutionalized.

With this, between 1958 and 1960, the Gedeo peasants took arms to remove all forms of exploitation of the northerners. This uprising was one of the serious challenges of the peasantry from the south against the imperial rule sine its restoration in 1941.

The uprising brought nothing good for Gedeo peasants. They continued paying taxes to the government and *erbo* to the landlords. Moreover, they continued to give labor services to the landlords as demanded. Their inferior social and cultural opposition continued until the 1974 Ethiopian Revolution, which marked the demise of feudalism in the state.

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[ii] Informants: Ato Assefa Kitaw, interviewed on April 12, 2011, Yirga Cheffe; Ato Hamsalu Tibebe interviewed on November 13, 2010, Wonago and Ato Ashenafi Gebre, interviewed on April11, 2011, Wonago.

[iii] Informants: Ato Beharu Merech and Ato BogaleTekle Sellase, interviewed on April 13, 2010, Yirga Cheffe.

[iv] Informants:Ato Kebede Beyene, interviewed on November 10, 2010, Wonago and April 10,2011, Wonago and Ato Eyob Lema, interviewed on April 17, 2010, Wonago.

Global Journal of human-social science: D
History, Archaeology & Anthropology
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Nigerian Tertiary Institutions: Torch Bearers and the Paradox of Illumination

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Abstract- The Nigerian tertiary institution comprise of universities, polytechnics, mono-technics and colleges of education; public and private. A critical assessment of these institutions would show they have fallen short of the responsibilities of education, and being beacons or centres of illumination. Togas of excellence are fast becoming icons of reckless manoeuvrings and decline in standards and quality of education. Though there may be slight differences, what is true of one is true of all.

The paper highlights the various ways in which Nigerian institutions are falling short of expectations of radiating brilliance, excellence, integrity, and truly training the mind and character. This article deploys thematic approach of analysis through fact based arguments and narration, anchored on primary and secondary sources.

The paper concludes by raising a critical question that ' a mind that knows is a mind that is truly free ' a reflection of the Nigerian tertiary institutions ?

Keywords: torch bearers, education, illumination, tertiary institution.

GJHSS-D Classification: FOR Code: 430199

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I. Introduction

Education is a means of transmitting culture from one generation to another and the process of bringing about a relatively permanent change in human behaviour.[1] It is not limited to the four walls of a class nor restricted to a specific location. The Nigerian tertiary institution comprises of universities, polytechnics, monotechnics and colleges of education. These institutions are paradoxes of standards and illumination. Rather than being beacons and serving the true purposes of education, they are fast becoming togas of reckless manoeuvring and decline in the standards and quality of education. Though they have slightly different administrative structures, the decline in educational values in the universities is same for the other centres of higher learning.

Historically, the transformation of higher education in Nigeria can be traced to the arrival and growth of Britain in the 19th century in areas now regarded to as Nigeria.[2] The earliest introduction of formal education was in 1842 by Wesleyan Christian Missionaries in Badagry for reasons of creating understanding between the colonial rulers and native Nigerians for the securing of territorial space.[3] Various other religious outfits followed suit in the establishment of centres of learning such as Baptist Primary Schools, among others. These early centres of learning were mission schools run exclusively by respective establishing Christian organizations. It focused on the winning / conversion of souls hence the purposes which education served in this regard were tailored towards the infamous 4r: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Religion. In 1925, an advisory committee on education was established by the British government in response to international pressure put on it by America for the establishment if a commission that would cater for educational needs of the colonies. The committee played significant roles in the pursuit of colonial education goals by facilitating the establishment of departmental training schools of survey in 1908 but the lands and survey department moved to Ibadan in 1926 and Oyo in 1934. [4] Following suit were the establishment of courses / centres for Marine Department Course in 1928, School of Agriculture in 1930 with centres in Ibadan and Samaru in Zaria, Junior Technical Training Course in 1931, Post Telegraph Course also in 1931 and the Nigerian Railway Course in 1936.[5] The appointment of E.J.R Hussey as director of education in 1930 played important roles in the introduction of three levels of education namely Elementary, Secondary and vocational training to provide assistants in medical, engineering and other vocations as well as teachers of higher middle

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[5] Adebayo, O. & Kolawole,T 2013 The Historical Background of Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria: Its Gain, Shortcomings and Needful...P.495.

schools. [6] Yaba Higher College now Yaba College of Technology (YABATECH) was formally established in 1934 to provide other vocational course trainings.

The inadequacies of the above education resulted it the establishment of the commission on Higher Education in June 13, 1943 in West Africa under the leadership of Sir Walter Elliot by the colonial government with mandate of identifying needs for higher education institutions. [7] The reports of the commission paved way for the establishment of University College Ibadan in 1948 now University of Ibadan... [8] While the hitherto training centres were sustained they were upgraded while some others were newly established.

II. Conceptual Clarification

Your dictionary defined a torch bearer among other definition as a person who brings enlightenment, truth, imparts and an inspiration to others. According to the Word Hippo Dictionary, a torch bearer is one that blazes a trail to guide others, leads or inspires others in working towards a valued goal. Building on these definitions and for the purposes of this paper, a torch bearer is an entity, individual or organisation that is an inspiration, a guide worthy of emulation in deeds and character and is expected to sustain this status ascribed to it.

Illumination according to the Merriam Webstar Dictionary is the action of supplying or brightening with light or the resulting state. It is a product emanating from a lightening. Hence it is inextricably tied to light and a resultant product of torch bearers.

Nigerian Institutions referred to in this work include Universities, Polytechnics, monotechnics and Colleges of Education. It is on the basis of these clarifications that these concepts will be addressed.

III. Overview of the Nigerian Tertiary Education System

The Nigerian tertiary education is one that is heavily subscribed as a result of increasing population of teeming youths who aspire to gain admission into Nigerian tertiary institutions. Sadly, the huge surge in demand has results in hundreds of thousands of aspirants turned down yearly because of the limited capacities of the various higher learning centres. Tertiary education in Nigeria is a shared responsibility or administered by the federal and state governments respectively. The Federal government through the Federal Ministry of Education is more directly involved with tertiary institutions than with pre-tertiary school education that is a responsibility of state (secondary) and local (primary) governments. [9] The contemporary pattern of four years especially for most courses save Law, Engineering and Agriculture courses was introduced in 1987 after the candidate must have spent six years in the primary education, three in the junior secondary and three years in the senior secondary.

According to the National Policy on Education [10] ... University education is for four years for most courses except Medicine, Architecture, Engineering and other allied courses. Polytechnic education is for a period of four years broken down into two stages of two years for the Ordinary National Diploma (OND) and two years for the Higher National Diploma (HND) and a compulsory one year work placement and industrial attachment Scheme...The National Certificate of Education (NCE) spans for a period of three years...

The tertiary education consists of a university sector, non university which comprises of polytechnics, monotechnics and colleges of education. The Joint Admission Matriculation Board established by Act 2 of 1978 of the Military Government and amended into Decree No 33 in 1989 was empowered to conduct matriculation examinations for entry into all universities, polytechnics and colleges of education. [11] The conduct of examination into tertiary institutions were however unified in 2014 Unified Tertiary Matriculation Exam (will subsequently be referred to as UTME). Hitherto, it has been conducted individually such as Joint Admission Matriculation Exam for Universities (will be subsequently referred to as JAMB), Poly JAMB, for Polytechnics, Monotechnics, etc. Owing to the decline in the standard of education, the Post JAMB now POST UTME was introduced in 2004 upon the need to admit into universities school leavers who had cognitive competencies and intuitive sense which were essentials for learning in the university. [12] Candidates who passed JAMB and scored above cut off marks set by the examination conducting body and individual institutions would sit for the post UTME and their success qualifies them for an admission spot. However, the education space is such that is riddled with politics. There is the place for academic excellence and politics. Both

[6] Adebayo, O. & Kolawole,T 2013 The Historical Background of Entrepreneurial Development in Nigeria: Its Gain, Shortcomings and Needful...P.495.

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combined or either guaranteed prospective students admission.

Nigerian tertiary institutions are divided into public and private. Public institutions are government owned namely Federal and State Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education. They are heavily dependent on funds from the government. However they secure sponsorships and grants from International Organisations such as the United Nation Educational Scientific Commission, United Nations, Non Governmental Organisations such as Mac Arthur Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates, etc. Nigerian private institutions are owned / run by individuals, religious organisations and other Nongovernmental organisations. They are heavily dependent on internally generated revenues particularly from students' school fees, contributions from founder(s) or proprietor(s). Their funding is not limited to the mention but also include donations from well meaning Nigerians, Nongovernmental organisations, business organisations, etc. Though they are regulated by the federal government through various agencies such as the National Universities Commission, National Board for Technical Education (NBTE), they are not funded by the government. Their establishment have being controversial as some scholars regard private institutions as profit oriented enterprises.

A common phenomenon to both public and private institutions is the dearth of funds which is the bed rock of dwindling Nigerian tertiary education. The federal government has being falling short of its responsibilities of funding education in public institutions. Private institutions have also not being better off in this regard. In recourse to addressing paucity of funds, institutions have resorted in raising internally generated revenues through some exploitative measure under which parents and wards groan.

IV. The Paradox of Illumination

Tertiary institutions scholars are regarded to as minds that know and are charged with the responsibilities of emancipating from mental slavery, training minds, character and producing students worthy in learning and character. On the basis of their knowledge, they are believed to be responsible, credible, forthright and embodiments of integrity. It is on the basis of this status that they are assigned to perform and provide adhoc services to government and other agencies. Capacities in which they have served include being Returning Officers for the Independent National Electoral Commission, Chairs of government agencies such as the Nigerian Electoral Body among others. The deployment of university scholars particularly for national democratic process became preponderant in the 21st century Nigerian democratic process. However, togas of integrity have turned togas of political manoeuvrings and stunts particularly for the ruling class. A Nigerian Returning Officer is one appointed on an adhoc basis by the Nigerian electoral body to ensure that an election is in accordance with the law in the area designated. However, some scholars that have acted in this capacity have been accused of partiality, engaging or playing somersaults with simple arithmetic of election results, and declaring electoral process inconclusive among other charges laid. Hence causing disrepute to the respected academia.

In the resort to sourcing for funds by Nigerian institution in the face of neglect and dwindling funds, a compulsory subtle extortion strategy has been put in place in the forms of acceptance fees, developmental fees, Identity card fees without being served identity cards was one of the fundamental grievances of students revolt in one of the public universities in western Nigeria. A great number of prospective students are denied the opportunity of being undergraduates' haven passed through the tedious processes of passing the UTME and post-UTME but still miss out of the eventual matriculation due to inabilities to pay acceptance fee. The acceptance fee is a compulsory payment made by candidates offered admissions in higher centres of learning, however valid with its payment as an indication of willingness to take up the admission offer. The fee ranges from #10,000 and above. It is not in any way connected to tuition fees but rather a subtle way of extorting Nigerian students. The payment of this extortion fee cuts across all levels of tertiary education ranging from undergraduate to postgraduate. Non payment of this fee guaranteed an automatic loss of admission. Worthy of note is the fact that many Nigerian parents and wards subscribe to Nigerian public institutions, not for standards but economic reasons. [13] With the high poverty rate in Nigeria, many families cannot afford the exorbitant fees charged by private institutions though having its benefits such as guaranteed convocation day, freedom from incessant age long strikes among other benefits. Despite the options of public universities, a very many public tertiary institution subscribers still cannot afford tuition fees which ranges from 30,000 naira to 250,000 naira, and in their financial in capabilities, the burden of paying acceptance fee is unavoidably laid on them. The loss of admission on the grounds of inability to pay acceptance fees has left disgruntled feelings, frustration, desperation and disappointments in parents and prospective student. Centres that should illuminate light and be examples of an ideal society have being caught in the web of subtle extortion.

Sexual corruption and perversion is a negation to the illumination expected to be radiated by torch

[13] Aladejobi, J. Student of the Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan. Phone Interview conducted on February 25, 2019.

bearers in the education sector. In the researcher's interviews, the researcher conducted interviews on some students of The Polytechnic Ibadan and University of Ibadan. In the Polytechnic Ibadan, a female lecturer has been accused of specialises in sexually harassing her students and would go the extra mile in achieving her aims otherwise failure awaits such students. Sexual corruption include sex for mark, a rampant examination malpractice form whereby morally debased lecturers extort sex and sexual intimacies from both male and female students to award marks directed at both weak and brilliant students. In a nationwide survey by Exam Ethics Marshal International in 2014 indicated that not less that 50billion naira was extorted from students in tertiary institutions each session, coughing out 25,000 to 50,000 for sorting or settlement and not less than 200,000 female students are subjected to sexual extortion each year. [14] Sexual perversion of this sort is one of the highest forms of sexual exploitation in Nigeria, emanating from a supposed centre of illumination.

Flowing from the above is also the settlement pattern engaged in by some bad omen of non academic staff of tertiary institution. These bad omens are settled or sorted by students in return for boosting of marks.

The illumination paradox in the Nigerian tertiary educational system is however not limited to tertiary staff members but has also flowed down to students of higher institutions, consequently fulfilling the law of law. Though blames have being laid at doorsteps of tertiary workers, the disposition of students have also left a lot to be desired. Some victims of institutional sexual assault are masterminds of these acts against them. The decency and modesty on Campuses have fallen save institutions that have dress codes and ensure their compliance. Some students adorn themselves with skimpy, revealing dresses inspiring erotic feelings and often times lead to sexual exploitation forgetting the essence of dressing which is a reflection of attitudes and personality. Rather than being agents of illumination, they are agents of temptation and stumbling block.

Some students that are being trained to be worthy in learning and character or those that have being found worthy are displaying their worthiness in fraudulent activities such as internet fraud, scam popularly regarded to as yahoo yahoo or yahoo plus. This crime became prevalent in Nigeria in the wake of the 21st century with access to internet. [15] Skills that should be channelled to the course of self and societal advancement are being deployed for scam and fraud consequently turning innovative minds to grand masters of internet fraud. Students caught in this web are falling short of expectations of training other minds to be useful to their society. Nigerian being a heavily monetised society has encouraged the engagement in get quick acts which provide overnight riches, owing choice properties at any cost. Scam is performed in various shades and through divergent methods. A popular state owned university in the south western Nigeria has been labelled by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission as having an outstanding level of cybercrimes, a paradox of education.

The conduct of some student bodies is a negation of the illumination expected with the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS) as study, the foremost Nigerian student representative association. The association was birthed in 1980 as a successor of the National Union of Nigerian Students (NUNS). NANS was established to represent the interest of millions of Nigerian students both within and outside the country. However the reverse of responsibilities seem to be the case as its activities range from political puppetry in the hands of public office holders, taking sides with the government with evidence from the February 9, 2019 3 months strike suspension by Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) which deployed the use of industrial actions to achieve the revitalization and resuscitation of public universities by the federal government. Rather than lending a voice to the pursuit of a revitalized education, they were caught in the web of attempting to disrupt ASUU negotiations with government and promising 20 million votes to a Nigerian presidential candidate. Hitherto September 2018, awards or recognition was not on the basis of credibility but for the scoring of cheap political recognition. [16]

V. Conclusion

The Nigerian tertiary institutions over the years are fast falling short of the high hopes and expectations of education institutions which are meant to centres of productive ideas, integrity, guide and emancipation: products of government failing responsibilities at providing basic amenities for the public and reduced expenditure on researches. The activities of many Nigerian institutions, deeds of staff and students leave little to be desired of expectations from minds that truly knows. Is "a mind that knows is a mind that is truly free" a reflection of the reality of the Nigerian tertiary institutions?

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Global Journal of human-social science: D
History, Archaeology & Anthropology
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Results of Archaeological Excavations Conducted at the Rakhat Monument in Almaty Region (Based on the Reporting Materials for 2015-2016)

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Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

Abstract- In the article was described the geographical location of the settlement area andunique features of the region Rakhat. During 1994-2005 settlement area was carried out archaeological excavation of the joint Kazakh-American expedition under the leadership by K.M. Baipakov, F.P. Grigoriev, K.Chang. There were done expertise and description to the archaeological excavation of monuments which located in settlement area of Rakhat in the Institute of Archaeology named after A.Kh. Margulan in 2004. As well as, in the Upper Paleolithic place the various levels of mineral excavation, exploration work were characterized fully by the leadership of O.N. Artyukova in the location of Rakhat in 2006-2007.

Keywords: archeology, geology - geomorphology, palynology, anthropology, climate, artifacts, sharp stone (nucleus), ribbed cleavage, ceramics, interment, paleolithic camp, settlement area, nomadic camp, mound, monument, excavation.

GJHSS-D Classification: FOR Code: 210199

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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The work of the members of the archaeological expedition was analyzed under the leadership ofB.Nurmaganbetov of the reserve-museum "Issyk" in 2011-2016. Along with archaeological excavation, new research methods of the scientists of Natural sciences were utilized, in the international scientific -research laboratory “Geoarcheology” of al-Farabi university was made expert examination of the results and the current state and future of archaeological excavations which carried out in the framework of the State Program “The people in the flow of history” in the location of Rakhatby the leadership of G.T.Bexeitov in 2015.

In addition, there were paid more attention to the palynological, geological and geomorphological characteristics of the region and through carrying out snip excavations in the upper paleolithic nomad camp and mounds were done expertise to found stone artifacts. The paleoanthropological examination was considered to bone skeletons of Rakhat mounds of E.P.Kitov. The ceramic vessels were collected expert work by E.Sh.Akymbek the leading researcher of A.Kh.Margulan Institute of Archeology which detected during the archaeological excavations.

Also, in autumn and spring of 2017, there was noted about archaeological exploration initiated by G.T.Bexeitov Candidate of Historical Sciences, associate professor, the director of the international scientific-research laboratory “Geoarcheology” of al-Farabi university.

Keywords: archeology, geology - geomorphology, palynology, anthropology, climate, artifacts, sharp stone (nucleus), ribbed cleavage, ceramics, interment, paleolithic camp, settlement area, nomadic camp, mound, monument, excavation.

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I. Introduction

Gaining independence of our republic and becoming a sovereign state, it still allows us to study our history in a new way. In this regard, many research works have been carried out on the historic sites worthy of national interest in the history of our country, and mystery pages of our history are being discovered. Today the country`s rapid development requires to study deeply the historical truth, own way of the history of the nation needs to write a new data based on artifacts found during archaeological excavations.

Our people have gone through many difficult times on this path. It is obvious that from the ancient times to the present day the history of the Kazakh people, which has not survived, has not lost its continuity. Ceramic, bow spearhead, skeletal remains and rock artifacts are particularly important in determining the age of historical sites, because the period can be determined depending on their structure of creation, the nature of the species, the specificity of preservation. One of the most intricate and unexploredforms of research at that time are the monuments which located near the settlement area of Rakhat (the Enbekshikazakh district, Almaty region).

Rakhat monuments are a historically significant site located at the foot of the mountains which is 5 kilometers away from southern burial grounds “Esik”, Enbekshikazakh district, Rakhat rural district of Almaty region. At the moment, civilized nations and nationalities are primarily interested in their past and present. It demonstrates the importance of the true history of our people, through the research and deep scientific expertise.

Geographical coordinates of the village: N: 43º20.250 '; E: 077 ° 22.614. The total area of monument is occupied 88.7 hectares.It is one of the most historically significant objects of the 5 km square of the Issyk-Talgar highway, on the southern slope of the Esik monastery in Enbekshikazakh district of Almaty region [1].

In its turn, exploration and excavations were carried out in the organization of archaeological research of settlement.In the monuments of Rakhat were carried out effective scientific-research works by leaders of archaeological excavation of the joint Kazakh-American expedition:K.M.Baipakov, F.P. Grigoriev, K.Chang. [2].

During the expedition of settlement area, characteristic of the Sak-Uysun stages as dwelling shelters, semi-cellars and dwellings made of semi-bricks were dug, collected ceramic remains and artifacts and conducted examination in the foreign scientific-research centers. As a result, through using the scientific- research methods which inherent to the natural sciences, the prevalence of fruitful result of archeological excavations of the joint expedition in the information society has become important.

There was conducted archeological excavation of 5 mounds in the location of Rakhat by the staff of Institute of Archeology named afterA.Kh. Margulan in 2004. As well as, the monuments and settlements of the location Rakhat were not included only in the region of Zhetysu, also in a number of important complexes of Central Asia. Sak, Uysun, Huns, Turks people, other ancient and subsequent tribes lived in the parts of the Ile-Alatau can take an important role in the area of Jetysu[3].

The first efficient excavations work in Paleolithic nomad camp of the location Rakhat was carried out in 2006-2007. Expedition was led by O.A.Artyukhova, as a result found artifacts gave opportunities to determine the age of nomad camps. It is possible to say that the historical roots of the settlement is very deep, because it is the evidence that magnificent monuments and nomad camps of the Stone, Bronze, Iron ages were settled here. [4].

The scientific staff of the "Esik"historical-reserve museum had organized archaeological exploration and excavations in the Rakhat settlement that led by B.Nurmukhanbetuly between 2011-2012, consequently scientific study suggests that the history of this region had started from the Stone Age, by digging the mounds inherent to Sak, Uysun, Huns and Turks an invaluable contribution was added to the history of Kazakh [5].

On October 15, 2015 the international scientific-research laboratory "Geoarcheology" of Kazakh National university in the framework of the State Program "The people in the flow of history" was held a considerable archaeological excavations in the nomadic camps and mounds inherent to the period of Sak-uysun, near the village Rakhat in the Upper Paleolithic nomadic camp "Rakhat". The connection of archaeological research with Natural science as Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, there were fulfilled works by using new methods of scientific study as geomorphology, geology, palynology, trasology and dendrology.

In autumn and spring 2017 archeological exploration was held by managing G.T.Bexeitov Can.His.Sc., associate professor, the director of the international scientific -research laboratory "Geoarcheology" of KAZNU. As a result, it is planned to carry out excavations at the monuments located near Rakhat in 2018.

II. Materials and Methods

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The list of methods of excavation, fixation and analysis of material applied to Paleolithic monuments are extensive. Nowadays to study the spatial distribution of artifacts are being applied stratigraphic, microstratigraphic analyzes, planographic analysis, a method for searching connections between finds (repair), and statistical-combinatorial analysis. Within each of these methods, there are many different methodological nuances and directions.

So far as the study of any archaeological monument begins with the identification in the thickness of the geological rock layers containing cultural remnants, clarifying the degree of preservation of these layers, the nature of their occurrence and structure, microstratigraphic analysis is of particular importance.

Archeological microstratigraphy of the culturally-containing layer is especially important when studying the powerful or rich layers of long-term settlements with a complex structure. When the area is used for a long time, the original structure of the monument is "smeared" due to multiple overlapping traces of a particular activity or structural elements on each other.

A carefully selected totality of methods and acceptanceofanalysis microstratigraphy of the cultural layer, taking into account its specificity, allowedsolvingsuch matters as

1. confirmation or refutation of the presence of different cultural layers, identified in the process of excavation,
2. a clear separation of the depth of occurrence of the findingsfrom every layers,
3. identification of signs of layer occurrence "in situ" or signs of its violation,
4. allocation of micro-lamination sites, i.e. stable levels of occurrence of findings within the layer, characterizing the discrete nature of its accumulation,
5. restoration of a reliable picture of the paleorelief of the monument.

In combination with data from paleoecological studies, quantitative and qualitative analysis of planning and repair, microstratigraphic analysis opens up wide opportunities for obtaining social information.

III. Results

Excavations in Rakhat monuments between 2015-2016

Today, the rapid development of our independent country requires to study the historical truth, the own history of the nation based on new findings. One of the regions that needs such research is the Rakhat monuments located in Zhetysu. The research works of Paleolithic stone age in Kazakhstan have been left behind for half a century compared with the research methods of foreign scientists.

a) Rahat (Soldatravine) the Upper Paleolithic camp

Archaeological excavations have discovered the historical moments of the region in the country and contribute to the study of society in the first community. A lot of stone tools of the first people had been found in the nomad camps of the Stone Age which located in KazakhstanThis archaeological monument is evidence of the existence of the first community in Kazakhstan. One and unique of them is Rakhat Paleolithic nomad camp N 4321464, E07722672 [7].

Figure 1: ("Rakhat" Upper Paleolithic camp) General view

Rakhat Upper Paleolithic campwas located 1040 m above the sea level in the eastern part of the villages Rakhat and Krasny Vostok,in the eastern part of Soldat ravine of the foothills of Ili Alatau mountains. During the determination of the age of the camp two sites were selected and stratigraphic snip excavation was dug. As a result, found stone artifacts proved to be a unique monument in the chronological epoch of the Stone Age in the Zhetysu region [8].

The first scientific research works in 2006-2007. It was carried out under the leadership of Artyukhova.

The eastern hills of the nomad camp were larger enough to the north. Further scientific-research works have been carried out to prevent further destruction of the Stone Age monuments. During the study, there were found traces of the hearth in solid rock layers and floodplain sediments. The abundance of stone artifacts allowed conductinga comprehensive study to this monument [9].

The ecological condition of the nomad campenabledto collect materials and artifacts that allowedrestoring the flora and fauna, to determine the

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age of the monument. According to archaeological excavations, it was found out that any excavation work was carried out in the monument whilecomparatively defining absolute age of biological and cultural evolution of ancient people.

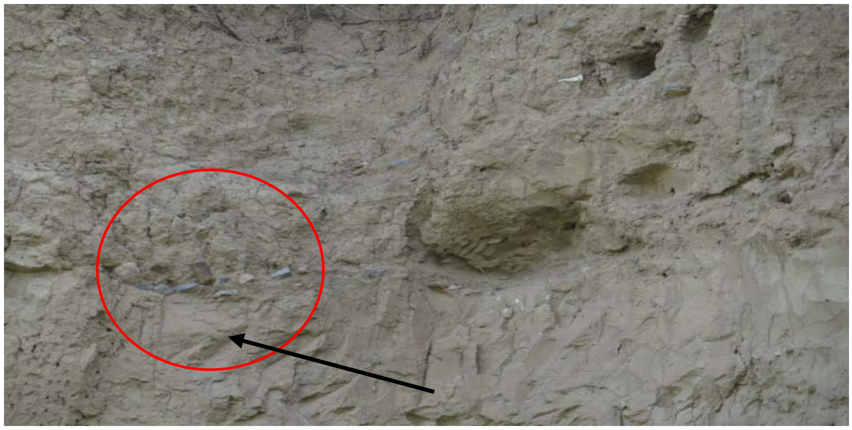

Figure 2: A cultural layer with stone artifacts

In the process of detecting monuments and nomad campsof the Paleolithic period, stratigraphic snip excavations on 2x4 m were carried out for the purpose of determining the age of the region by managing G.T. Bexeitov Can.His.Sc., associate professor, the director of the international scientific -research laboratory "Geoarcheology" in 2015, the age of nomad camp was supposed to be the period of the upper Paleolithic. Unfortunately, the excavations did not show a layer of cultural sediments in the region. Only the collected stone artifacts from the surface of the fossil have been studied.

The total number of findings consist of 48 copies of stone artifacts which obtained during the research of archeological expedition "Geoarcheology"of camp Rakhat. Among them, the following types of stone products have been distinguished according to their manufacturing techniques and function: Nuclei -2ex, nucleus forms -5ex, ribbed chips -1ex, flakes and debris-40ex. The nucleus is a subtriangular form of red porphyrite measuring 12x14x7.8cm (Figure 3).

It is made of undulating river pebbles. The removal of regular chips - flakes were made without preliminary processing of the nucleus. The principle of chipping is split from one working surface of the product. Special preparation of the strike site was not carried out. The surface of the product is slightly covered with patina.

Figure 3: Rakhat camp. Nucleus

The next nucleus is made of gray porphyrites of round shape, measuring 9x10.5x8 cm (Figure 4). The chip was produced from the working surface of the product without preliminary preparation. The nucleus was prepared a strike site which is prepared by removing a single chipped stone artifact horizontally. The base of the nucleus is flat. From the nucleus was the removal of one chip of the flake [7].

Figure 4: Rakhat camp. Nucleus

Nucleated forms are made of gray and pinkish porphyrite (Figure 5-6). There are products on the flake among the nucleus forms. They almost do not have brightly marked chips. Artifacts have subtriangular and subquadratic forms. The surface of the products is partially patinated.

Figure 5: Rakhat camp. Nucleated forms

Figure 6: Rakhat camp. Nucleated forms

The brightly marked ribbed chip is 11.5x5.5x3.5cm in size (Figure 7). The workpiece for the product was gray porphyrite. This chip is a technical chip or as it is also called the chip of the nucleus, when the working part of the nucleus becomes unfit for removing regular chips. The ribbed chip is an arcuate, elongated shape.

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Figure 7: Rakhat camp. Ribbed chip

Flakes in the number of 40 copiesare made of gray, pink and reddish-brown porphyrite. Flakes are related to production waste. From this collection was not foundwares which could be attributed to tools. The absence of stone artifacts of tool set from the collections of the Rakhat settlementwas considered the possibility of holding quarry work by the local people [7].

The analysis and study of artifacts carried out in the laboratory allow preliminary dating of the Rakhat nomad camp by the late Paleolithic. The comprehensive study of the monument in the framework of the State Program "The people in the flow of history" will allow us to reconstruct the paleoecological conditions of life of primitive people, to simulate a picture of the ancient and ancient history of our country, which will significantly raise the level of teaching history in the Higher educational establishments of the country. The obtained models of adaptation and behavioral strategy of the ancient human in different epochs of the Stone Age in the foothills of the Tien-Shan will help to predict the changes in environmental conditions in this seismically active densely populated region of the country.

Received collections of stone artifacts will be replenished by republic and regional museums.

b) *Archaeological excavations conducted by the international scientific - research laboratory "Geoarcheology" for 2015-2016 in the mounds of Rakhat settlement.*

The archaeological complex of the Rakhat ravine is located on a flat site near the river of the same name as Rakhat (Figure 1). New research on this monument showed the presence on the complex of monuments related to different times as - the Bronze Age, the times of Sak and Uysun. In the field season was set the task to identify the structural features of the early Iron Age mounds and determine the location of the Sak time settlement (Figure 8).

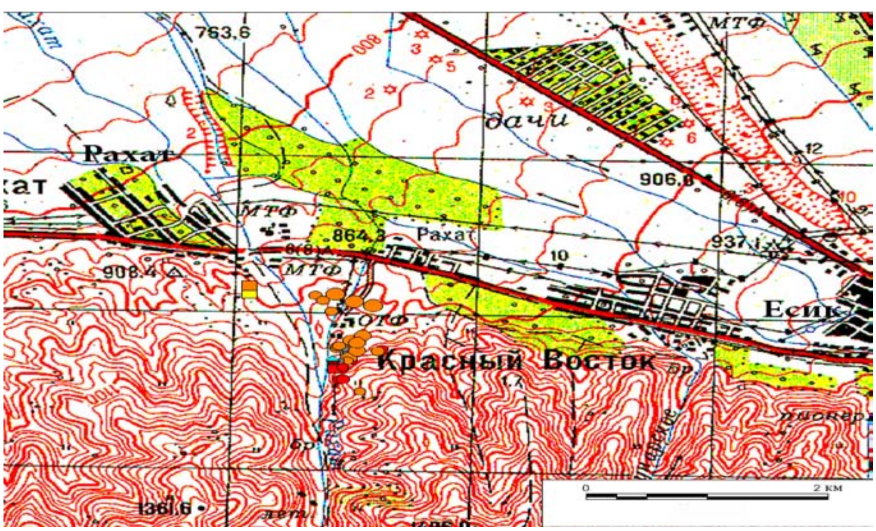

Figure 8: Rakhat. Topographical location of mounds

During the excavations were also obtained extensive ceramic and osteological materials which can be correlated mainly with the layers of the Sak nomad camp. All the heights of the earth's surface were drawn from the conventional zero (the western corner of the square (A-1) A-4), which is tied to the absolute altitude. Counting of all depths for structural details of monuments, ware, ceramic and osteological materials were conducted from the surface of the earth [10].

For a more convenient counting of all the squares during further studies on the monumentwas changed their numeration. The count is held from the northern corner of the excavation [11].

Research at the Rakhat facility. The burial ground is located on the top of the hill. Unsystematic, compact burial ground, consisting of five camps, flattened hilly with banding and calculating stones. All research materials of this monument are in process of treatment and detailed analysis (Figure 10).

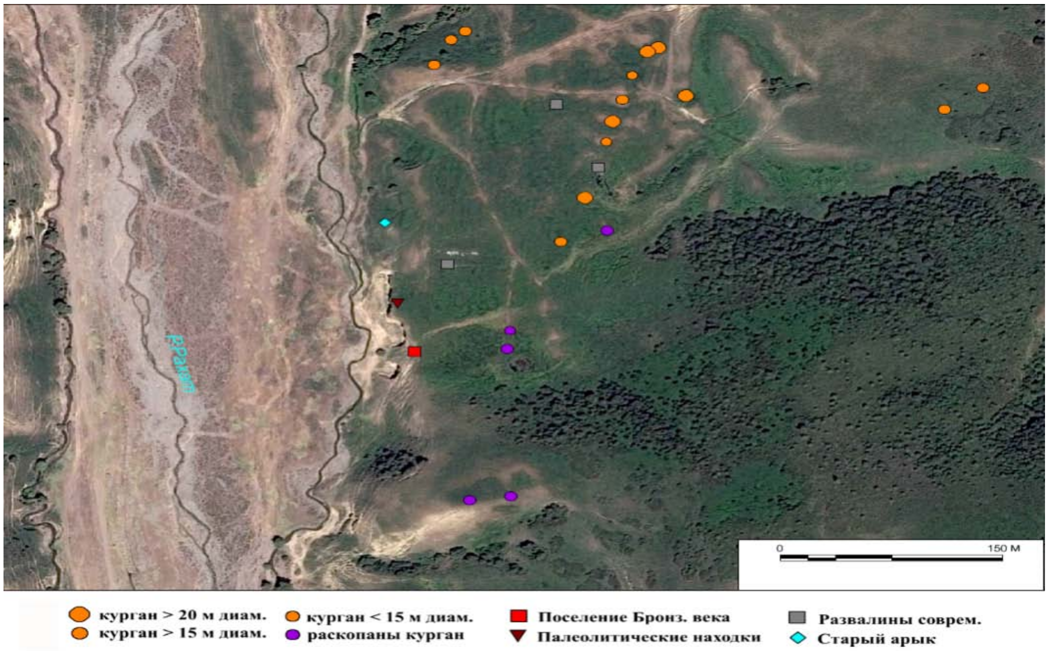

Figure 9: Rakhat. Location of mounds in the area

Mound №1.Diameter is: from north to south - 9 meters, from east to west - 8 meters, height is - 45 cm. During the excavation works № 1 there was found a ceramic bowl of the burial hole at the depth of 1.7 m. (Appendix 2) [9].

Figure 10: Mound №1. Tomb

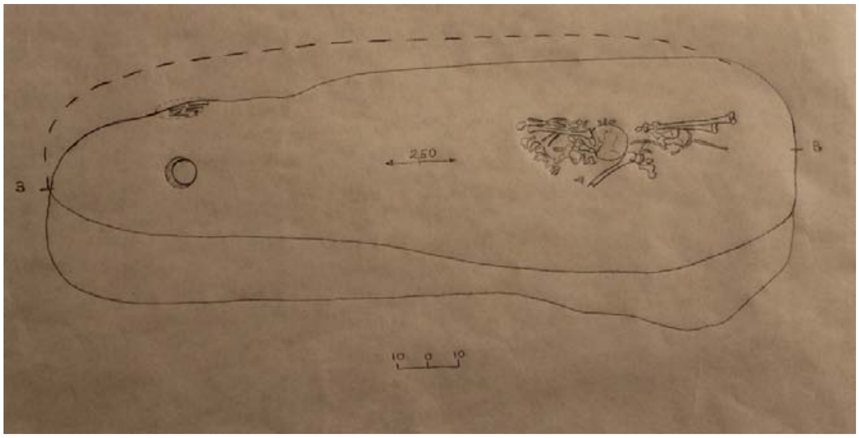

Figure 11: Mound №1. Graphic design.

Mound №2It is located 2 meters in the east from mound № 1. There were founds bones of child aged 14 - 15 years old [9].

The mound №2 was absolutely robbed. Depending on the genetic nature, it is the bone of woman about aged 18 to 25 without skull. There are signs of cribra orbitalia above fractures of the skull, which may be indicator of anemia. Hence, the buried human was died because of illness [14].

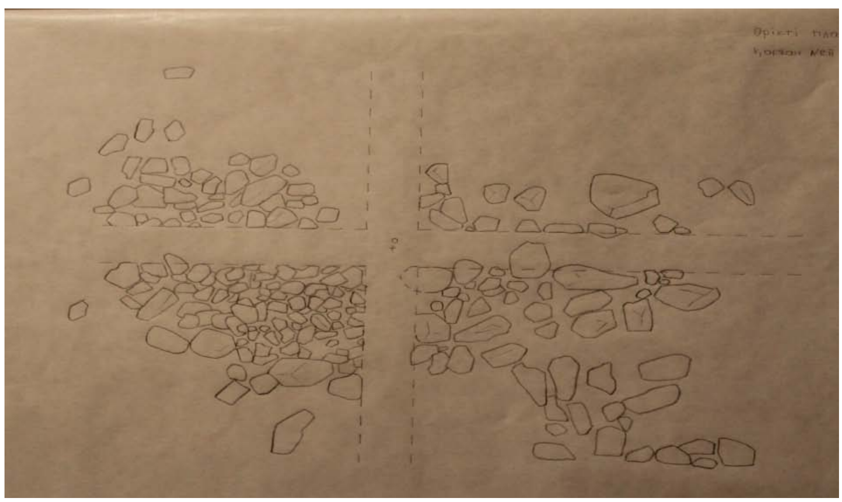

Figure 12: Mound №2. The scheme of excavations.

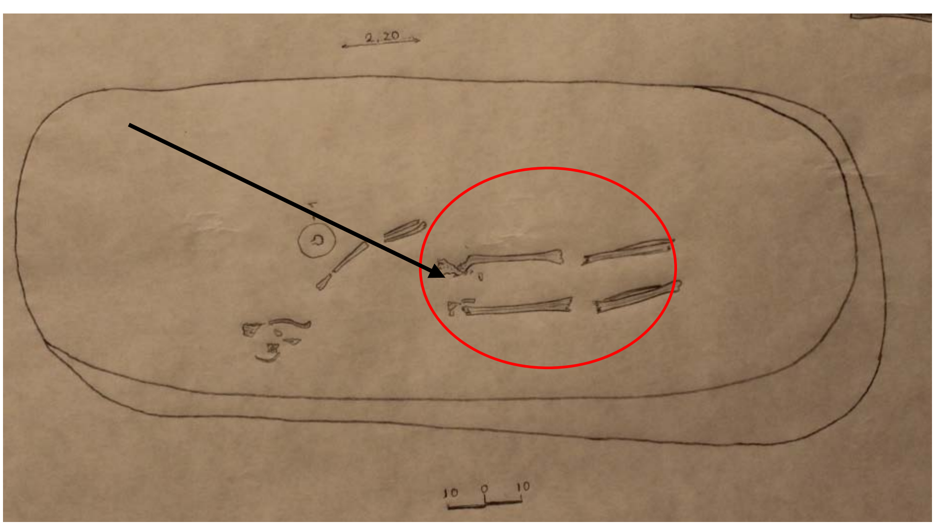

Figure 13: Mound №2. The scheme of tomb.

Mound №3. The mounds that have a diameter of 9 m and a height of 0.5 m were excavated and explored. Ceramic vessels were found on the left side of the human skeleton in the burial hole during excavation of №3 [7].

Ceramic vessels were detected on the left side of the mankind skeleton in the burial hole during excavation of №3 [9].

Figure 14: Mound №3. Before fossil.

Figure 15: Mound №3. View from the East

Figure 16: Mound №3. The tomb

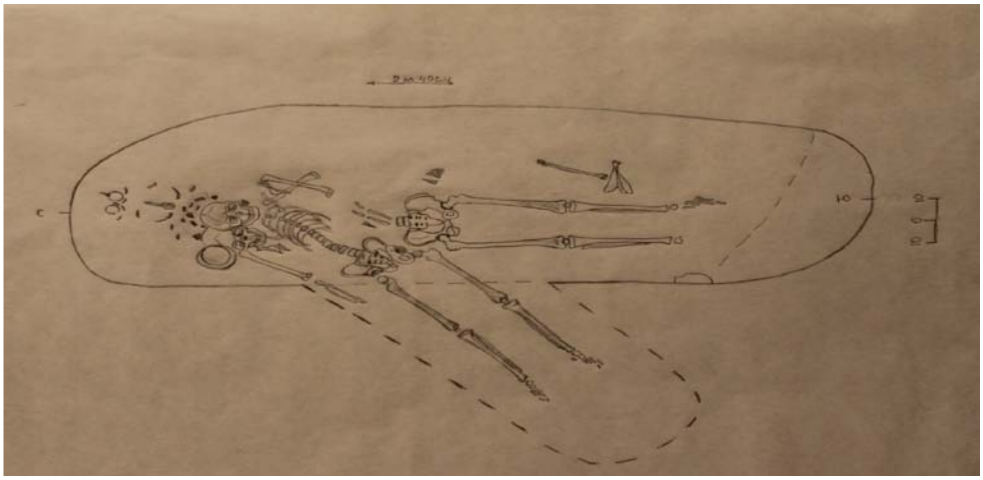

Figure 17: Mound №3. The scheme of the tomb

c) Stratigraphic snip excavationconducted in Rakhat settlement

At the same time stratigraphic snips to nomad camps were constructed inherent of Sak time. Generally there was detected waste of ceramics inherent of Sak time. The period of obtained materials is basically a period of Sak, while ceramic wastes found in the lower part of the fossil are based on the technique of Bronze Age. In this regard we can notice that the historical roots of settlement are deep [6].

Figure 18: (Rakhat. Stratigraphic snip excavation)

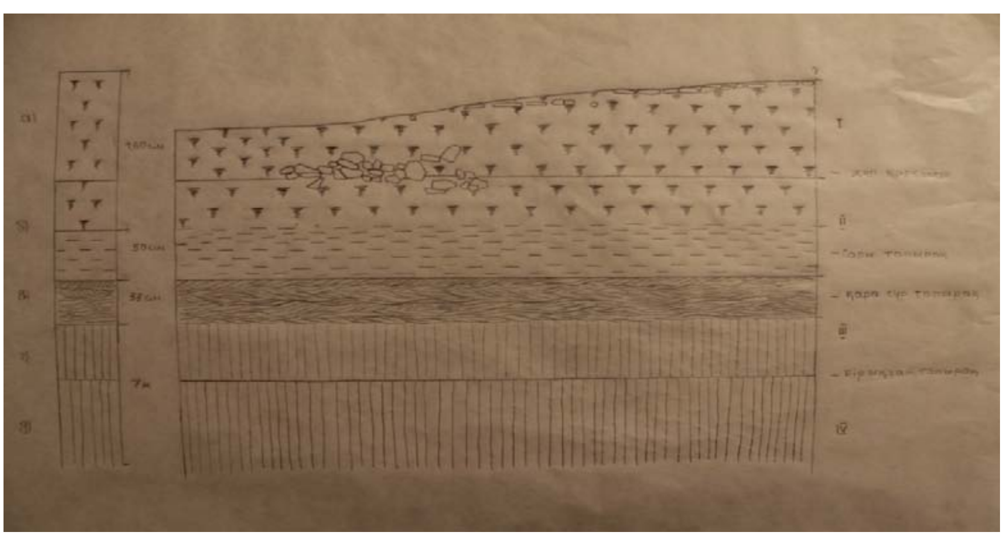

Figure 19: Stratigraphic snip scheme

During excavations, many ceramic debris and waste of boneswere found. As a result of the deeper excavation of fossils, many artifacts of the same era were appeared from a variety of cultural layers. Looking at the artifacts found in the same cultural layers, it is evident that the settlement had a workshop on its own. As a result of deep digging, the area was divided into 6 square meters and a full description was made. Approximately 100 ceramic debris and waste of bones were found out from the nomad camp as a result of the excavation [6].

d) Paleoanthropological study of materials from the excavations of the field season 2015-2016.

Work with anthropological material was carried out in the research laboratory of paleoanthropological study of Kazakhstan at the Institute of Archeology named after A.Kh. Margulan in 2016.

The preservation of anthropological material is satisfactory. Determination of sex and age were conducted by standard methods M.M. Gerasimov (1955), V.P. Alekseev, G.F. Debets (1964), V.I. Pashkova (1963), V.P. Alekseev (1966), Philip Walker and others (1988). A correlation was recorded between the data, on the one hand, the tooth age, and, on the other, the skelet. Measurement and description of osteological characteristics were carried out using standard anthropological and forensic methods (Alekseev, Debets, 1964; Alekseev, 1966; Buzhilova, 1998; Dobryak, 1960; Pashkova, 1963). For the evaluation of the sign values were utilized the absolute value clauses compiled by V.V. Bunak and A.G. Tikhonov. To assess the categories of indicators and the shape of bone sections were used data of V.P. Alekseev [20]. Rakhat burial ground[9].

The remains of four individuals from the burials of three mounds were investigated. The preservation of anthropological materials is satisfactory. Sex and age determinations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Sex-age determinations of individuals from the burial ground of Rakhat (E.P. Kitov)

Mound / burial	Sex	Age (year)
Mound 1	Male	35-45
Mound 2	Female	18-25
Mound 3 b.1 low.	Male	40-45
Mound 3 b.1 upp.	Male	25-35

Mound №1

It is represented by a skull of poor preservation. Restoration was not applied. The facial section is represented by the maxilla and the nasal region. The brainpan is visually of medium length, medium-high, brachicranal. The facial section has medium-wide and high, with high and medium-wide nasal bones with an average protrusion of the nose. Nasal bones are long. The similar features of combination are characteristic of the Sak-Uysun groups of the Zhetisu (Figure 6).

Figure 20: Craniological features of the individual from the mound №1

Postcranial skeleton is represented by almost all strongly fragmented bones. The bones were broken, the broken places were wiped, which is probably connected with the ancient robbery of the mound.

According to the estimated grades of V.V. Bunak (Mamonova, 1986), the branchial bone, elbow and femoral bone have a short length. The brachial and femoral bones are also characterized by large circles of diaphysis, which determines their greater strength and overall massiveness. Bones are massive.

The height was calculated on the basis of the following formulas: according to K. Pearson and A. Lee - 154.6 cm; according to S. Dupertuis and D. Hadden - 160.6 cm. On average height was 157.6 cm, that is, a small one.

The mound №2

A skeleton without a skull is represented by separate bones of the postcranial skeleton of a woman aged 18 to 25 years. The traces of cribra orbitalia are fixed on the skull, which may indicate anemia.

The mound №3

Two burials were found in the burial mound. The main (lower) is represented by the male skeleton of 35-45 years.

Lower burial. The skull is hyper dolichocranic with a combination of a long length and a very small width of the brain box. The height of the cranial vault from average po and from b is small. The horizontal circle through average g, transverse arc po-br-po and sagittal arc are estimated by average values. The frontal bone is very narrow. The angle of the forehead from n is small, the bending height of the forehead is large. The width of the base of the skull is very small.

The facial skeleton is medium-wide by value upper, small in average width and zygomatic diameters. Orbits are medium-wide and low, very low according to the index. Nose of platinum proportions is in low height and width. Noseband is medium upper and medium wide. In the horizontal plane, the face is clinognathic on the upper and lower levels. Canine fossa is medium deep. The lower jaw is characterized by a small condylar, a small angular and middle anterior width and an average thickness of the body and a very small width of the limb.

The remains of the skeleton are of a satisfactory degree of preservation from the burial place.

According to estimated grades of V.V. Bunak (Mamonova, 1986), all long tubular bones are characterized by a long length. In this case, the clavicles, branchial bone, femoral and tibil bones have large values of the circumferences of the diaphyses, which cause their greater strength and massiveness. The bones of the forearm for a long length have average values of the circumferences of the diaphyses, which causes their gracilis. Diaphysis of the femoral bone in the middle part of the diaphysis is flattened in the transverse direction. In the upper part of the diaphysis of the femoral bone, asymmetry is observed in this indicator: the right femoral bone is flattened in the transverse direction, the left femoral is in the sagittal. Such asymmetry could be formed due to an uneven weight on the femoral bones in the process of their growth. Tibil bones symmetrically flattened in the sagittal direction in the upper part of the diaphysis [21].

According to the intermembranal index (73.0), the lower part of the body is considerably shortened relatively to the upper one. The forearm is elongated relatively to the shoulder, the shin is elongated relatively to the hip. The shoulder is elongated in relation to the thigh, and the forearm is elongated in relation the shin.

The height was calculated on the basis of the following formulas: according to K. Pearson and A. Lee - 169.1 cm; according to S. Dupertuis and D. Hadden - 174.3 cm. The average height was 171.7 cm, that is, a relatively high one.

Pathology. Frazzle bone of the postcranial skeleton corresponds to the biological age of the individual. There are degenerative-dystrophic changes in the vertebrae, shoulder, hip and knee joints with compensatory reaction in the form of marginal bony growths [22].

Figure 21: Craniological features of the individual from the mound 3

Upper burial. The skull is mesocarpal, with a combination of a large length and a large width of the brain box. The height of the arch from the *po* is large, from the *b* is small. The horizontal circle through *g* is large, the transverse arch *po-br-po* and the sagittal arc are estimated by average values. The frontal bone is very wide. The angle of the forehead profile from *n* is small, the bending height of the forehead is large. The width of the base of the skull is very large.

The facial skeleton is wide by value the upper, medium width and zygomatic diameter. The orbits are medium-wide and medium-high, mesophilic according to the indicator. Nose of platinum proportions is at high altitude and very large width. The transfer is low and medium wide. In the horizontal degree of the face is flattened on the upper and lower levels. Canine fossa is flattened. The lower jaw is characterized by a large condylar, angular and large front width, as well as large values of the thickness of the body and the width of the limb.

Figure 22: Craniological features of the individual from the mound 3

The remains of the skeleton are of a satisfactory degree of preservation from the burial place.

The remains of the skeleton with bones of varying degrees of preservation are occurred in the burial place. According to estimated grades V.V. Bunak (Mamonova, 1986), all long tubular bones are characterized by a short length, with large circles of diaphyses, which determines their greater strength and overall massiveness. Bones are visually shortened and very massive.

The growth was calculated on the basis of the following formulas: according to K. Pearson and A. Lee - 153.8 cm; according to S. Dupertuis and D. Hadden - 159.8 cm. The average growth was 156.8 cm, that is, a small one.

Both individuals are of different anthropological types. Lower has a characteristic, often found in the Bronze Age and less often in the early Iron Age – strongly expressed European look. The upper is clearly expressed Mongoloid face, typical of the Middle Ages.

However, the anthropological characteristics can not serve as a support for dating and it is necessary to obtain radiocarbon dates, in order to more accurately determine the time of burial. The specific appearance of the buried may possibly introduce new hypotheses into the processes taking place in the given territory in the EIC, that the dates are specified. The individual from the burial mound №1 finds wide analogies (with the reservation for poor skull preservation) among the population of the region of the early Iron Age.

Table 2: Craniological characteristics of skulls from the burial grounds of Rakhat (E.P. Kitov)

Symptom	Burial ground	Rakhat	Rakhat
	Round/burial	m. 3 b.lower	m. 3 b. upper
	Sex	♂	♂
1	2	3	4
	Linear:		
1	Longitudinal diameter	186,0	188,0
8	Transverse d.	130,0	149,0
17	Altitudinal d.	135,0	125,0
20	Ear height	114,0	118,0
5	Length of main skull	99,0	96,0
9	Small.width of forehead	92,0	100,0
10	Large.width of forehead	110,0	124,0
11	Width of main skull	117,0	142,0
12	The width of the neck	106,0	116,0
25	Sagittal arc	386,0	383,0
26	The frontal arc	126,0	130,0
27	Parietal arc	139,0	130,0
28	Occipital arc	121,0	123,0
29	Frontal chorda	111,0	113,0
30	Parietal chorda	123,0	118,0
31	Occipital chorda	98,0	96,0
40	Length of main face	-	102,0
43	Upper width of face	105,0	113,0
45	Zygomatic diameter	126,0	144,0
46	Average width of face	92,0	104,0
47	Full height of face	-	130,0
48	Upper height of face	70,0	81,0
51	The width of the orbit	41,3	45,0
51a	The width of orbit from	-	42,0
52	The height of the orbit	30,2	34,8
54	The width of the nose	23,7	31,2
55	The height of the nose	46,5	55,0
60	Length of alveoli.arc	54,0	58,0
61	The width of alveoli.arc	61,0	70,0
62	The length of the sky	-	50,2
63	The width of the sky	-	44,6
1	2	3	4
sc	Symotic width	8,1	5,8
ss	Symotic height	3,5	2,0
mc	Maxillafr.width	19,5	20,2
ms	Maxillafr.height	7,5	3,7
dc	Dacryal width	-	24,2
ds	Dacryal height	-	8,0
FC	Deep. canine fossa	5,0	3,0
Sub NB	The height of the forehead bend	23,5	27,3
	The corner:		
32	The forehead inclination	81	85,0
GM/FH	Forehead profiles fr. g.	72	80,0
72	General Facial	-	-
73	Middle-faced	90	90,0

74	Alveolar part	-	70,0
75	Bone propensity	-	66,0
75(1)	Nose protrusions	-	18,0
77	Nasomal	133	140,0
zm	Zygomaxil	124	141,0
Pointers:			
8/1	Cranial	69,9	79,3
17/1	Height-longitudinal	72,6	66,5
17/8	Height-cross	103,8	83,9
20/1	High-long.from h.	61,3	62,8
20/8	Height-cross neg.	87,7	79,2
9/8	Frontal transverse	70,8	67,1
9/43	Front painting	87,6	88,5
40/5	Protruding parts of face	-	106,3
48/45	Upper face	55,6	56,3
47/45	General facial	-	90,3
52/51	Orbit	73,1	77,3
54/55	Nasal	51,0	56,7
61/60	Alveolar	113,0	120,7
63/62		-	88,8
ss/sc	The simotic	43,2	34,5
ms/mc	Maxilla front	38,5	18,3
ds/dc	Dacryal	-	33,1
Descriptive:			
Above noseband		3,0	2,0
Occip.hillock		2,0	2,0
Osseous segment		2,5	2,0
Noseband		2,0	2,0
Lower jaw:			
65	Width of condylar	115,0	132,0
66	Angular width	101,0	113,0
67	Front width	43,0	48,0
69	Height of symphysis	35,0	37,0
69(1)	Height of body	33,0	37,0
69(3)	Body thickness	13,0	16,0
70	Height of limb	-	-
71a	Least width of limb	28,8	36,0
C	Ind.height of chin	65,0	70,0

Table 3: Osteometric data on the postcranial skeletons of male individuals from the burial grounds of Rakhat (E.P. Kitov)

Cipher		Rakhat, m.1	
1	2	7	8
collarbone		right	left
1	the largest length	x	x
4	vert.diam.	x	x
5	sag.diam.	x	x
6	sur.	x	x
6/1	Indic.strengths	x	x
shoulder blade			
1	morphology.width	x	x
2	morph.leng.	x	x
12	leng.joint	x	x
13	wid.joint	x	x
branchial bone			
1	The larg.length	x	290
2	com.leng.	x	287

3	width upp.e.	x	x
4	width low.e .	x	x
5	the larg.leng.mid.diam.	x	24
6	the low.l.mid.diam.	x	18
7	the low.sur.d.	x	x
7a	sur.mid.d.	x	70
8	sur.head	x	x
9	the lar.wid.head	x	x
10	ver.l.head	x	x
11	width of unit	x	x
7/1	Indic.strengths of ulnar	x	x
1	2	7	8
1	the larg.leng.	255	x
2	phys.leng.	279	x
11	sag.leng.d.	12	x
14	upp.sag.l.d.	22	x
12	trans.l.d.	16	x
13	upp.trans.l.d.	18	x
3	the low.sur.l.	36	x
3/2	Indic.strengths of radial	12,9	x
1	the larg.leng.	x	x
2	phys.leng.	x	x
4	trans.l.d.	x	x
4a	trans.l.mid.d.	x	x
5	sag.l.d.	x	x
5a	sag.l.mid.d.	x	x
3	the low.cir.l.(Alekseev)	x	x
	the low.cir.l.(as all)	x	x
5/5	sur.mid.l.	x	x
3/2	Indic.strengths	x	x
pelvis			
1	height	x	208
2	the larg.width	x	x
12	wid.influ.m.	x	146
sacrum			
1	arc length	x	x
2	front height	x	x
5	upper width	x	x
femoral			
1	the larg.leng.	422	x
2	leng.natur.	x	x
21	wid.low.e.	x	x
6	sag.l.mid.e.	28	x
10	upp.sag.l.	27	x
7	trans.l.mid.d.	26	x
9	upp.trans.l.	28	x
	upp.low.l.	24	x
	upp.larg.l.	29	x
18	head height	43	x
19	width of head	43	x
20	sur.head	141	x
8	sur.mid.l.	86	x
6/7	Ind.pilasters	107,7	x

1	2	7	8
10/9	Ind.platimeria	96,4	x
8/2	Ind.massiveness	x	x
	larg.brich		
1a	the larg.leng.	x	x
1	gen.leng.	x	x
3	wid.upp.e.	x	x
6	wid.low.e.	x	x
8	sag.(larg.) l.mid.d.	x	x
8a	sag.l.d.at lev.cir.	x	x
9	wid.mid.l.	x	x
9a	wid.l.at lev.cir.	x	x
10	sur.mid.l.	x	x
10a	sur.l.at lev.cir.	x	x
10б	smal.cir.l.	x	x
9a/8a	Ind.platimeria	x	x
10/1	Ind.massiveness	x	x
	Small brich		
1	larg.leng.	x	x
2	larg.wid.mid.l.	x	x
3	smal.wid.mid.l.	x	x
	Indicators:		
	radial-branchial (R1/H1)	x	x
	birch-femoral (T1a or T1/F2)	x	x
	branchial-femoral (H1or H2/F2)	x	x
	radial-birch (R1/T1)	x	x
	Intermembral (R1+H1/T1+F)	x	x
	Height:		
	by K.Pearson, A.Lee		154,6
	S. Dupertuis and D. Hadden		160,6

Table 4: Osteometric data on the postcranial skeletons of a female individual from the Rakhat burial ground (E.P. Kitov)

Rakhat m.2, b.2			
Collarbone		Right	Left
1	2	3	4
1	larg.leng.	129	x
4	vert.diam.	8	x
5	sag.diam.	10	x
6	sur.	30	x
6/1	Ind.strengths	23,3	-
shoulder blade			
1	morph.wid.	x	x
2	morph.leng.	x	x
12	leng.joint	x	x
13	wid.joint	x	x
Branchial bone			
1	larg.leng.	x	298
2	com.leng.	x	295
3	wid.upp.e.	45	44
4	wid.low.e.	x	51
5	larg.l.mid..	19	18
6	smal.l.mid.d.	12	13
7	smal.cir.l.	53	53
7a	sur.mid.l.	52	53

8	sur.head	125	124
9	larg.wid.head	37	38
10	upp.l.head	41	41
11	width of unit	x	x
7/1	Indic.strengths of ulnar	-	17,8
1	larg.leng.	243	x
2	phys.leng.	215	x
11	sag.l.d.	10	x
14	upp.l.d.	18	x
12	trans.l.d.	13	x
13	upp.trans.l.d.	16	x
3	smal.cir.l.	31	x
3/2	Ind.strengths	14,4	-
radial			
1	larg.leng.	218	x
2	phys.leng.	207	x
4	trans.l.d.	12	x
4a	trans.l.mid.d.	13	x
5	sag.l.d.	9	x
1	2	3	4
5a	sag.l.mid.d.	9	x
3	smal.cir.l.(Alekseev)	33	x
	smal.cir.l.(as all)	33	x
5(5)	cir.mid.l.	35	x
3/2	Ind.strengths	15,9	-
pelvis			
1	height	x	x
2	larg.width	x	x
12	wid.influ.m.	x	x
sacrum			
1	arc length	x	x
2	front height	x	x
5	upper width	x	x
femoral			
1	larg.leng.	x	408
2	leng.natur.	x	406
21	wid.low.e.	x	71
6	sag.l.mid.d.	x	22
10	upp.sag.l.	x	20
7	trans.l.mid.d.	x	22
9	upp.trans.l.	x	26
	upp.smal.l.	x	20
	upp.larg.l.	x	26
18	height of head	x	40
19	wid. head	x	40
20	sur.head	x	130
8	cir.mid.l.	x	71
6/7	Ind.plasters	-	100
10/9	Ind.platimeria	-	76,9
8/2	Ind.massiveness	-	17,5
larg.birch			
1a	larg.leng.	327	331
1	com.leng.	322	326
3	wid.upp.e.	64	64
6	wid.low.e.	46	45
8	sag.(larg.) l.mid.d.	24	23
8a	sag.l.d.at lev.cir.	29	28
9	wid.mid.l.	15	16
9a	wid.l.at lev.cir.	18	17

10	cir.mid.l.	64	63
10a	cir.l.at lev.cir.	76	75
1	2	3	4
10б	smal.cir.l.	59	60
9a/8a	Ind.platimeria	62,1	60,7
10/1	Ind.massiveness	19,9	19,3
sm.birch			
1	larg.leng.	x	x
2	larg.wid.mid.l.	x	x
3	larg.wid.mid.l.	x	x
	Indicators:		
	radial-branchial (R1/H1)	-	-
	birch-femoral (T1a or T1/F2)	-	80,3
	branchial-femoral (H1or H2/F2)	-	73,4
	radial-birch (R1/T1)	64,3	-
	Intermembral (R1+H1/T1+F2)	-	-
	Height:		
	by K.Pearson, A.Lee		159,5
	S. Dupertuis and D. Hadden		157,4
	by Debets		156,0
	by Bunak		154,1
	Average (HEIGHT)		156,7

e) Results of the findings of the discovered ceramics during the field research of the international "geoarcheology" laboratory for 2015-2016 years

During the excavation in mound №1, ceramic tableware was found in the burial hole with a depth of 1.7 m [7].

The plate (Figs. 29, 30). The crockery was made of semi-ellipse, constructed with clay mixed with organic things and fine sand. At the bottom of the rounded wall, the bent curve moves upward and has a sharp angle in the cross-section. Burns are not uniform, while the color is light brown but not uniform. The length diameter is 16 cm, the height is 7 cm, the wall thickness is 0.6-0.8 cm.

Figure 23: Mound.№1. The plate

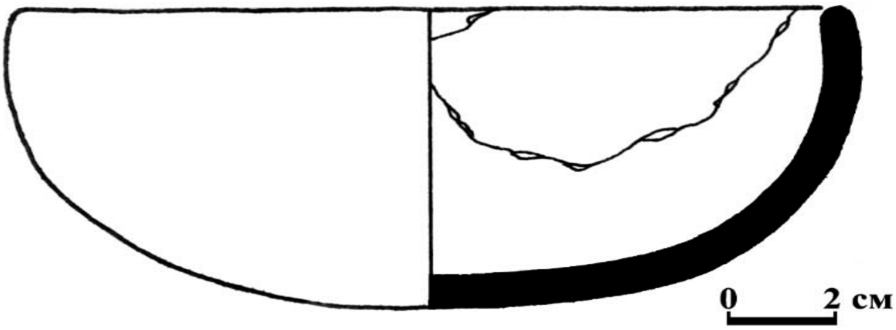

Figure 24: The Rakhat cemetery. Mound №1. The plate

Ceramic vessels were found on the left side of the human skeleton at the burial hole during the excavation of mound №3 [7].

The bowl (fig. 31, 32). The half-spherical crockery is composed of fine sand and mica blended clay. From the bottom of the round, the wall is unevenly folded and folded in the cross section, with a bent arc. It can be seen from the outside that the density of the cookware increases by fracturing the wall with solid things. Burns are uniform, light brown red. The lenght diameter is 10.5 cm, the diameter of the side is 12.8 cm, the height is 8.8 cm, the wall thickness is 0.5-0.7 cm. In 1954, a similar tableware was discovered in the excavations of the №3 in burial ground Taigak I. The burial ground is periodization of BC II-I centuries.

Figure 25: Mound №3. The bowl

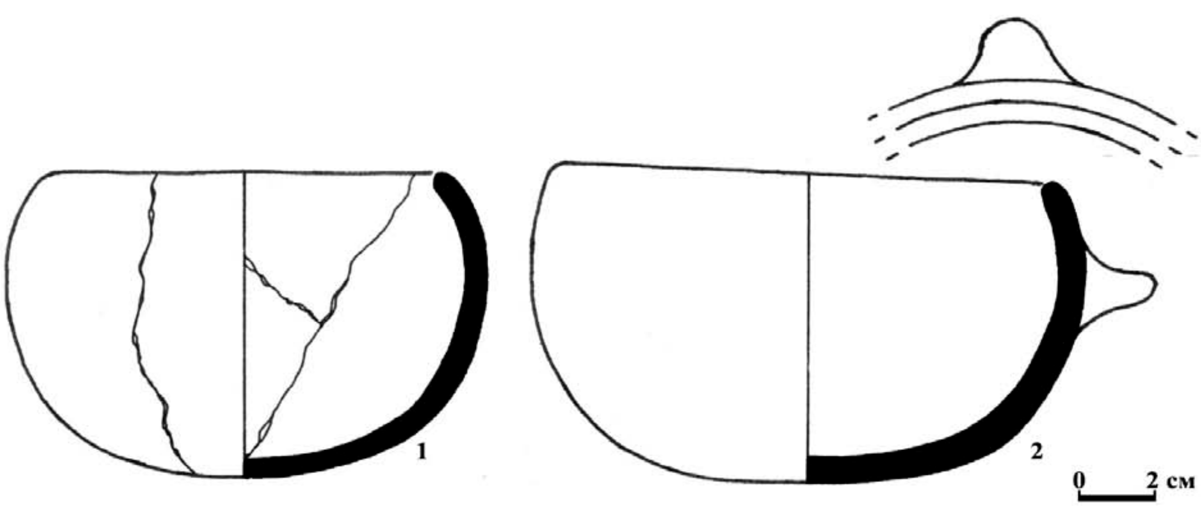

Figure 26: Rakhat cemetery. Mound №3. Bowls

Rakhat settlement

Stratigraphic excavations at Rakhat settlement were conducted by dividing into quarries. During digging, a significant amount of ceramic vessels were found in the monument [7].

Squared - 4-D, tier -I. Several pieces of scrap were found on this square. It was possible to determine only one of them. The rest of the vessels are splinters.

Small dishes (Fig. 33.1). It was made from clay manually. The clay is not tight. The smoothing side is bent inwardly. Burns are uniform, color is light brown. The length diameter is about 7 cm and the wall thickness is 0.9 cm.

Squared - 2-B, tier-II. There are two big ones among the vessels found in this quarry.

Edge of the *koze* (It is like a vase). (Fig. 33.2). The fracture of the vessel, made by hand-sticking sand, mixed with mica. The lateral wall is bent forward and leaned outwardly. Density of clay and burnt are not uniform, the color is dark brown. The diameter of edge is 22.5 cm and the wall thickness is 1 cm. The outside was burnt.

The edge of koze (Fig. 33.3). The splinter of edge of tableware is composed of sand and organic materials which made from clay manually. The lateral wall is bent inward and curved outwardly, the surface is flattened. It is observed that the density of the substrate is increased by its solids. Clay is tight, burnt is not uniform, outer is dark brown, and inner side is brown. The diameter of edge is 30 cm, the thickness of the edge is 1.5 cm, the side diameter is about 32.5 cm, the wall thickness is 1-1.2 cm. The outside is completely burnt in the fire.

During the excavations a number of splinters were defined from the IV tier. Basically, most of them are spall of kitchen and utility vessels.

Square - I-A, tier-IV.

There is a big koze among these splinters of vessels in this square.

The edge of koze (Fig. 34.1). The splinters of edge of the vessel were made by hand-sealing of clay from the sand. The straight bent side curved from the side curved straight outward. Clay is solid, burnt is not uniform, the middle part inside is brown, outside is brown- red. The diameter of the edge is 26 cm, the diameter of the side is 33 cm, the wall thickness is 1.2 cm.

Square - 2-B, tier-IV.

The edge of crockery (Figure 34.2). The spall of edge of the vessel were made by hand-sealing of clay from the sand. The straight exit wall is drooped outward and the surface is flattened. The clay is dense, burning is not uniform, the inner side is dark gray, and the outer side is brown red. The edge thickness is 1.8 cm, wall thickness is 0.9-1.2 cm. The outside is burnt.

Squared - 5-D, tier-IV.

The edge of *koze* (Figure 34.3). The splinter of edge of the vessel were made by hand-sealing of clay from the sand. The wall that has been sprouted from the bottom is curved strightly and is bent free inward. At the same distance around the sloping side, there is a sloping hinge with a solid object. The clay is dense, burning is not uniform, the inner side is dark gray, the outer side is brown-red. The diameter of edge is 38 cm, the diameter of the side is 39 cm, the thickness of the wall is 0.8-1 cm.

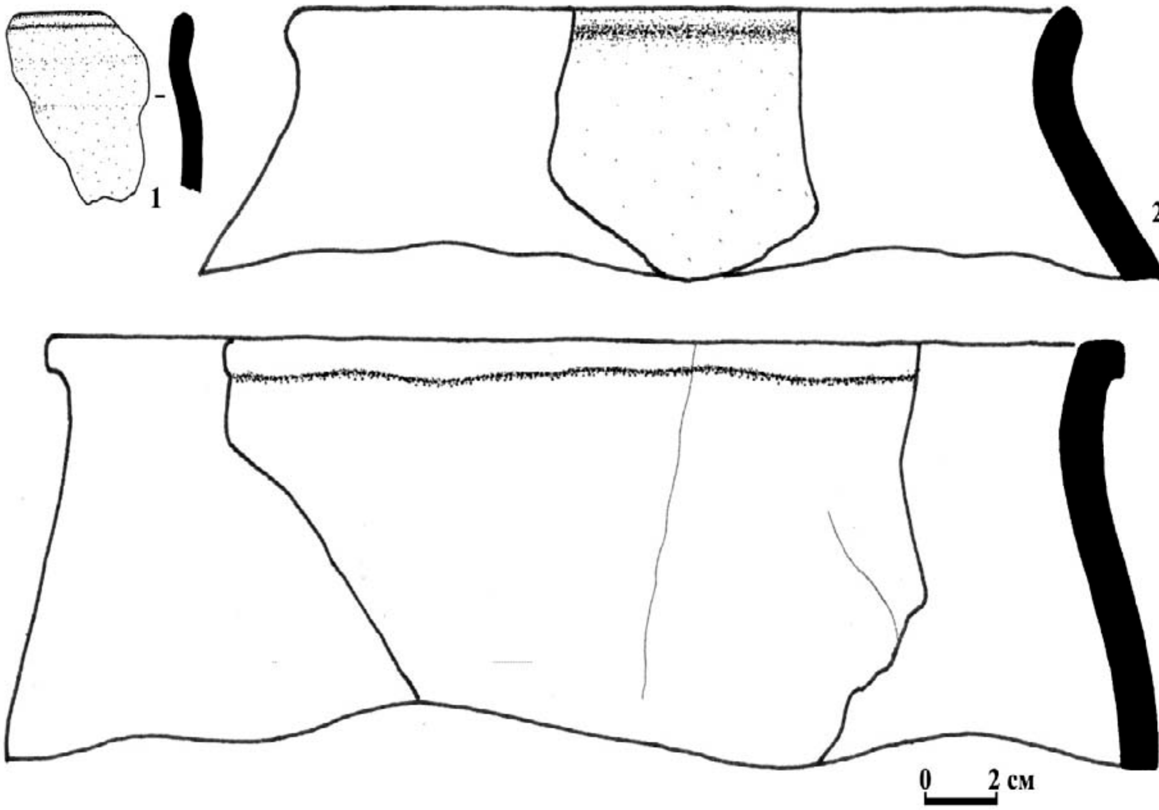

Figure 27: Rakhat settlement. Ceramic dishes

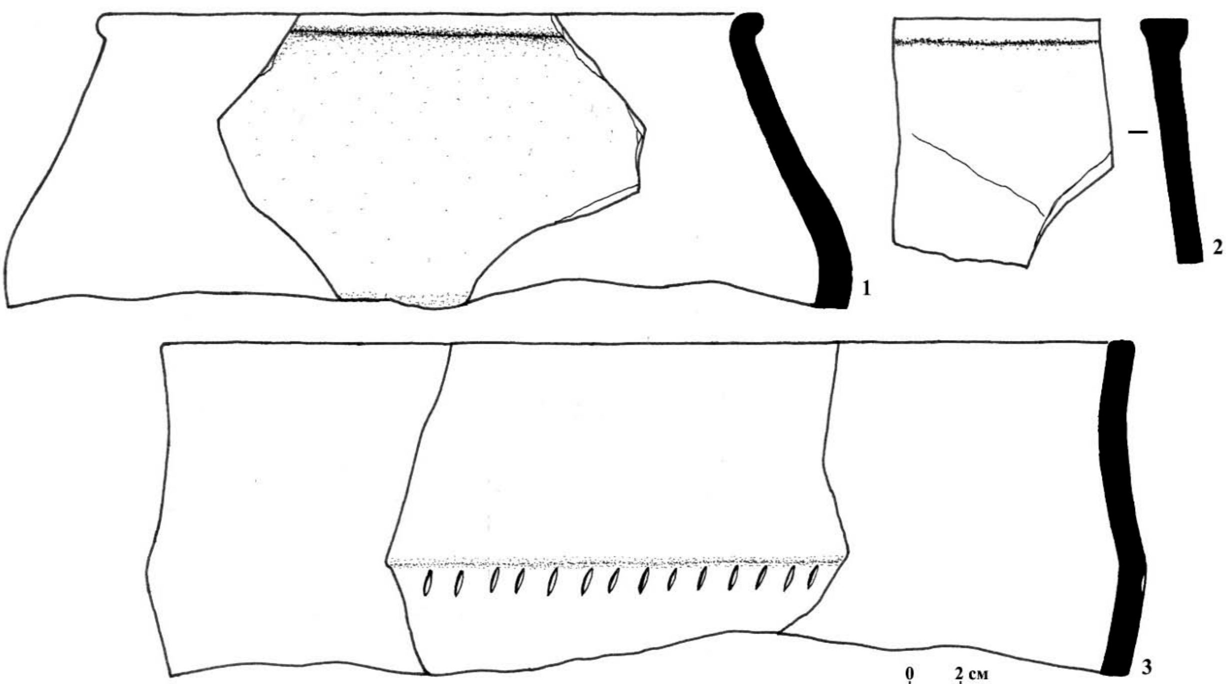

Figure 28: Rakhat settlement. Ceramic dishes

IV. Discussion

a) Palynology of the Zhetycu and methods of research

One of the most informative methods for reconstructing the climate, landscape and the natural conditions in general is the palynological (spore-pollen) analysis.

Palynological analysis is used in great demand in world practice. The services of palinologists are appealed by geologists, physicians, environmentalists, botanists, geographers, but the most widespread use of palynology is found in archaeological practices.

The palynological method is based on the study of spores and pollen, produced annually by the plants in huge quantities. The ability of plants to produce spores and pollen, as well as its quality and quantityhavean expressed dependence on changes of climatic and landscape conditions.

Pollen of plants is a complex microscopic generative structure that carries the male gametophyte of plants. Due to the external high-strength sculptured shell - exine, spores and pollen grains are not destroyed under the influence of chemical, physical and enzymatic impact, which keeps them in the rock for many thousands and even millions of years, and also allows them to be extracted from the breed as a result of laboratory treatment. Practically, pollen and spores can be persisted in geological sediments independently from the facial conditions of the deposits [16].

The picture of the surface of exine, the location of the sprouting pores, apertures, furrows and all kinds of formations are an excellent diagnostic feature in determining taxonomic affiliation. The ability to compare fossil pollen, preserved in relatively young (Cenozoic) sediments, with the pollen of modern plants gives a clue to understand the history of the flora in the past.

Spores and pollen are scattered by wind, water, animals and cover the surface of land and water, the so-called “pollen rain”, buried in sedimentary deposits.

In this way, practically all sedimentary deposits retain fossilized spores and pollen in different numbers, from which the spore-pollen spectrum (SPS, palynospectrum[1]) of each horizon is formed. The palynological method is practically the only paleontological method that allows us to dismember the inexpressive Holocene strata (from 12,000 to the present) and determine the climate stratigraphic horizons.

Holocene deposits contain pollen and spores of the same plants practically that grow in the studied territory now.

Methods for interpreting palynological data on the arid zone are based on a study of changes in the composition of herbaceous shrub plants, although dominant families are often unchanged. According to the composition of the SPS dominate, it is possible to judge the background vegetation of the research area, and the accompanying and rare single pollen forms may indicate microecological conditions.

The natural environment is - a complex system where the relief, landscape, lithology, height of the territory above sea level and many other geological and geomorphological features, as well as plants, animals and climate (air temperature, moisture availability) are in close connection. One of the most sensitive components of the natural environment is flora. Minor climate changes affect the composition of vegetation, the redistribution of major plant associations. Thus, reconstruction of the vegetation of the past allows us to restore the main direction of development of the climate and the natural environment.

Superficial modern samples serve as a model and basis for further interpretation and carrying out of objective paleophytocenotic and paleogeographic reconstructions.

Reconstruction of the climate of the Holocene of the Zhetysu according to palynological data Eight biozons were obtained for the Zhetisu, (a detailed description of the biozones, the principles for their isolation are given in the article by S.A. Nigmatova - Problems of the stratigraphy of the Holocene of Southern Kazakhstan. // Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ser. Geol., № 6. - 2004.-p.20-31), which permit us to distinguish climatostratigraphic intervals more fractional than in the standard scale of Blitt-Sernader-Khotinsky (Figure 20-21).

Analysis of palynological material from the Holocene sediments of various landscape areas of the Zhetisu let us conclude about the multidirectional features of the reaction of vegetation in the mountainous regions and the flat areas of the arid zone on climate change.

It was possible to dismember the Holocene deposits into 11 stages based on the materials of the palynological study (Preboreal, Boreal, Atlantic (A-I, A-II, A-III), Subboreal (SB-I, SB-II, SB-III) and Subatlantic (SA -I, SA-II, SA-III)), reflecting consistent shifts in the temperature-humidity regime, resulting in a change in the vegetation cover.

The most optimal climatic conditions for the Holocene were in the Atlantic century, when according to our data, the development of mesophilic vegetation in the steppe, semi-desert zone and foothills wereobserved on the territory of Kazakhstan and adjacent regions of western Siberia [5]. Most clearly stands out stage of the climatic optimum in the middle of the Holocene, an interval from 4500 to 8000 years ago. Precisely, this time is connected with the large lake stages of Balkhash, Alakol, Aral and Caspian seas. The climate of this stage is the most favorable ratio of moisture availability and heat in comparison with modern climate [16].

Further, climatic conditions have a general tendency towards progressive aridization, but with periods of climate optimization. Subboreal century is characterized by relatively cool, but moistureconditions, which are well recovered on spore-pollen diagrams and reflected in climatic curves. Only at the end of the subboreal period was marked a period of warming and some desiccation, which later, the sub-Atlantic century is replaced by a gradual increase in moisture, the maximum of which is in the middle of the subatlantic. With the same time, the most clearly fixed cold and moisture stage are associated, both in the mountains and in the desert zone, which in some cases is marked by a small initial cryogenic structure found in the camps of Tamgaly, Sirektas, Bigash.

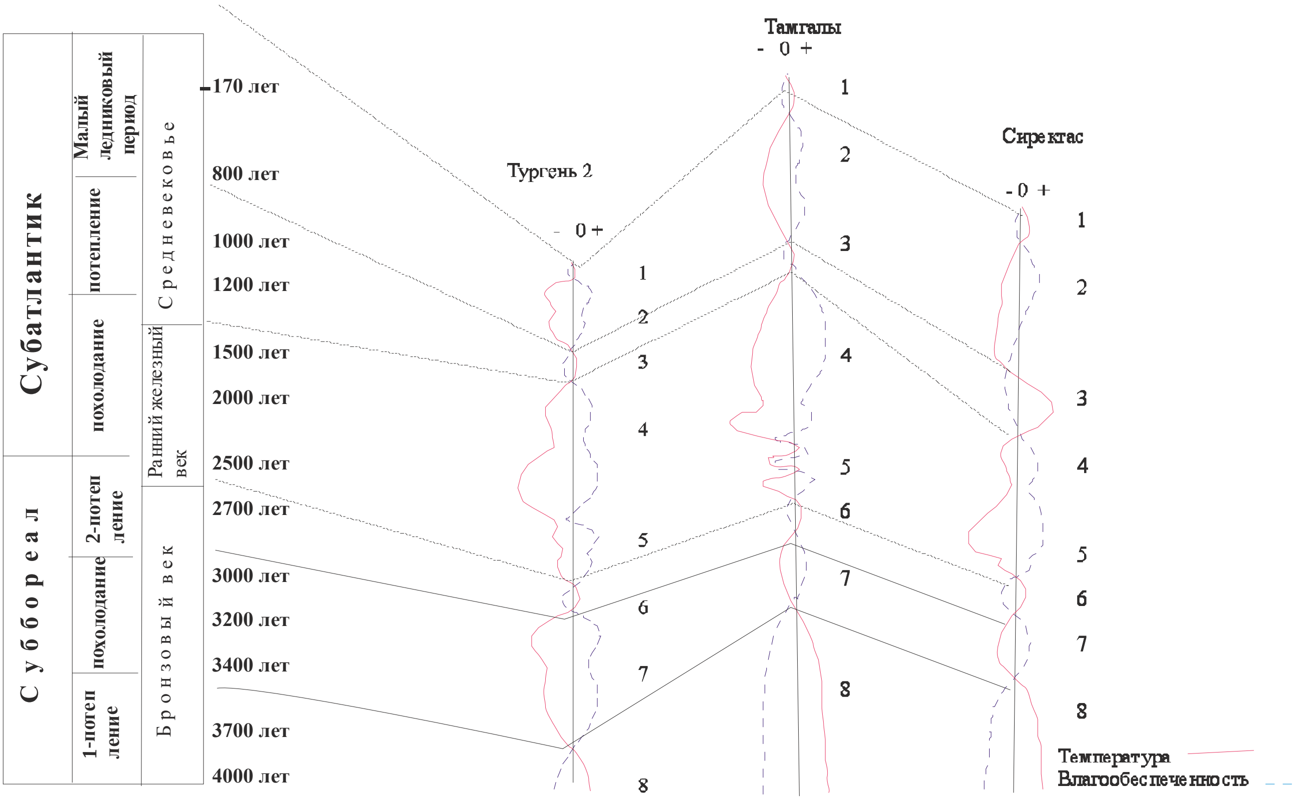

Figure 29: Scheme of correlation of climatic events in the Zhetysu

The Blitt-Sernander scheme, modernized by Khotinsky (1991)			The scheme worked out by B.Zh. Aubekerov, S.A. Nigmatova (2009)		
Periods	Year ago	Climate	Periods	Year ago	Climate
The Subatlantic (SA)	0 – 2100	Cool and wet	The Subatlantic SA - 3	800 – 170	Coldness (small ice age)
			SA- 2	1500- 800	warming
			SA- 1	2500- 1500	cold snap
Subboreal (SB)	2100 – 5000	Warm and dry	Subboreal SB - 3	3000-2500	warming
			SB - 2	3400-3000	cold snap
			SB – 1	4500-3400	Warming and aridization
Atlantic (AT)	5000 – 8000	Warm and humid	Atlantic AT - 3	4500 – 5500	Relatively cool and humid
			AT – 2	5500 - 7000	Warm and humid
			AT- 1	8000 - 7000	Warm and humid

Boreal (BO)	8000 – 9500	At first cool and dry, then moderately warm	Boreal (BO)	8000 – 9500	Relatively warm
Preboreal (PB)	9500 – 10200		Preboreal (PB)	9500 – 10200	cool and dry,
Late Dryas (DR - 3)	10200 – 11 000	Cold	Late Dryas (DR - 3)	10200 – 11 000	Cold
Allered (AL)	from 11 000	Cold	Allered (AL)	from 11 000	Cold

Figure 30: Climatic characteristics of the Holocene periods

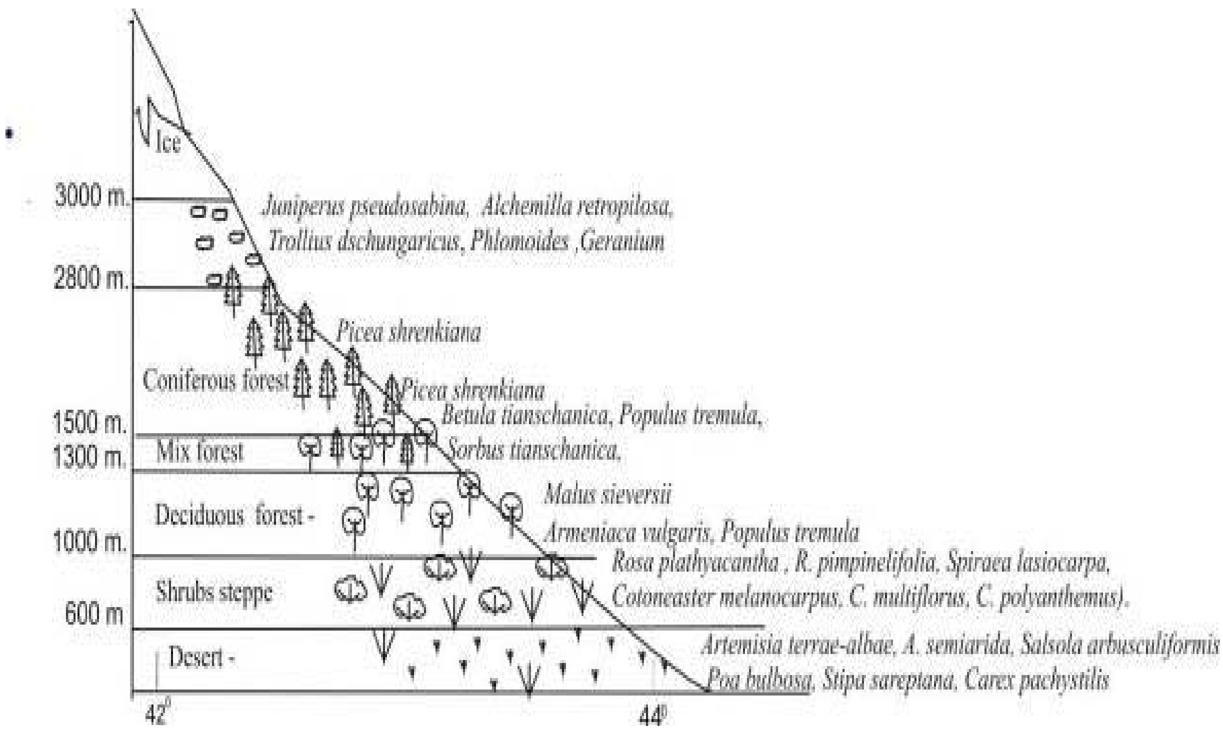

Figure 31: Scheme of distribution of vegetation along vertical zone Northern Tien -Shan

b) *Geological and geomorphological description of the Rakhat gorge*

Before proceeding with the description of the section, it is necessary to briefly review the features and methods of studying quaternary deposits which used in the field conditions. Many features of quaternary sediments, which distinguish them from older Paleozoic rocksdue to the short period of the Quaternary period and the fact that the formation of the Quaternary cover continue at the present time. Early life and surface occurrence are explained by the looseness of sedimentary quaternary deposits, the absence of any significant signs of diagenesis and metamorphism in them.

Observation of modern sedimentation processes makes it possible to determine quite confidently the genesis of the sediments under consideration. A very important feature of Quaternary sediments is explained by surface occurrence: their close connection with the modern relief. For example, many genetic types of Quaternary sediments form certain forms of relief (river terraces in river valleys, slope forms of the relay, eolian relief, etc.). Normal stratigraphic occurrence of Quaternary sediments, i.e. the occurrence of young sediments on older ones is observed only in areas of stable Pleistocene subsidence. In the same areas where the accumulation of Quaternary formations occurred during the dismemberment of the relief is widely developed the leaning of the relatively young sediments to older ones, occupying a higher hypsometric position. The leaning occurrence of alluvial deposits is expressed in the river valleys by the complexes of differently aged terraces, in the foothill zone - by complexes of different ages of cones of removal lying at different hypsometric levels [17].

The most important in the study of Quaternary sediments are geomorphological observations, allows directly determining the genesis in the field conditions, and sometimes the age of the deposits. The role of the geomorphological method is more worth than the study of pre-Quaternary formations. The geomorphological method is the leading one in the regions of predominance of Quaternary accumulative forms of relief: areas of fluvial and fluvioglacial accumulation, river valleys, foothills, eolian plains and others. In these areas, the geological structure of individual forms, the structure and texture of sediments, and their lithological composition can be very often judged by the features of the relief. So, for example, on the location of river terraces, you can confidently talk about the relative age of each of them.

The main object of the study of Quaternary sediments is the natural outcrops that occur along valleys of rivers, in foothill zones, on the coast of lakes and seas, and artificial - quarries, ditches, etc. A detailed study of outcrops allows one to obtain the most complete picture of the geological structure of the study area. When exposed, there are optimal conditions for a detailed study of all details of the geological structure, their description, sketching and photographing, as well as for sampling, monoliths, etc.

The outcrops are usually covered with landslides, screes and mudslides, requiring meticulous clearing. There are selected areas of outcrops with less powerful landslides and screes, where they dig vertical trenches. In one outcropwere made several clearings to obtain a complete incision of the studied thicknesses and to track the facial variability of individual horizons and layers.

Low power and rapid variability of quaternary deposits require a great deal of detail in the description of the incision. Even small incisions of power can often contain information on sedimentation conditions over relatively long intervals of the quaternary period.

The description of the incisions must be carried out in the following sequence: 1) the number and exact geographical snapping of the incision; 2) geomorphological position; 3) dimensions of the incision (length, height), stretch; 4) the general characteristic of the deposits, opened by incision; 5) layerwise description of the incision, including for each layer: a) definition of the rock; b) color of the rock; c) power, the nature of the boundaries of the layer - the sole and roofing, i.e, the relationship with the underlying and overlapping rocks, the presence of interlayers; e) the structure of the layer - the nature of the grit of sand grains, the granularity of clays, the presence of pellets and so on (using a magnifying glass); e) mineralogical composition; g) layer texture (rhythm of deposits, types of oblique lamination, sorting of grains in puffs indicating the thickness of puffs and packs, elements of their occurrence); h) the syngenetic and epigenetic texture of cryogenic, landslide, solifluction, glacial and other genesis, with a description of the morphological features and material composition of the constituent deposits; i) syngenetic and epigenetic mineral formations and inclusions; k) determination of the roundness of pebble and change in their orientation (for deposits of the aquatic genetic series); l) fossil organic remains; m) conclusion, reflecting the views of the researcher on the conditions of formation of the sedimentary section, their age and correlation with neighboring incisions [18].

The description of the incisions accompanies the compilation of stratigraphic columns, which is conducted from left to right in the corresponding graphs: 1) the stratigraphic index; 2) the number of the layer; 3) the depth of the layer; 4) thickness of the layer; 5) graphic image of the lithologic composition of sediments; 6) a brief description of the layer deposits; 7) numbers selected for analysis of samples with accurate fixation of the place of their collection. The stratigraphic column is carried out on a scale that provides a clear image of the features of the deposits of each layer. In addition, the incisions are sketched (usually in an arbitrary direction along the outline of the outcrop) and photographed.

Now, let's pay attention to a specific incision located on the right (eastern) slope of the Rakhat river valley at the exit of the river from the mountains. The outcrop is a vertical cliff, a relative height above the floodplain of the river is 10 m, composed mainly of loess rocks. The description of incision starts from the top down in the following sequence (Figure 3):

a) soil layer (horizon) with a thickness of 1.40 m;
b) loess loams of light gray color relatively hard to touch, thickness 0,10 m;
c) loessloams of relatively dark color, friable to the touch, thickness 0.40 m;
d) obliquely wave loams of dark-gray color, thickness 0.50 m;
e) loess rocks of pale yellow color, friable to the touch, porous, differ by columnar separation, visible thickness 10 m.

In general, the nature of the boundaries of the layers are - the soles and roofs i.e. their relationship with the underlying and overlapping rocks is not clear, sometimes characterized by a gradual transition.

Based on the analysis of considered outcrop, it is possible to come up the following conclusion on the conditions for the formation of deposits composing this incision.

In geomorphological relations, the quarry is exposed by the lower foothill stage (lower counters) located in the foothills of the Ile Alatau ridge on all its length, at an altitude of 900 - 1200 m above sea level. Most of the incision is formed by loess rocks which form the lower foothill stage. Age of loess rocks according to scientists is – middle Quaternary (M.Zh. Zhandayev, 1964). The genesis of loess deposits is predominantly eolian. Loess was formed in the Middle Quaternary epoch, when dry and cold glacial air dominated in the periglacial zone of the Southern Balkhash region, which facilitated the dispersion and transfer of dust particles to the foothill zones of Ile Alatau in the form of cover deposits. In subsequent epochs, loessic deposits became involved in neotectonic uplifts and underwent intensive erosion and dismemberment, forming the lower foothill stage - the lower counters. Exactly the same way in the early Quaternary era, the upper foothill stage was also formed - the upper counters, also located along the northern foothills of the Ile Alatau ridge at absolute heights of 1200 - 1700 meters. They are low mountains or ridges that extend from the main massif of the ridge in the northern direction with a flattened surface and smooth outlines [19].

Thus, loess rocks within the northern foothills of the Ile Alatau ridge are located at different hypsometric levels, including the lower and upper foothill stages. They are distributed and higher up to the upper boundary of the forest; to an altitude of 2600 - 2800 meters (B.A. Fedorovich, 1981). In the conditions of the foothills, which loess deposits are located, the dust brought from the Southern Balkhash and often precipitated together with the rain accumulates a comparatively thick stratum of loess with high porosity, carbonate and all other properties of typical loess.

The upper part of the described incision with a thickness of 2.4 meters is a deluvium, which is the product of flushing of fine earth from the overlying foothill stage (upper shelves). This is a loose product that occurs as a result of the accumulation of rain and thawed snowstorm washed from the overlying slopes. Deluvium accumulated on the surface of a gentle slope of the lower foothill stage in the form of a cover with a total thickness of 2.4 meters. In these deposits isobserved a thin stratification, parallel to the slope. Age of deluvial deposits is modern.

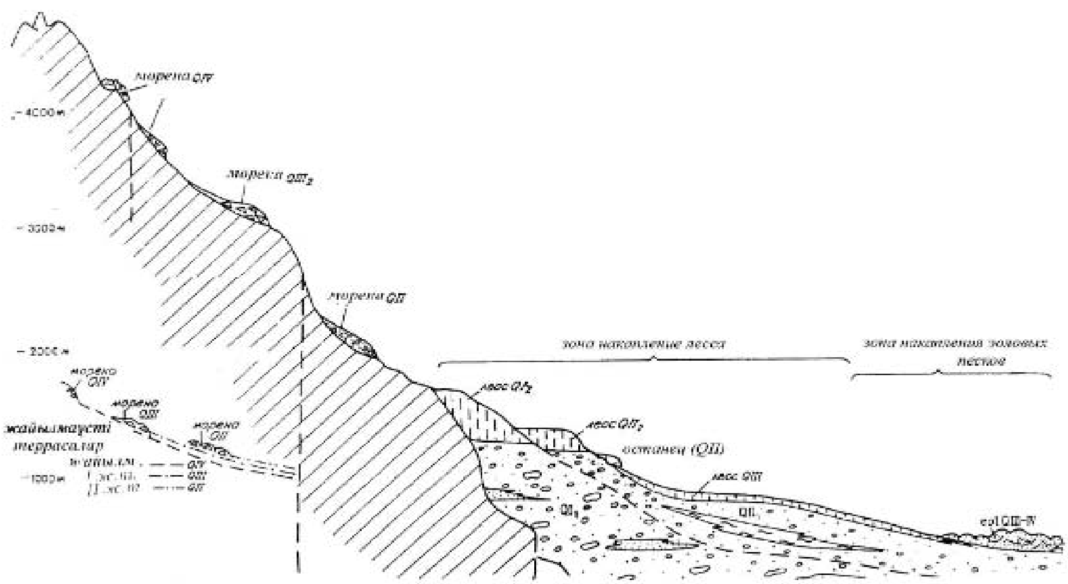

Figure 32: Scheme of the relationship of quaternary sediments of the northern slopes of the Zaiyl Alatau

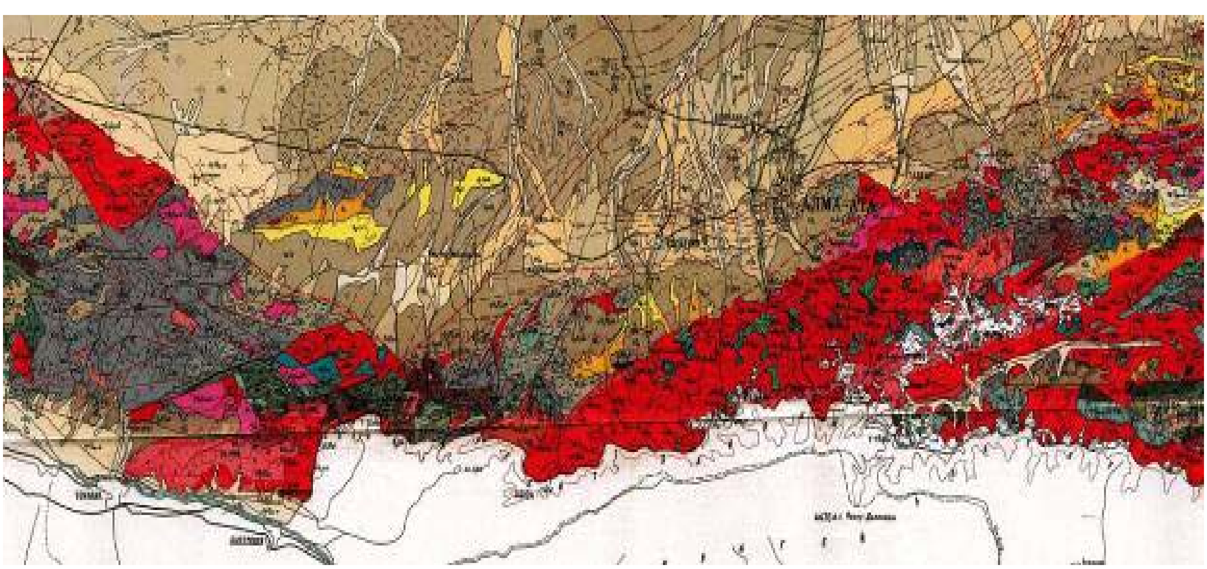

Figure 33: Geological map of the sheet K-43-B. Scale 1: 500.000

Artifacts associated with the Bronze Age were found in the upper parts of the incision (quarry), in different layers of the deluvial deposits related to the age of the Holocene (Q_{IV}).

Geologo-geomorphological description of the Rakhat gorge was schemed by: Kusainov SeitkozhaAkhmeruly Professor, Doc.His.Sc. of the Department of Geography, land management and cadastre of al-Farabi Kazakh National University

0,1 m Loess loams of light color (Q_{IV})
0,4 м Loess loams of dark-grey color (Q_{IV})
0,5 м Wave and splay wave loess loams of dark-grey color (Q_{IV})
1.4 м Soil horizon (Q_{IV})
7,6 м Forests (Q_{IV})

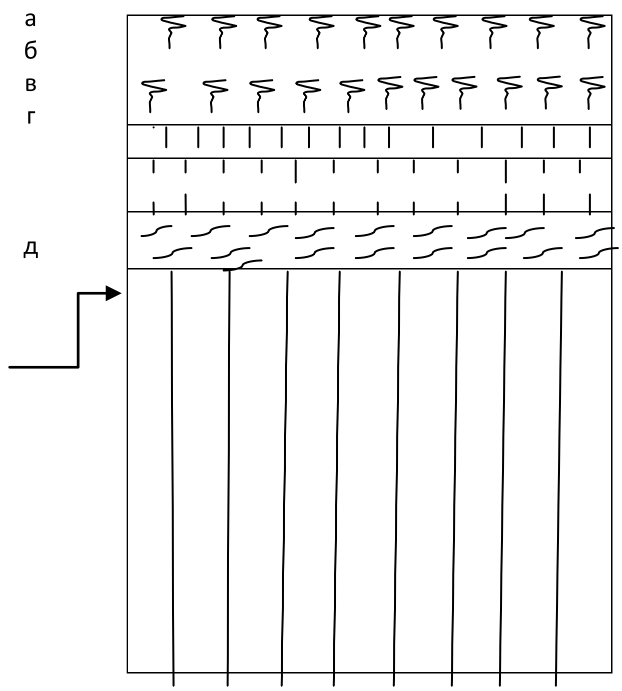

Figure 34: A lithologic stratigraphic column of the incision on the right bank of the Rakhat river valley at the outlet of the river from the mountain

V. Conclusion

The results of the laboratory analysis and artifacts allowed determining the cultural stages of the Rakhat camp. A deeper study of the complex of monuments in the framework of the State Program “The people in the flow of history” on the theme“The Research Program ofinternational scientific laboratory on archaeological dating of the artifacts”provideswith improvement of archeological degree at the universities of the republic, modeling of paintings from ancient epochs, restoration of the lives and ecological conditions of the first people.

At the same time, the goal of archaeological research works carried out on the basis of the international scientific-research laboratory “Geoarcheology” of al-Farabi Kazakh National University in the framework of the State Program “The people in the flow of history” on the theme “The Research Program of international scientific laboratory on archaeological dating of the artifacts” is to determine the historical significance. Most materials of the monuments, mounds, settlements and nomad camps located in the settlement Rakhat show that the region's historical roots are deep.

In the conclusion, the world's science has a great interest in the culture and art of the firstcommunity society. The success of natural sciences is widely used in the decision of a number of questions, and new technological possibilities help to consider and clarify some issues. At the same time, Kazakhstan archeologists have achieved many successes in the field of natural sciences (Paleobotanics, Paleogeology, Odontology, Chemistry and Physics, Genetics, Geomorphology, Palinology etc.). Its results are considered to be a significant success in the historiography of the world archeology.

In the future, resuming research in the settlement Rakhat is important for science. We can make a significant contribution to the history of Kazakhstan by defining the borders, cultural layers and the construction sites of the settlement. Further studying of the remains of the native culture of the vast area, provideswith valuable information on the political, socio-economic situation of the settlement.

Science advances in the search of time and space for tasks and questions. Its branches as natural science, engineering, mathematics, and physics increase labor productivity and rises the wealth of the nation, indirectly promoting material production in the public-humanitarian sphere, and ultimately serves to extend the nation's lives. At the same time, the duty of archeology is the most responsible. The science of archeology sheds light on the nation, brings them up and forms its patriotism, by examining the nation's discovered and lost, the existence and the loss, teachings and experience of the past years.

In the era of totalitarianism, Kazakhstan's archeology failed to fulfill any of these tasks. That's why the chance is just appeared. In short, the future of our young state is connected with science, and the future of science is closely linked to the state policy. The leadership of Kazakhstan, aware of the fact that it does not engage in this relationship, will soon come to terms with raising its knowledge and science to a qualitatively new heights. Strategy of Kazakhstan's entry into the 50 most developed countries of the world is the creation of academic centers and educational institutions that conform to the highest international standards, modern education development, continuous improvement of qualification and retraining of personnel and further development of the culture of the people of Kazakhstan.

Acknowledgments

In 2014-2016 archaeological excavations were carried out in the Rakhat settlement in the framework of the State Program “The people in the flow of history” on the theme “Scientific program of the international scientific larboratory on archaeological dating of artifacts” headed by the director Can.His.Sc., ass.professor G.T. Bexeitov of the international scientific-research laboratory “Geoarcheology” which was created at al-Farabi Kazakh National university.

We express our gratitude to the staff of the international scientific-research laboratory “Geoarcheology” of Al-Farabi KazNU and to the organizer of the state program “The people in the flow of history” M.M. Tazhin.

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Global Journal of human-social science: D
History, Archaeology & Anthropology
Volume 19 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

A Historical Periscope of Self Inflicted Socio-Political Predicaments of Nigerians

By Aboh, James Ajang & Effiong, Eke Nta
University of Calabar

Abstract- The problems of Nigeria have continued to stare at her very ominously and intermittently harassing her, both within and outside her shores. These have lingered on and have created a clog on the wheel of the country's economic progress, indeed dramatically stagnating, and to say the least, truncating the mainstay of the country's economy. Several interpretations, theories, analyses, syntheses and jingoistic conceptualization have been propagated, all producing the same result. From scientific to technological approach, religious to ritualist approach, political to social approach, the economy rather than moving is static and under some regimes it retarded. Academic contributions, especially ideas from the humanities and indeed the discipline of history are jettisoned, infact, quickly dusted into the waste bin. The concern of this paper is to attempt a historical throw back at the problems of Nigeria, identifying them with a view to proffering solutions, using the historical investigative theory of threw back. This study identifies Nigerians as the cause of her problems, who rather than face these seismic challenges head on, abandon them- a cowardly act, ending in futility and deeper chaos. It is hoped that if academic exercises are no longer mere, this input may create a turnaround in the economy of the Nigeria state.

Keywords: *ethnicity, politics, corruption, greed, indiscipline.*

GJHSS-D Classification: *FOR Code: 210399*

AHISTORICALPERISCOPEOFSELFINFLICTEDSOCIOPOLITICALPREDICAMENTSOFNIGERIANS

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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I. Introduction

The dust raised by the October 1st Independence celebration hardly settled when the killing that precipitated the dreadful Civil War came knocking. The post-Civil War arm robbery of the 1970s did not give Nigerians a breathing space before the austerity measures of the 1980s and the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) that made life impossible for Nigerians to live. As if these were not enough, another decade (1990s) brought with it the Niger-Delta Crises, the Odua People's Congress (OPC), Egbesu, Massob culminating in Jos ethnic/religious crises, the Tiv/herdsmen crises and the infamous "medusa" Boko Haram bombing of today. Recently, a good number of devastating bomb attacks has taken place. Some of which include; the independent day bombing in eagle square October 2010, the bombing in Abacha barracks in Abuja December 2010. The police headquarter bombing of June 2011 and the UN headquarter bombing of 2011 just to mention but a few.

The Nigerian National Anthem clearly represents and contains the hopes and aspirations of Nigerian nationalists. The same is true of the Pledges. They vividly reveal that the nation was to depend on God in the actualization of her dreams and aspirations. In the light of the developments in Nigerian society, it will not be out of place to say that Nigerians have betrayed every line of the Anthem and Pledges. The turbulent situations that now stare us in the face on a daily basis are a reflection of this reprehensible betrayal.

The issues of peace, security and unity, which represent the fundamental principles that guarantee the progress and development of a nation, are such that should seriously concern all and sundry in Nigeria. There is need for the Nigerian government to rise up to the occasion of maintaining peace, ensuring security of lives and property and guaranteeing the unity and continuity of the nation as a single indivisible entity. To achieve this task, therefore, new approaches as well as strategies are needed with urgency. Peace cannot be achieved in isolation, it involves several factors. One of the approaches to lasting peace according to S. P. Agi (p. 51) should be the holistic perception, appreciation and consideration of peace and issues involved in achieving it. Granted that, insecurity, especially internal insecurity is not peculiar to Nigeria alone as other developed world face the challenges of insecurity within their borders on daily basis. The September 11th suicide terrorist attack of the World Trade Centre in the United States of America, and the London bombing in the United Kingdom in the days of Prime Minister Tony Blair readily come to mind. But the difference between them and Nigeria is how they have managed these threats, how prepared, reliable and knowledgeable their security forces are, how dependable are the sources of their information, how disciplined are their citizenry, etc. What therefore are the reasons behind the above?

Ethnicity

An ethnic group according to Ukpo (1977) is a group of people having a common language and culture (p10). Otite (1975) defined Ethnicity as a contextual discrimination by members of one group against others on the basis of differentiated system of socio-cultural symbols. He added that Ethnicity has the properties of common group consciousness and identity, and also group exclusiveness on the basis of which social discrimination are made. On his part Patterson 1975:305) opined that ''ethnicity can only be understood in terms of a dynamic and contextual view of group allegiances; that what is critical about an ethnic group is

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not the particular set of symbolic objects which distinguishes it, but the social uses of these objects; and ethnic loyalties reflect, and are maintained by the underlying socio-economic interest of group members''. The problems posed by Ethnicity still defy solutions, it has put Nigeria in a situation in which the highly telescoped Nigerian oneness of society, culture and language according to Otite (1990), has been replaced by more recent though centuries-old heterogeneity with attendant exclusivity of symbolic organizations and the parochialization as well as the ethnicisation of government and politics. In Nigeria, ethnic groups are occasionally fused together by intermingling, assimilation and inter-marriages. Nigeria is a nation of an aggregation of several nationalities. It is a pluralistic and multi-faceted society, both in term of religion and composition. It has over 450 different ethnic groupings. Over 300 ethnic groups are minorities who do not comprise the majority in the region in which they live. These groups usually do not have a political voice, nor do they have access to resources or the technology needed to develop and modernize economically. They therefore, often consider themselves discriminated against, marginalized, neglected and oppressed. There are only three ethnic groups which have attained the status of ethnic majority in their respective regions. They are the Hausa-Fulani in the north, the Igbo in the south east and the Yoruba in the south west. According to Ukpo, "the ethnicity of Nigeria is so varied that there is no definition of a Nigerian beyond that of someone who lives within the borders of a country."(p.19) The boundaries of Nigeria were drawn by the British to serve commercial interest, largely without regard for the territorial claim for the indigenous people, Ukpo concluded. As a result, about 450 ethnic groups comprise the population of Nigeria: therefore the country's unity and orientation of nationhood have been constantly under siege. Many attempts at secession have been made between 1914 to date, the most conspicuous being the Biafra declaration. As said earlier, the Amalgamation of Nigeria was to serve the interest of Britain, without the consent of the various ethnic nationalities through a referendum or any other consensual procedure. As a result of this Nigeria has found it difficult to balance the allegiance and loyalty of its citizens with the multiplicity of these primordial groups (Nkolika, 2007) "Nigeria is a mere geographical expression, bound together by nothing except the coercive apparatus of the state." The artificiality of the creation of Nigeria intensifies ethnic tension and animosity and exacerbates inter-ethnic tension which increases suspicion in the country. Analysts believe that the seed of ethnic struggle for power was sown at that time. Since then there has been and unending struggle among the various ethnic nationalities in Nigeria over natural resources and political power and domination. Today, in Nigeria, there is serious rivalry among the major ethnic groups over issues such as power and resource sharing formula; there are many conflicts brewing in the country today for control over politics, religion and revenue sharing formula, just to mention a few. The struggle between the north and south, between the major ethnic nationalities on the one hand and the federal government of Nigeria against the Niger-Delta who desire to control their natural resources on the other hand, these have sparked crises over the years in the country.

a) Ethnic Politics

Politics, perhaps, represents the single most difficult aspect of Nigeria historical documentation. No other factor raises much interest as politics in Nigeria. The reason for this is not far-fetched. Ethnic proclivities dominate political platform and ideology. Right from the days of colonial administration, there has been ethnic based politics. Group struggle and ethnic hegemony started surfacing as early as the first half of the 1950s. From this time also, the question of continuity of the nation as a single entity superimposed by the British suzerainty, had started gaining different views. According to Ikime:

> It would be recalled that the Northern delegates at the Ibadan conference threatened to pull the North out of Nigeria unless they were granted exactly one half of the totals seats in the House of Representatives. This request was granted by the British.(p.41)

The import of the above excerpt is far reaching as it clearly brings to glare, the implication of ethnic sentiments in the issues of unity in Nigeria. This unfortunate development continued into the main stream of national politics and has variously manifested itself in unwholesome disagreement and rivalry, with their attendant devastating effects. Ethnicity in Nigerian politics has continued to distance the nation from near achievement of peace.

Suffice it to say that, Nigerians are yet to learn from American democracy which favours national interest against other consideration. The fact that Nigerians do not have a common cause for which they unanimously strive, is very well reflected in the ethnic based politics that has bedevilled the nation over the past five decades of her independence.

The centrality of ethnicity in Nigerian politics was again brought to the fore in 1959 independent election. Robert stock adequately captured the outcome of the polls this way:

None of the three main parties won a majority, (talking about the Northern based Nigeria People Congress, (NPC) the Eastern based National Council for Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC) and the Western based Action Group (AG) but the NPC, thanks to the size of the region won the largest popularity. Tafawa Balewa heads the (NPC) and entered a coalition government with NCNC as Prime Minister.

Global Journal of Human-Social Science (D) Volume XIX Issue III Version I Year 2019

Such is the foundation upon which the politics in Nigeria is built. From the foregoing, it is already apparent that one cannot absorb the impacts of ethnic politics from the factors that foreground and entrenched chaos and unrest in Nigeria. By implication, it will amount to a mere waste of time and energy to attempt to engage the issue of peace and unity in the country without considerable recourse to issues in national politics. Today, while the term "unity in diversity" remains a slogan in the social lexicon of the people, the veracity of the statement, from the standpoint of the happenings in Nigeria, is held in serious doubt especially with regards to the contents of peace.

Some dimensions of ethnic impulses in the issues of peace, security and unity in Nigeria have already been pointed out. In addition, however, it is stressed here that though the different ethnic groups give the country a rich culture, they also pose major challenges to nation building. Ethnic strife has plagued Nigeria since she attained independence in 1960.

In Nigeria today, Muslim vis-a-vis Christians, including other diverse ethno-religious groups, no longer trust each other in matters of everyday life. Since each group lives in "a state of nature", how can we talk about national unity amidst perpetual conflict, bitterness and gross animosity between Muslims and Christians and among the ethnic groups? For this reason, Okafor observed that "The unhealthy ethnic politics and mutual distrust among various cultural linguistic and ethnic groups in Nigeria are the main causes of Nigeria's social and political upheavals" (Okafor, 1997). Ethnicity is held so sacrosanct that even the elite who would propel the activities of government, geared toward development, is so greatly influenced by political leaders and godfathers who would not allow these elites to develop greater loyalties to their nation and push aside ethnicity. It is explicit that Nigerians are more involved in ethnic power play than in the development of the nation (Oyediran, 1979).

b) Corruption

The Oxford English Dictionary defines corruption as dishonest or illegal behaviour of people in authority. Chinua Achebe, a famous Nigerian writer in books ''Man of The People 'said that it is easier to stop a goat from eating yam than to stop a Nigerian from receiving or collecting bribe. Corruption retards progress and has apparently eaten deep into the fabrics of the society. Nigerians are immune to this scourge. Money that should have been invested in the economy is looted without a didactic punishment. All over the country are 'secret cowards'. The idea of might is right has exterminated punitive measures. Whereas an average on the street is struggling to earn a dollar, one billion naira is exclusively devoted to feed the presidency. In the context of Nigeria, it is difficult to separate bribery from corruption; therefore it is important to look that the origin of these twin endemic civilisations are inter-woven. Before the advent of the Europeans, Africans and Nigeria in particular lived a communal life, they existed nothing like bribery. To get what you don't have, you traded on a system called trade by barter. In an interview with Okani Odey Ineji, (OHT;P.17) this researcher was informed that there was nothing in Africa as bribery before the advent of the Europeans; infect, he opined that it was the Europeans who introduced bribery to Africans when they brought items like mirror to entice African chiefs for slaves. He added that it was because Africans knew no bribery that most Africans languages had no word for it, where there is a word for bribery: such is only descriptive. For instance, in Yakurr, Boki and some ethnic groups in the Upper Cross Region, bribery is called Ngwu. Ngwu was the name borne by one warrant chief who was known for being corrupt. Bribery was therefore named after Ngwu. According to him, Africans "over do" what they borrow faster and even better than the owners; he cited an example of the case of religion where Africans borrowed from Europe, but today Africans export evangelists popularly known as "men of God". The view of many interviewed were very different from the above; others, believed, rather that bribery is as old as man and that it was not an alien culture. Whether or not this ideology is imported, may not be relevant now but what is important is the damage on the system.

In Nigeria, it is no longer news that until you are "connected" or you "belong", you will not be employed, admitted or recruited into any government-owned establishment. Also common in Nigeria is "Public Relation" fondly called "PR", after employment, admission or recruitment on "merit," there is always a provision for people that will buy either in cash or kind or for unqualified relations or to "settle" "godfathers". Infect the above exist in virtually all parastatals including football. To worsen the situation, not even the many churches and "men of God" could salvage the misfortune. But between the hours of 7am to 2pm on Sundays, the streets of Nigeria are empty as Churches, Prayer Houses; House Fellowships etc are fill to the brim with faithful. The government surrendered long ago as the situation has no solution. The only solution according to government action is privatization. A bureau for that purpose is even established as the only way out. Little wonder therefore, that in the midst of plenty, puppets, beggars, the homeless etc roam the streets in penury. The above situation compelled T M Aluko, a money economist in an interview with FM radio describe the Nigerian situation as a country "where the poor cannot sleep because they are hungry and the rich cannot sleep because the poor are awake". The situation has become so helpless that the rich, although not under attack, are perpetually unsafe in their own homeland. The concomitant effect is more extortion to protect themselves by buying bullet proof cars, building houses with brick walls and going out with paid security men and thugs. This brings Nigeria to a country with very few rich men and very many poor men, or put differently a country without a middle class but first class and others. The activities of this first class who also found themselves in the ruling class determine the rise and fall of the country. At present, Nigeria is ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. This is because these leaders channel the recourses and wealth of the nation towards very few hands.

c) Greed

Greed according to the *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary* is a strong desire for more wealth, possessions, power, etc than a person needs. The above definition is characteristic of third world countries, one of which is Nigeria. The least number of tenure for either a political officer holder is two of maybe three, four or five as the case may be. In some cases, some leaders ask for third term as in the case of President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria or life presidency as the case of President Robert Mogabe of Zimbabwe. The main reason for this action is greed under the guise of Transformation Agenda, good governance, etc. Greed engendered tribalism, and tribalism has cost Nigeria a lot of retrogressive pains. Any country that is pervaded by tribal sentiment is bound for an unprecedented failure and absolute disaster. This sentiment is christened National Character; this sardonic circumstance has extirpated merit and embraced mediocrity. Appointments, employment, elections and admission into any government institution as said before are based on this malign sentiment. The consequences of this are mediocrity, failure, stagnation, civil unrest, insurgency, exemplied by the Niger Delta uprisingg, Boko Haram etc. In other words, best and qualified men who would have used the content of their brains to thrust Nigeria forward ahead of their contemporaries are denied opportunities in lieu of educated minors who are champions of lobbying and looting. It is immersed in every strand of the Nigerian society, in fact, even her political structure is held hostage by this scourge. The result of these practices is the election and appointment of inexperienced, corrupt and greedy leaders into power.

II. Indiscipline and 'The Nigeria Factor'

These refer to a set of negative attitude developed by Nigerians in Nigeria. An average Nigerian regards government properties as nobody properties. Hence it can be plundered by all and sundry; not even security operatives have the right to stop citizens from plundering the economy. Any special attention on government property by any person becomes a laughing stock. Questions like, 'Is it your father's property?' 'Are you the one here who loves Nigeria more than others?' And so on, are asked. Infect, bosses who attempt to query staff on account of the above are often nick- named or in some cases witch- hunted.

Furthermore, Nigerians do not take foreign movies for action on stage, but rather believe it is true stories hence they copy, hook, lain and sinker, all the actions therein. To dwell on the problems of Nigeria, we may require more than a seminar discussion; let us therefore attempt possible solutions.

Possible Solutions: For Nigeria to remain one indivisible country against the wish of many nations, the federal govt should be firm and courageous and develop a strong political will to prosecute any political office holder or any citizen indicted as a supporter or accomplice to the Boko Haram sect. She must stop paying lip-service to dealing with sacred cows. Incidentally, Nigerian leaders say the direct opposite of what they do. Until our leaders become responsive, determined and recognize their integrity, the paradise is still far.

The federal government should acknowledge the failure of security agencies and should also be decisive on issues that bother on security. They should therefore not hesitate in complete overhauling of security outfits in the country. Until these anomalies and distortions are corrected, it is not yet UHURU.

The electoral processes should also be addressed as this is the pivot of democracy. What we have been having are leaders handpicked and imposed on the people through the infamous theory of godfatherism. Nigeria and Nigerians must look beyond ethnic boundaries politically, if we must get to the promise land. It should be Nigeria first and not my region. But if it must be region, then Akintokunbo Adejumo regional request is best here. Adejumo opines that ....the way forward is for us to keep laying emphasis on the need for the evolution of six regions. The federation should stay but let every region grow at its own.'' (Culled from Radio Nigeria, politics today, 6th July 2018;8-9am).

III. Conclusion

The Nigerian situation can be compared to that of a child who urinates on its bed, rather than sleeping on the urine to probably dry it up, the child was rolling from one end of the bed to the other attempting to avoid the urine. The baby did not know that its mother had protected her mattress before laying him. The result was that as far the baby rolled, the impact of the urine moved on. While many Nigerians abandon their family to seek greener pasture overseas, others trade blames. And for many others it is the government of the day or the president at the time that is responsible. No person ever remembered that there have been many regimes and many presidents, yet the problems remain. It is pertinent to note here that until Nigerians accept collective responsibility for their problems the solutions are far away. Take the case of 'the Nigeria factor' for example, until Nigerians see what belong to the nation as belonging to themselves, as not belonging to 'nobody', we have a long way to go. Until we realise the uselessness of materialism, our destination far away. Until Nigerians discover that corruption is sin against oneself, we still have many rivers to cross. Until we realised that ethnic sentiment is like putting a knife on our own flesh since God did not create group along, we will never be counted in the committee of nations. Let us also remember that greed leaves our children and children's children hungry as the entire commonwealth will be carted away. And so help us, God.

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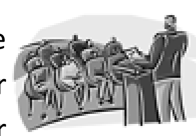

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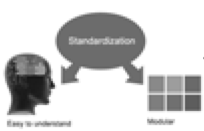

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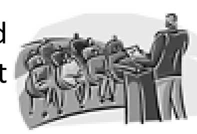

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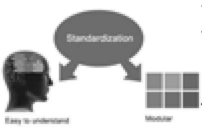

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Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

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

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

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

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

Authorship Policies

Global Journals follows the definition of authorship set up by the Open Association of Research Society, USA. According to its guidelines, authorship criteria must be based on:

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

Changes in Authorship

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

Copyright

During submission of the manuscript, the author is confirming an exclusive license agreement with Global Journals which gives Global Journals the authority to reproduce, reuse, and republish authors' research. We also believe in flexible copyright terms where copyright may remain with authors/employers/institutions as well. Contact your editor after acceptance to choose your copyright policy. You may follow this form for copyright transfers.

Appealing Decisions

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

Acknowledgments

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

Declaration of funding sources

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

Preparing your Manuscript

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

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

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

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

Structure and Format of Manuscript

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

A research paper must include:

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

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

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

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

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

Format Structure

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

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

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

Author details

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

Abstract

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

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

Keywords

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

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

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

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

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

Numerical Methods

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

Abbreviations

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

Formulas and equations

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

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

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

Figures

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

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

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

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

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

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

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

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.

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

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

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

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

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.

Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

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

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- o Single section and succinct.
- o An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- o Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- o Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

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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ISSN 975587