

ACADEMICIA

ISSN (online) : 2249-7137

ACADEMICIA

**An International
Multidisciplinary Research
Journal**



Published by
South Asian Academic Research Journals
A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri
(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

ACADEMICIA

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN (online) : 2249 –7137

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. B.S. Rai

Impact Factor : SJIF 2018 = 6.152

Frequency : Monthly

Country : India

Language : English

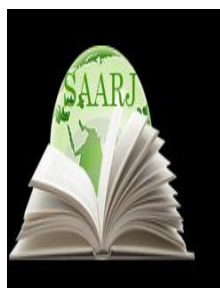
Start Year : 2011

Indexed/ Abstracted : Indian Citation Index (ICI), Google Scholar,
Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, ProQuest, U.S.A.
EBSCO Discovery, Summon(ProQuest), U.S.A.
CNKI Scholar, ISRA-JIF, GIF, IJIF

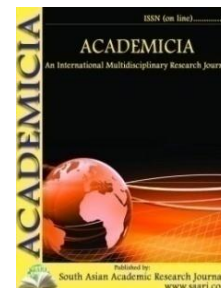
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VISION

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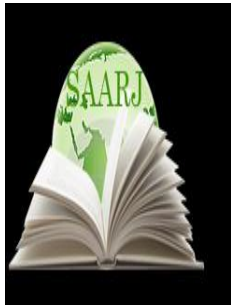


ACADEMICIA:
**An International
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 (Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



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DOI NUMBER: **10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00097.1**

STUDY OF SOCIAL COMPETENCE WITH REFERENCE TO GENDER

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is an attempt to study the social competence of male and female secondary school students. Sample comprised of 48 males, and 48 females of class X and XII. They were tested on 23 dimensions of social competence. Social competence was assessed with the help of Social Competence Inventory (SCI) developed by K.S. Misra. t-test was used to analyze the data. The objective of research is to find out whether male and female students differ from one another in social competence. The finding of the study reveals that male students have higher 'Ethical Orientation', and 'Futuristic Orientation' than female students.

KEYWORDS: *Social Competence, Gender*

INTRODUCTION

Social competence is a multidimensional ability of an individual to establish and maintain good social relations. It depends on socio-emotional skills, self-efficacy and adaptive behaviors. Social theorists have defined it in many ways that reflect the varying perspectives. They have considered it as effective response of the individual to specific life situations (Goldfried & d' Zurilla, 1969); "organism's capacity to interact effectively with its environment" (White, 1959); "a judgment by another that an individual has behaved effectively" (McFall, 1982); "the possession of the capability to generate skilled behavior" (Trower, 1982); "aspects of social behavior that are important with respect to preventing physical illness or psychopathology in children and adults" (Putallaz & Gottman, 1982); ability to make use of environmental and

personal resources to achieve a good developmental outcome (Waters & Sroufe, 1983); and ability to manage well the circumstances which individual encounters daily (Socrates, cited in Goldfried & d'Zurilla, 1969). Bierman (2004) concluded it as the “capacity to coordinate adaptive responses flexibly to various interpersonal demands and to organize social behavior in different social contexts in a manner beneficial to oneself and consistent with social conventions and morals”. Development of social competence is a valued educational objective. According to Hing(2012) there are three important aspects of social competence, which refers to (a) the ability to build positive and healthy interpersonal relationships and to resolve interpersonal conflicts, (b) the development of a clear self-identity in general, and a group or collective identity (e.g., national identity) in particular, and (c) the orientation to be a responsible citizen in one’s society and a caring citizen in the world. The development of a positive and supportive relationship with different types of people (e.g., parents, siblings, relatives, peers, teachers, and other adults) is an important adaptation skill that children and adolescents must acquire in order to live happily in our society. Today social competence has become important for the personal and professional lives of individuals. Considering the importance of social competence for male and female students, this research paper is an attempt to find out whether boys and girls differ in their social competence.

Objectives

Objective of the study is as follows-

To find out whether male and female students differ from one another in social competence.

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis was tested-

There is no significant difference in social competence of male and female students.

Method

Sample: The sample comprised of 96 students (48 males, and 48 females) studying in classes X and XII of Prayagraj city.

Tool used:

Social competence was measured with the help of ‘Social Competence Inventory (SCI)’ developed by K.S. Misra (2019). It provides 23 scores for social competence, namely-Adaptation Proneness, Engagement, Optimistic, Ethical orientation, Futuristic Orientation, Perspective Taking, Analytical, Controllability, Social problem solving, Sharing, Autonomous social self, Social Assertiveness, Pro-activeness, Interdependence, Resilience, Reflectiveness, Remembering, Communicativeness, Information Alertness, Togetherness, Sustainability, Interpersonal orientation, and Recognition. It is a five point scale. The response alternatives are: 1 = Almost never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = Many times, 4 = Often, and 5 = Almost always.

Statistics used: t-test was used to analyze the data.

Results

To find out whether male and female students differ from one another in social competence, t-ratios were computed for 23 dimensions of social competence as well as total score. Means,

standard deviations, and t-ratios for students of both the genders for each dimension of social competence are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1 MEAN, SD, AND T-RATIOS SHOWING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS ON VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL COMPETENCE

Social Competence Dimension	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-ratio
Adaptation Proneness	Male	48	15.04	2.49	94	1.73
	Female	48	14.06	3.04		
Engagement	Male	48	15.19	3.60	94	1.13
	Female	48	14.35	3.64		
Optimistic	Male	48	13.81	3.37	94	1.01
	Female	48	14.48	3.09		
Ethical Orientation	Male	48	16.75	2.33	94	2.92*
	Female	48	15.13	3.07		
Futuristic Orientation	Male	48	16.35	3.07	94	2.68*
	Female	48	14.67	3.10		
Perspective Taking	Male	48	14.44	3.13	94	0.14
	Female	48	14.35	2.84		
Analytical	Male	48	13.88	2.93	94	1.36
	Female	48	14.67	2.79		
Controllability	Male	48	15.21	2.86	94	0.91
	Female	48	14.63	3.42		
Social Problem Solving	Male	48	14.17	3.99	94	0.53
	Female	48	14.54	2.81		
Sharing	Male	48	15.25	2.72	94	0.22
	Female	48	15.10	3.66		
Autonomous Social Self	Male	48	15.23	2.95	94	0.85
	Female	48	14.73	2.79		
Social Assertiveness	Male	48	15.38	3.61	94	0.74
	Female	48	15.88	2.96		
Pro-Activeness	Male	48	15.25	2.93	94	1.00
	Female	48	14.63	3.17		
Interdependence	Male	48	16.69	3.16	94	1.11
	Female	48	15.92	3.64		
Resilience	Male	48	14.02	3.08	94	0.09
	Female	48	13.96	3.55		
Reflectiveness	Male	48	15.77	3.45	94	0.30
	Female	48	15.96	2.58		
Remembering	Male	48	14.35	3.47	94	0.40
	Female	48	14.63	3.20		
Communicativeness	Male	48	14.27	3.43	94	1.03
	Female	48	14.96	3.09		
Information Alertness	Male	48	14.60	3.00	94	1.65
	Female	48	15.65	3.20		

Social Competence Dimension	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-ratio
Togetherness	Male	48	15.52	2.94	94	0.52
	Female	48	15.21	3.00		
Sustainability	Male	48	14.77	3.14	94	0.90
	Female	48	15.31	2.77		
Interpersonal Orientation	Male	48	15.13	3.08	94	0.29
	Female	48	15.29	2.62		
Recognition	Male	48	15.83	2.89	94	0.69
	Female	48	15.40	3.27		
Total Social Competence	Male	48	346.90	40.36	94	0.38
	Female	48	343.48	46.52		

*significant at .05 level

It was hypothesized that “there is no significant difference in social competence of male and female students.” This hypothesis has been tested with reference to 23 dimensions of social competence namely -Adaptation Proneness, Engagement, Optimistic, Ethical orientation, Futuristic Orientation, Perspective Taking, Analytical, Controllability, Social problem solving, Sharing, Autonomous social self, Social Assertiveness, Pro-activeness, Interdependence, Resilience, Reflectiveness, Remembering, Communicativeness, Information Alertness, Togetherness, Sustainability, Interpersonal orientation, and Recognition. Table 1 depicts that male ($M = 15.04$, $SD = 2.49$) and female ($M = 14.06$, $SD = 3.04$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Adaptation Proneness’ dimension of social competence ($t = 1.73$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.19$, $SD = 3.60$) and female ($M = 14.35$, $SD = 3.64$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Engagement’ dimension of social competence ($t = 1.13$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 13.81$, $SD = 3.37$) and female ($M = 14.48$, $SD = 3.09$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Optimistic’ dimension of social competence ($t = 1.01$, $p > 0.05$). Male students ($M = 16.75$, $SD = 2.33$) have high mean score on ‘Ethical Orientation’ than female students ($M = 15.13$, $SD = 3.07$) and this difference is significant ($t = 2.92$, $p < 0.05$). Male students ($M = 16.35$, $SD = 3.07$) have reported high mean score on ‘Futuristic Orientation’ than female students ($M = 14.67$, $SD = 3.10$) and this difference is significant ($t = 2.68$, $p < 0.05$). Male ($M = 14.44$, $SD = 3.13$) and female ($M = 14.35$, $SD = 2.84$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Perspective Taking’ dimension of social competence ($t = 0.14$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 13.88$, $SD = 2.93$) and female students ($M = 14.67$, $SD = 2.79$) do not differ significantly on ‘Analytical’ dimension of social competence ($t = 1.36$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.21$, $SD = 2.86$) and female ($M = 14.63$, $SD = 3.42$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Controllability’ dimension of social competence ($t = 0.91$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 14.17$, $SD = 3.99$) and female ($M = 14.545$, $SD = 2.81$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Social Problem Solving’ dimension of social competence ($t = 0.53$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.25$, $SD = 2.72$) and female ($M = 15.10$, $SD = 3.66$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Sharing’ dimension of social competence ($t = 0.22$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.23$, $SD = 2.95$) and female ($M = 14.73$, $SD = 2.79$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Autonomous Social Self’ dimension of social competence ($t = 0.85$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.38$, $SD = 3.61$) and female ($M = 15.88$, $SD = 2.96$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Social Assertiveness’ dimension of social competence ($t = 0.74$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.25$, $SD = 2.93$) and female ($M = 14.63$, $SD = 3.17$) students do not differ significantly on ‘Pro-Activeness’ dimension of social competence ($t = 1.00$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 16.69$, $SD = 3.16$) and

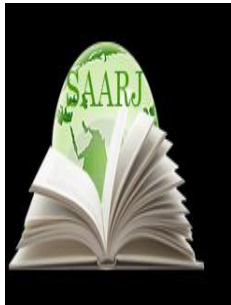
female ($M = 15.92$, $SD = 3.64$) students do not differ significantly on 'Interdependence' dimension of social competence ($t = 1.11$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 14.02$, $SD = 3.08$) and female ($M = 13.96$, $SD = 3.55$) students do not differ significantly on 'Resilience' dimension of social competence ($t = 0.09$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.77$, $SD = 3.45$) and female ($M = 15.96$, $SD = 2.58$) students do not differ significantly on 'Reflectiveness' dimension of social competence ($t = 0.30$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 14.35$, $SD = 3.47$) and female ($M = 14.36$, $SD = 3.20$) students do not differ significantly on 'Remembering' dimension of social competence ($t = 0.40$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 14.27$, $SD = 3.43$) and female ($M = 14.96$, $SD = 3.09$) students do not differ significantly on 'Communicativeness' dimension of social competence ($t = 1.03$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 14.60$, $SD = 3.00$) and female ($M = 15.65$, $SD = 3.20$) students do not differ significantly on 'Information Alertness' dimension of social competence ($t = 1.65$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.52$, $SD = 2.94$) and female ($M = 15.21$, $SD = 3.00$) students do not differ significantly on 'Togetherness' dimension of social competence ($t = 0.52$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 14.77$, $SD = 3.14$) and female ($M = 15.31$, $SD = 2.77$) students do not differ significantly on 'Sustainability' dimension of social competence ($t = 0.90$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.13$, $SD = 3.08$) and female ($M = 15.29$, $SD = 2.62$) students do not differ significantly on 'Interpersonal Orientation' dimension of social competence ($t = 0.29$, $p > 0.05$). Male ($M = 15.83$, $SD = 2.89$) and female ($M = 15.40$, $SD = 3.27$) students do not differ significantly on 'Recognition' dimension of social competence ($t = 15.40$, $p > 0.05$). On total social competence it is found that male ($M = 346.90$, $SD = 40.36$) and female ($M = 343.48$, $SD = 46.52$) students do not differ significantly on social competence ($t = 0.38$, $p > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This research was done to find out whether male and female students differ from one another in social competence. The findings of the study reveal that students of both the genders do not differ in social competence with reference to 'Adaptation Proneness', 'Engagement', 'Optimistic', 'Perspective Taking', 'Analytical', 'Controllability', 'Social problem solving', 'Sharing', 'Autonomous social self', 'Social Assertiveness', 'Pro-activeness', 'Interdependence', 'Resilience', 'Reflectiveness', 'Remembering', 'Communicativeness', 'Information Alertness', 'Togetherness', 'Sustainability', 'Interpersonal orientation', and 'Recognition' dimensions of social competence. It may be because of the changed nurturing pattern in modern society. Today girls and boys are being treated with no difference. It is also possible that the students of both the genders have understood the significance of these 21 dimensions in present day social life. Male students have shown higher 'Ethical Orientation' and 'Futuristic Orientation' than female students. Finding related to superiority of male students on 'Ethical Orientation' is contrary to Valentine, Godkin, Page, and Rittenburg (2009) who found that women are generally more ethical than men. It seems that how males and females respond to an ethical dilemma and futuristic perspectives depends on the situational contexts connected with social dilemmas. In our society females try to maintain their personal-social relations with males try to exercise more ethical reasoning. Future expectations of males in the personal social area have become more explicit than females. Consequently, males develop their social competence related to ethical and futuristic orientation by keeping in mind their future needs.

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DOI NUMBER: **10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00098.3**

LAUGHTER IN THE COMMUNAL: PARTITION POLITICS AND CARTOONS IN INDIAN PRESS, 1946-1947

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ABSTRACT

The Partition of India as a problematic moment in the sub continental historiography has generally been approached and appropriated through creative-imaginative representations. As such, research on Partition has largely focused on the critical reading of literary narratives resulting in an obvious lacuna in the genre. The present research paper seeks to address this epistemological gap by problematizing the politics and poetics of cartoons on Partition by the Indian press as popular cultural texts visually documenting the phenomenon. It aims to enter the cartoons cape of the time to ascertain how the contours of the human tragedy of the Partition and the politics of Indian independence have been represented by the medium of cartoons through their topical discourse. In doing so, the paper first, intends to supplement the genre of Partition studies by incorporating the medium of cartoons as popular cultural representations that by virtue of their epistemological and pedagogical constituent visualize the cataclysmic event with a unique combination of language and interpretation. Second, the paper attempts to direct attention to the importance of broadening the genre of Partition studies by including myriad cultural texts apart from literary narratives. This is done by reading cartoons as fundamental cultural texts, at par with other fictional and non-fictional documentations of the

Partition (and Indian independence) that need to be problematized for their social and political undertones as popular important creative-imaginative representations.

KEYWORDS: *Cartoons, politics, Partition, Indian independence, popular culture, cultural texts*

INTRODUCTION

“Nice? It’s the only thing,” said Walter Rat solemnly, as he leant forward for his stroke. “Believe me, my young friend, there is *nothing*—absolutely nothing—half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. Simply messing,” he went on dreamily, “messing-about- in-boats-messing.” - Edward Sewell



Figure 1: 'Vandalism' a cartoon from the Hindi Punch chronicling the Partition of Bengal in 1905

August 1947 marks a watershed in the history of the Indian subcontinent. It is underlined by political, relational, identity ruptures and mutations on and across the geographical boundaries of two emergent nations. These nations were forever bound in reciprocal dynamics of traumatic implosion and explosions, bound as both were in the mutually reciprocal communal hiatus and sibling rivalry. At another plain, this year also marked a moment of mutated continuities, where one kind of communal matrix created conditions for another kind of communal maneuvering. While the former was the culmination of colonialist-identity politics, the later gradually came to align itself with an essentialist nationalism.

This moment of rupture also manifested itself as an indelible fracture in the very idea of freedom; the euphoria of freedom was rupture by the agony of bloodbath, the idea of free volition, autonomy and agency was dented by identity politics and spatial uprooting, and the dream of the nation was jolted by the nightmare of migration. The atavistic spillover of this traumatic inheritance that the two nations were bequeathed with has continued to dent the nationalistic narratives of two nations and its people.

The representational burden of this “pork-marked freedom” (Faiz) – as human tragedy – has mainly been borne by literature. Literature, both in its fictional and nonfictional avatars (testimonies, interviews) has in fact has been what George calls as “the most representative

form” (George 224) and has consequently been accorded a representational exclusivity and discursive privilege. However, given the nature and texture of Partition as human tragedy, its labyrinthine complexity and its historical and socio-cultural importance, it is time that this ‘literary truth’ is also supplemented by other representational forms that were not only available at that juncture but which were also proactively involved in etching its ‘pre’ and ‘post’ contours of the phenomena through ideologically loaded responses to it. In other words, a multi-generic approach that includes diverse representational interventions and texts must supplement the literary archive of Partition in order to explore and understand its imaginative critical nuances comprehensively.

Accordingly, this paper proposes a cognitive-narrative shift by recognizing other cultural expressions like performative and visual works, comprising photography and cartoons as equally significant imaginative-narrative interventions that not only enrich one’s understanding of Partition, but also make it more nuanced and representationally layered. This reading strategy not only leads to what may be termed as a composite mediation on Partition but, in the process, also interrupts the monopoly of literature in Partition studies in favour of an interdisciplinary approach. As such, the present research paper, in its attempt to expand the genre of Partition studies beyond the literary, turns to the domain of political cartoons from the Indian nationalist and the Muslim press to study and analyze their interventionist presence within the genre of Partition studies.

Considering that cartoons have always been suffused with the socio-political and existential aspects of quotidian life, they can be read as not supplementary, but essential tools to understand the nuances of a shifting political milieu and cultural crisis, like the Partition. Taking cognizance of the fact that “memories of Partition continue to inform newer waves and forms of violence in the subcontinent and therefore deserve close and continued scrutiny” (Mistri 7), the paper surveys selected political cartoons as a dramatization of Partition history that permeates public consciousness through humor, satire and sarcasm. By taking cartoons as a point of reference, therefore, the paper not only reads cartoons as essential cultural texts that have documented the political debate on Partition with a unique packaging of caricature and topical socio-political content, but also as ‘narrativized’ history that controlled public opinion in the South Asian subcontinent. In this respect, the paper recognizes Partition as an atavistically conspicuous phenomenon whose elements keep on resurrecting perennially at different points of time and assuming different forms like anti-Sikh pogrom in 1984, the Babri Masjid demolition controversy in 1991, etc. Although Partition studies have problematized its social, ideological and somatic repercussions, the politics of the phenomena has been elided systemically. As such, the present paper seeks to address this lacuna in particular through an analysis and evaluation of the visual syntax of select political cartoons Indian that have been culled from nationalist and Muslim press and media. Arguing that cartoons as more than a “mere play of exaggeration” (Khanduri, 2014: 7), the paper emphasizes their status as fitting historical documentation of the trauma and tragedy of Partition that the cartoons under focus problematize.

Before reading the selected cartoons by the political cartoons from the nationalist press and the Muslim press, the paper would develop the idea of cartoons as narratives that supplement the literary and complement other narrative forms that problematize the Partition experience.

II

Cartoons as Narratives

“Stop making a fool of yourself, Vasco,” said Aurora.

“Everybody here is shocked by the Hindu-Muslim killings. You have no monopoly on that pain...”

-- *The Moor's Last Sigh*

Talking about narrative form S. Keen in the essay “Shapes of Narrative: A Whole of Parts” says that:

Narrative is a time-bound linear form that can be heard, watched, or read. Each of these circumstances for narrative's reception has its own effects on the length, shapes, and subdivisions of narrative, and each makes different demands on our time, attention, memory, patience, and physical endurance. Experience tells us that narrative takes a great variety of shapes, from the 30-second advertisement to the immense novel sequence. (Keen 19).

Just like any other narrative form, cartoons too, by virtue of their story telling ability have problematized the historic-political event of the Partition and have delineated its trauma, tragedy and communal politics in unflinching terms. Although it is true that “[l]iterature on the Partition overwhelms one with innumerable images and reflections which force recognition that” (Kamra 165) psychosomatic trauma and violence were integral to the Partition; nevertheless, the “experience of partition, even with the mediation of literary texts, requires us to stretch our imagination,” (Das 56) and supplement the genre with other narrative forms, that, in addition to the literary, invoke the “lineaments of trauma” as well (Kamra 165). Judging by the “contemporary photographs of stunned refugees, political cartoons, editorials by a stunned press, in addition to testimonies” and cinema and other art forms that represent the Partition as a “psychologically distressing event that is outside the range of usual human experience” (qtd. in Kamra 165), it seems imperative that a standardized study of solely one art form is insufficient to explore the Partition. Hence, an interdisciplinary approach needs to be invoked entailing a problematization of fiction and nonfiction alike. The present research paper is concerned with the nuances of the Partition experience and reads cartoons as non-fictional narratives that complement and supplement the literary genre.

As a narrative form, cartoons share a number of similarities with vignettes which is “a small impressionistic scene, an illustration, a descriptive passage, a short essay, a fiction or nonfiction work focusing on one particular moment; or giving an impression about an idea, character, setting, mood, aspect, or object. Vignette is neither a plot nor a full narrative description, but a carefully crafted verbal sketch that might be part of some larger work, or a complete description in itself,” (Literary Devices, 2014). As an illustration of the genre, one may refer to the vignette “Daawat e Amal” (Invitation to Action) by Manto. This two-line monograph from Manto's *Black Marginalia* suggests a deliberate deconstruction of the concept of violence in general, and Partition violence in particular. The vignette reads as follows:

“When the neighborhood was set on fire, everything burnt down with the exception of one shop and its sign.

It said. ‘All building and construction material sold here.’” (*Mottled Dawn* 158)

This sketch, which is one of many, published in *Black Marginalia* recognizes the conflict that arises between society and its inhabitants when a mass of humanity become a paranoiac machinery of violence destroying everything. As the modular pieces of society disintegrate from the arson and looting that marked the violence of 1947, the displayed sign of construction materials underlines the nonproductive inertia of the new nation state. The coupling of destruction with the invitation to reconstruction drags us into a pit of mirthless humor wherein we realize the true meaning of the inherent illogicality of the situation. In the absence of consumers, the promise of reconstruction becomes a mockery of itself. Manto objectively records this contradiction and in the process draws “from the reader the cheerless laugh that resounds throughout the collection, as sketch after sketch dramatize the cosmic irony of bloody Partition...” (Misri 25) All this is done by using a fewer number of words, each of which is charged with a particular meaning. Manto’s piece is an example of dark humor and satire invoked in a literary piece experimenting with minimalism. Another example of literary vignette that too could be the following piece from Istvan Orkeny, the Jewish-Hungarian writer’s *One Minute Stories*. The Orkeny’s miniature “life should be so simple” and Manto’s vignette “Daawat e Amal” (Invitation to Action). Orkeny’s work reads as follows:

1. Remove fire extinguisher from bracket
2. Open valve
3. Approach source of fire
4. Extinguish fire
5. Close valve
6. Replace extinguisher on bracket” (Orkeny 6-7)

Both the vignettes talk about spontaneous flow of order in the time of flux. While Manto’s miniature talks about the availability of construction materials in a burning neighborhood, Orkeny’s vignette talks of the mechanical procedure to extinguish fire, the reason for which is unmentioned. Both these pieces by virtue of their narrative strategies force the reader to go beyond the established line of thinking and approach the political problems of Partition and the Holocaust respectively more critically. The same is true for cartoons as well that represent the communal politics of the Partition and its intrusion in the socio-cultural milieu of India as riddled with trauma that must be approached and approximated. Consider, for example, the cartoon “Frankenstein Monster” (*Pioneer*, 1 April 1947) which delineates the theme analogous to the vignettes: conflagration. The cartoon illustrates a scorched monstrous figure labelled as “Communal Flare-Ups,” stalking a shattered countryside, scattered with deracinated road signs and wasted silhouettes of constructions. The signs read: “Bombay,” “Calcutta,” “Delhi,” “Punjab,” “N.W.F.P,” “Bihar,” Assam” and “U.P”. The signs here help to locate the magnitude of the communal wracked by the Partition.

Further, aside of humor and satire, cartoons, in general, and Indian editorial cartoons read in the paper in particular, share another significant similarity with vignettes. Many of the literary vignettes, those especially by Manto, Orkeny, or, for that matter, Asghar Wajahat, rely on the contradiction between the title and the literary content. Talking about the importance of titles in his *One Minute Stories*, Orkeny writes:

Do pay attention to the titles, though. The author strove for brevity, which put a special burden of responsibility on him when choosing the titles for his stories, of which they form an organic part. Do not stop at the titles, though! First the title, then the story. It's is the only proper manner of handling. (Orkeny 5)

Although the contradiction between title and content for special effect is a strategy common in other literary/narrative forms as well, the effect seems more pronounced in cartoons and vignettes, possibly because of their shorter format. Hence, in more than a number of ways— narrative form, minimal structure, humor, satire, etc.,-- cartoons and vignettes go hand in hand as narrative pieces that pair one another in the exploration and problematization of a phenomenon, Partition, and Indian independence in this instance.

III

Reading Indian Political Cartoons Published in 1947

According to David Low, a cartoon is a “drawing, representational or symbolic, that makes a satirical, witty or humorous point” which “may or may not have a caption and may comprise more than one panel” (qtd. in Harrison 43) and that typically remarks on “public and political matters” (Rowland 11). “Literary tropes employed in ... [cartoons] are caricature, metaphor, synecdoche, and metonymy. Of these, caricature which puts “things together both as they are and as they are not” (Edwards 82) seems to be most important representational dynamics of the cartoons. “It is indeed the most crucial – given the fact that characters are means by which the political drama – which is the preeminent subject in 1947 – is often represented” (Kamra 50).

As chronicles of socio-politics, cartoons are a template of popular culture “shaping public opinion” (Khanduri 49). It is the confluence of “caricature, prose, topical content and a dash of humor” (Khanduri 2) that makes cartoons “a critical form of political journalism and a special category of news” (ibid). Talking about the “raw history” and “historical potential” of photographs, Elizabeth Edwards directs our attention to their “visual sovereignty” that not only facilitates the “production of photographs but also the opportunity to interpret” (Khanduri 30) to “give ‘voice to images and through them to insert the human voice” (Edwards 235). Cartoons follow a similar trend in that it is their interpretative ingenuousness that places their “visual sovereignty coevally with [their] ethnographic potential” (Khanduri 30). Cartoons articulate lines of instability indiscernible under the garb of mythical solidarity of a myriad of political ideologies. Hence, the idea of a “public in a cultural form” is invoked by the genre of cartoons that problematize the human impact of socio-politics by constructing “publics and counter publics—interpretative communities bound by a visual experience” (Khanduti 30). Thus, cartoons, especially political cartoons, can be seen as “highly complex ‘modern’ attempts to formulate visual identities under specific historical and political conditions” (Pinney 96) that resonate with the reading public. Let us, for example, consider the following illustration:



Figure 2: The Hindustan Times, 12 March 1946.

This untitled cartoon [Fig 2] published in the Hindustan Times after the All India Muslim League's win in Punjab under the aegis of Jinnah's leadership and the support of the President of Punjab Muslim League (PML), Nawab of Mamdot, is a clear play of political ideology. The cartoon performs the task of both instilling power in Jinnah by presenting him as the towering center figure with a garland around his neck celebrating his victory in the election, while at the same time illustrating him as an anxious outsider (note his location) with cronies banging on the door of the Indian union demanding entry of a veiled figure named Pakistan. The irony is glaring. Despite the narrative of the claim to Pakistan assuming a stronger voice after the AIML's win in Punjab, the entrance of Pakistan into the arena is still dependent on people on the other side, namely the Congress and the Hindu majority, who have not budged in spite of the loud banging. The guest, apparently unwelcome, waits outside for the host to courteously usher them in. The cartoon suggests that the claim to Pakistan notwithstanding the win is pure noise and that the Indian majority public may, if they so wish, disincline to acquiesce to the demand by keeping the door steadfastly locked.

The next cartoon [Fig 3] reiterates the message of the previous illustration that the Muslim League as represented by Jinnah, almost always in Indian nationalist press cartoons, is actually bereft of any political prowess and is ultimately scared of the Congress. *The Hindustan Times* has a word for it: "Congrophobia". The neologism is striking for phobia medically defines as "a type of anxiety disorder that causes an individual to experience extreme, irrational fear about a situation, living creature, place, or object," (Nordqvist 2017). Consequently this neologism, within the overall context of the cartoon, engages in a parodic upturn of the medical definition, for Jinnah, in reality may not be suffering from the symptoms of 'Congrophobia', a nonexistent disease only apparent in the imagination of the nationalist media. A pervasive image of Jinnah

experiencing a panic attack of sorts is given. What is more intriguing, however, is Jinnah's similarity to the protagonist of Edvard Munch's expressionist painting "The Scream" [Fig 4] representing "how we see our own age - wracked with anxiety and uncertainty."



Figure 3: "Congrophobia" The Hindustan Times, 20 March 1946.

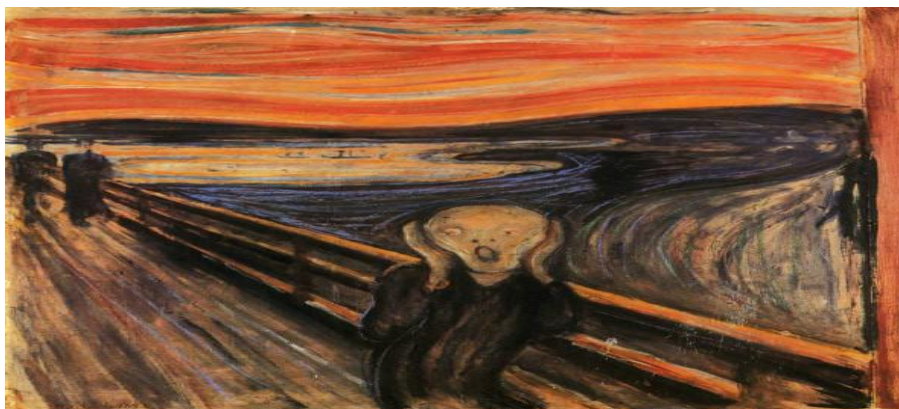


Figure 4: "The Scream" by Edvard Munch. (Courtesy of www.EdvardMunch.org)

Although the cartoon is a response to Jinnah's comment accompanying the illustration: "Is this the atmosphere which one can consider as being conducive to the opening of negotiations between two major nations in the country?" – Jinnah on the Cabinet Mission," the cartoon's depiction seems to contradict Jinnah's point of view. By presenting Jinnah as a paranoid individual subject to irrational and exaggerated fear, the cartoon skillfully 'otherizes' him and suggests that Muslim obduracy in the face of the Cabinet Mission's effort to strike a balance between the AIML and the Congress is in actuality a sign of a disease that requires medical care and behavioral therapy.

The equivocation concerning the position of the Congress and the Muslim League in the face of Indian independence and the prospect of Pakistan continues well into 1947. Consider, for example, the following cartoon:



Figure 5: "Which Way Will the Cat Jump?" TheHindustan Times, 25th April 1947.

In the cartoon titled "Which Way Will the Cat Jump?" [Fig 5] the narrative works as a "humanimal example from the bestial ambivalence model because its narrative simultaneously signals the codependent relationship and common interfaces between humans [read Mountbatten/colonial] and animal [read Muslim League/the Other]" (Wells 131). The cartoon is particularly pertinent because it speaks of the tensions between Muslim League demands and the British. It privileges Mountbatten's physical action of hurling a shoe at the mewling cat (Jinnah) disturbing his peaceful slumber. Jinnah, the cat's, expressiveness and his domesticity strike us as significant. Perched between the dividing wall between "Partition" and "Union Cabinet", it seems equivocal in which direction the animal [Jinnah] will jump. His mewling although disturbing is a trifling aggravation rather than something serious or appalling. A shoe will cool him down. And even though his insubordination may bring him back to his perch, his mewling will be regarded as something primal, without acumen and mostly wanted. The cartoon directs our attention to the powerlessness of the Muslim League/Jinnah/Muslims given the fact that the cat [Jinnah here] is "ultimately domesticated or exploited by humans" (Wells 131) who know very well how to quell their nuisance, oftentimes by adopting petty methods of inflicting violence, like throwing a stone at the recalcitrant pet or hurling a shoe, for that matter, at it.



Figure 6: "You Asked For It", CMG, 12 June 1947

One of the most remarkable cartoons documenting the political drama of the Partition is perhaps the cartoon titled “You Asked for It” [Fig 6] published in the Civil and Military Gazette following 3rd June Plan or the Mountbatten Plan. The plan, accepted by all the major political formations of the time including the Congress, Muslim League and the Akalis, sealed the fate of India’s Partition prospect. The British would leave India, as the Viceroy himself declared in his opening remarks at a press conference following the political meeting discussing the Mountbatten plan: “I mean it sincerely when I say power will be transferred completely this year as it would have been by June 1948. I am not bluffing” (Qtd. in *The Tribune*, 5 June 1947). That he was not prevaricating is suggested by the events that followed in the months to come. What is important to remember is that “[t]he significance of the new plan lay in perceptions which differed from person to person, For political leaders it was bound to mark a new beginning ... But for the ordinary citizen, the issue of whether partition was good or undesirable had already been decided by the leaders on their own,” (Tanwar 202). The cartoon in the *CMG* provides a biting criticism of the political happenings. The iconography of the cartoon has invoked the Biblical scapegoat myth in which a goat is sent into the desert symbolically burdened with the sins of the people by the Jewish priest. India/the people of India is depicted as the unwitting, voiceless animal butchered by Mountbatten and its front, the most coveted section, is carried away by Nehru who leaves behind the posterior for Jinnah to take. The cartoon in its miniature form implicates the three major political leaders whose conniving had led to India’s Partition. The absence of ordinary people in the scene of butchering (by the British Mountbatten whose powerlessness is suggestive) is significant too. It supports in portraying Nehru walking away with the head reinforces the widely held view that the “Congress more generally and a small group of Congressmen led by Nehru in particular were the force behind the acceptance of the partition plan,” (Tanwar 203).

After the 3rd June Plan, which according to B. Bhopatkar, the Hindu Mahasabha president, “meant the end of India as a nation,” (qtd. in Tanwar 219), the *Hindustan Times* published the following cartoon in which Nehru seems to appease the disconsolate Bhopatkar in particular and the Indian public in general that although “India’s heart has been broken [by the imminent prospect of the Partition that is]...her essential unity has not been destroyed” (Nehru qtd. in Tanwar 217).



Figure 7: "Separation, not Liquidation," TheHindustan Times, 25 June 1947

Partition is interpreted in the above cartoon [Fig 7] as not only legitimate but indispensable as well; nevertheless, despite the separation it implies, considering the shared socio-cultural milieu, it doesn't entail a liquidation of preceding familial connection between Hindus and Muslims of India. Nehru here is depicted as the proprietor of India, "The Oldest Firm in the East", while Jinnah is depicted as the administrator of the "Pakistan Stores", an "Entirely New Venture". In an attempt to conciliate a confused customer that "the shop [India] is still the same even if my partner [Jinnah] has decided to open his own firm", Nehru seems to implicate Jinnah for breaching an extended partnership that existed between them. Pointing with his thumb Nehru seems to be directing the attention of the customer [the reader/the quintessential Indian citizen] toward the inaugural event of Liaqat Ali helping Jinnah to hoist the signboard of the "Pakistan Stores". Considering its newness in face of the old and the trusted India venture, the prospect of "Pakistan Stores" seems equivocal. Although not offering a biting criticism, the cartoon invokes the overall political situation of the time.

In another cartoon also published in the *Hindustan Times* we witness a "clear critique of Mountbatten, and the colonial government through him" (Kamra 68).



Figure 8: "Sorry, Gents, there's no menu- er, what will you have," TheHindustan Times, 16 May 1947.

Titled "Sorry, Gents, there's no menu- er, what will you have" [Fig 8], the illustration features Mountbatten asking the trio of Indian leaders comprising, the Muslim Jinnah, the Hindu Gandhi and a Sikh with embodied religious markers what they would like to have. The possibility of a myriad of options of comestibles on the menu, is, however an eyewash for the customers are later informed that the only available dish that could be served is the "Cabinet Mission Pudding". Mountbatten's enculturation in the restaurant server role with the customary politeness of a waiter simultaneously suggests his role as a representative of the colonial government merely communicating their wishes and as a willful partisan in their nonnegotiable deal of territorially partitioning India along religious lines. Having realized the eventuality, Nehru in the picture seems reconciled to his fate while Jinnah looks pugnacious and visibly unhappy at the turn of events. The Sikh is impassive.

In “Fulfilment of a Mission?” (*Pioneer*, 13th July 1947) we see a scruffy, scrawny lion with a bandage displaying the name Atlee around his head stationed between two huge combatting elephants signifying “Hindu India” and “Muslim India” respectively. The representative of the empire— visibly frustrated by its demoralizing prospects in the World War II, German bombing and large number of soldiers deserting the army or taken to prison, the dismal state of industrial economy in Britain owing to coal shortage and power cut— is seen almost collapsing in the adamant pressure exerted by the communal Hindu and Muslim factions. Atlee is in no mood to solve their differences or to tame them, being only too willing to resign his office and jettison all responsibility. Exasperated, he declares, “No more of that, I am leaving.” (see fig below):



Figure 9: "Fulfilment of a Mission", Pioneer, 13 July 1947.

Having realized that “[e]xit was the only viable option” (Tharoor 2017), the impotent imperial lion is forced to flight in the face to determined differences between religion factions in India that were impossible for them to resolve.

One thing that strikes us in the previous illustration is the way this cartoon dramatizes the political tension between colonial India with its mammoth population of Hindus and Muslims and subverts the quintessential icon of the *British Lion*, much popularized by *Punch* cartoonists like John Tenniel. “*Punch* regularly pictured imperial politics, and, in particular, caricatured colonial India. The lion, tiger, sepoy, and Colonia [are]...visual tropes” apparent in cartoons documenting “the human experience of colonial politics,” (Khanduri 4). One such cartoon that uses animalization to critique the colonial politics is John Tenniel’s “The British Lion’s Vengeance on the Bengal Tiger,” published in *Punch* on August 22, 1857 [Fig 10].



Figure 10: "The British Lion's Vengeance on the Bengal Tiger." Punch. August 22 1857. (Courtesy of the Punch Archive)

In the illustration, “[t]he lion is England, the tiger is rebel India, and the woman and child the Anglo-Indian subjects who have been sacrificed by the cruel sepoys” (*The New York Daily Times*, September 9, 1857). The significance of this cartoon, which aided in the “increase in [*Punch*] circulation that year” (Layard 156), cannot be overestimated, especially since it illustrated imperial pride in unequivocal terms. The general view was that eventually “[t]he roar of the British lion will soon strike terror in the heart of the Bengal tiger” (*The New York Daily Times*, September 9, 1857). Nevertheless, the turn of events less than a century later manifested the belief as erroneous since right before India’s independence, the imperial lion has undergone a somatic (not to mention psychic) degeneration. The following cartoon, just like the *Pioneer* one, is an exemplar of fast eroding imperial conceit captured in animated form from the point of view of colonial India.

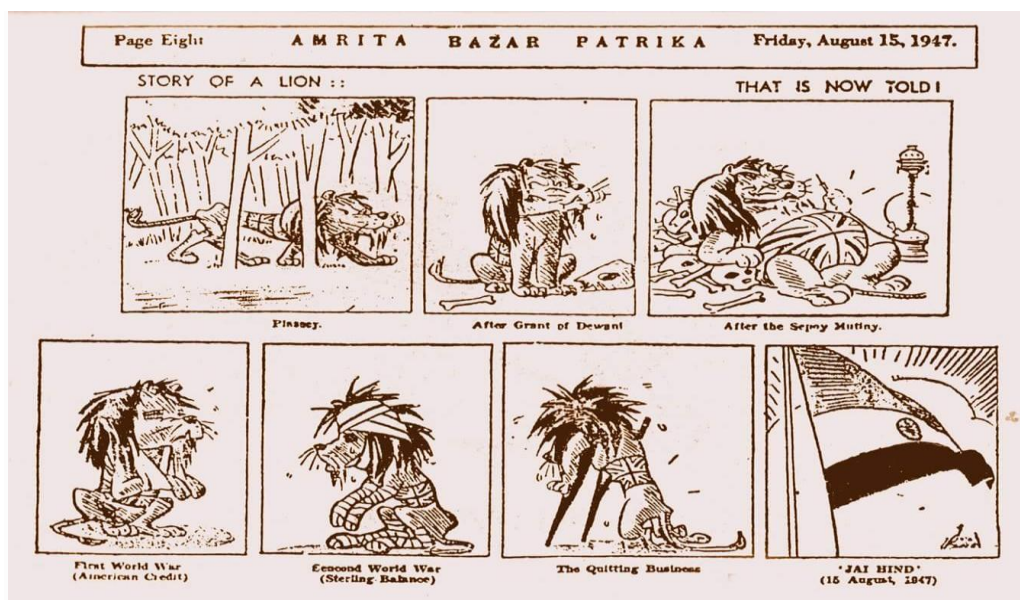


Figure 11: "Story of a Lion...That is Now Told" Amrita Bazar Patrika. 15th August 1947.

Since the “animated form almost always inherently resists coherence as a textual currency, even if it speaks to a conventional narratology ...the text [often carries]...with it a diverse phenomenology and potentially subversive agendas. So, in the case of this particular cartoon, we can identify colonial India’s subcultural agenda destabilizing in the seven-framed cartoon, the conventional imperial mores of white supremacy, the kind eulogized by Tenniel and others. The “hybrid humanimality” (Wells⁵²) the cartoon problematizes by anthropomorphizing the British lion and endowing it with the qualities of British imperialism is suggestive both in the figurative and the rhetorical level.

In the first frame [Fig. 11] we observe the British lion marching victoriously in the wilderness that was India, in British opinion, at least, after the battle of Plassey. In the second frame, we observe a smug British lion following the Grant of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company by the Mughal Shah Alam in 1765. The third frame captures the symbolic representative of the British Empire as a flatulent quadruped, smoking a hookah. He reclines against a bed of bones that signify the violence of the Sepoy Mutiny. His nonchalant posture against the background of bones, partly hidden by these ample adipose deposits, suggests the lackadaisical nature of British governance in India. The narrative, however, now takes on a different turn as we observe an injured lion in the next frame sans his archetypical British white-supremacist deportment. The ordeal of the First World War and the subsequent rise of the United States as force to be reckoned with injured British pride jettisoning combative preeminence of British military troops as an illusion. Following the Second World War, the condition of the British lion becomes further depraved. Troubled by German bombings, socio-economic unrest, the British lion is now a haggard and emasculated representative of the Empire. The imperial hierarchy imposed upon the colonial public by the British and their repressive model of governance, their systematic undermining of indigenous subjects and the widespread racism ultimately overthrow the imperial rule: “For centuries we have watched our brethren perish at the claws of the lion. Today we put our paws down. No longer will be at the bottom of the food chain,” (Wells 160) the demonized and otherized British subjects seem to say. The uproar of the popular demand for the British to quit India further weakens the already decrepit quadruped. The penultimate frame shows the lion leaning on a pair of crutches and retreating into oblivion. The final frame depicting the swaging Indian flag is an insignia of freedom from colonial subjugation. The British lion is conspicuous by its absence in the final frame. The effect of the illustration is rendered more effective by the caption “Story of a Lion: That is Now Told” and directs our attention toward the artist’s conscious desire to defenestrate any glorification of British rule and present the history of the years of subjugation as a dark period of socio-economic and cultural repression. The medium of the cartoon with its inherent quality of exaggeration grants the hitherto silent subalterns the eminence of speech.

Given the panoply of political cartoons engaging with the human and animal encounter, which more often than not problematize a particular animal’s gaze, as it is archetypically translated by the human, suggests that cartoonists “have a specific and particular engagement with animals and a special sense of the ways in which animals are used to both represent and relate to the human condition.”(Wells 34). The cartoonist’s intervention as such entails a shift in discourse from “pure animal” context (Wells 51)—concerning an animal’s essential “traits and behaviour” (ibid)— to animals as embodied “semiotic devices” (Burt 83) operating as vehicles by “which insightful, aesthetic, political and cultural statements are made on behalf of animals” (ibid).

The central premise above discussion of animal appropriation in cartoons is important in highlighting the politics of ideology in several Indian political cartoons from 1947 that struggle with a “vexed political process by recouring to heavily inflammatory visual rhetoric,” (Kamra: 2003, 1). Consider, for example, the following cartoon:



Figure 12: "ChaltiDuniya," 7 September 1947.

In this cartoon Jinnah [Fig 12] is portrayed as a snake charmer trying to hypnotize a serpent with his *pungi*. But the venomous snake labelled “Mob Rule” rising from Pakistan is baring its poisoned-fangs at Jinnah, who is completely trounced by the monster he has let loose. Frightened by the malicious intent of the serpent, Jinnah visibly cowers clearly unable to control the serpent. The covert association of entertainment and violence [“Mob Rule”] is suggestive and brings to mind Psalm 58:3–5 from the Bible: The wicked turn aside from birth; liars go astray as soon as they are born. Their venom is like that of a snake, like a deaf serpent that does not hear, that does not respond to the magicians, or to a skilled snake-charmer,” (Psalm 58:3–5).

An important feature of many Indian political cartoons from 1947 is their demonization of Jinnah to create “the typical anarchy “the kind ubiquitous in “archetypical chase and conflict cartoons” (Wells 158). The hunter in the cartoons is Jinnah who is “demonized through” his “association with [the] oppressive, authorization and evil” figure of Hitler. All the cruelties and anxieties of the hunted (the implied audience) about India’s Partition appear to meet in the lone and lanky figure of Jinnah. The crux of Nehru’s criticism of Jinnah, his established equation of Nazism with Jinnah’s brand of (communal) politics clearly informs the Indian press who published the following (polemical) illustrations. “Hitler’s expansionist policy, and the enabling of it by the Allied forces, appears to have been required to provide the commensurate discursive context within which to locate Jinnah. Many cartoons in which the subject is the amazing power of Jinnah/Hitler to dictate to the larger force, the Congress, appear in 1947,” (Kamra 2003, 9). Consider, for example, the following cartoon titled “Heavenly Blessings” (*Leader*, 25 August 1947) [Fig. 13]. The cartoon depicts Jinnah lodging the blade of a sword/ “Sub-section of Section 51” on the body of “Frontier Democracy”/implied audience/the hunted lying prone, evidently executed by Jinnah. He does the quintessential Nazi salute to Hitler and Franco,

depicted celestial beings acting as intermediaries guiding and encouraging Jinnah's in his unreserved quest for power. The killing of democracy is an act that highly appeals to Jinnah's guardian angels who from their perch on the clouds return Jinnah's salutation. "Excellent Start," says Hitler while Franco acquiesces, "Exactly What We Would Have Done."



Figure 13: "Heavenly Blessings," Leader, 25 August 1947

The depiction of Jinnah as "...an irrational and overbearing madman" (Gupta 182) enjoys a surprising ubiquity in Indian editorial cartoons in 1947 focusing on the Partition in that the graphic elements of these political cartoons privilege a continuum of that thought. Since cartoons operate in the public sphere and are "clearly motivated to convince its readership," (Kamra 2) and "allow us to speculate about the shared culture and political and psychological framework of the class of reader," (ibid).

A point that can be understood from the Indian political cartoons of 1947 that have been read so far is the relegation of Partition to a tussle between the dark force communalism represented, in the panic-ridden eyes of the Indian press, by Jinnah, and the Secular Congress, fundamentally represented by Nehru. The boiling down of the perhaps the most violent moment in Indian history to an instant of primitive warfare between good and bad, evil communalism and modern secularism is a problematic distortion of history. Time and again Indian political cartoons from 1947 and editorials accompanying them indicate a lateral connection between Jinnah and Hitler, thereby accelerating a line of thought among readers where they equate the historical trajectory of Nazi downfall with the contingency indisputably looming in the vicinity for Jinnah. This postulation that the Partition is ultimately saga of virtue (secular Congress/ India) triumphing over vice (communal Muslim League/Pakistan) – *La Vertu Heroique Victorieuse des Vices* – performs two widely different and complex tasks. First, it dilutes the context of the distinct Indian political milieu for the readers, creating a refraction in their understanding of the phenomena and their role in it, second, by concentrating all malice on Jinnah and by extension his political demands for the Muslim League, the Indian newspaper cartoons turn attention away from Partition as a momentous event to one of poetic justice wherein Jinnah and all his demands would ultimately capitulate before the normative secular Indian political system spearheaded by Congress. In short, by dearth of this policy of systematic and aggressive demeaning and

inculcation of Jinnah by the Indian press in 1947, a great deal of anxiety that the cartoons and the editorials express is ultimately contained, not to say abstracted. Consider, for example, the following cartoon:

FRANKENSTEIN



—Copyright
Mr Jinnah has broken his long silence on the Punjab happenings to exhort the majority community to remember their responsibilities to the minority and offer to protect them.

Figure 14: "Frankenstein" TheHindustan Times, 20 March 1947.

Although the subject of the above cartoon is the communal violence unleashed by the prospect of India's Partition, the cartoon performs the task of propaganda through visual syntax by evading the "very material nature of the violence that devastated the subcontinent" (Kamra: 2003, 7) in 1947 and brutalizing Jinnah's position instead to control the violence. The disjunction between the text note and the illustration is stark [Fig. 14]: "Mr. Jinnah has broken his long silence on the Punjab happenings to exhort the majority community to remember their responsibilities to the minorities and to offer to protect them." The illustration shares no corresponding equivalence with the text and instead derides it brutally. The stress here is upon the character of Jinnah as Dr Frankenstein, the eponymous protagonist of Mary Shelley's gothic novel, standing next to a huge coffin meekly directing with his forefinger at Communal Bestiality, the monster he has revived, to return to its casket. The relationship of hierarchy between the creator (Jinnah) and the creation (the monster) is rendered askew as the incensed monster brandishing a club is visibly disinclined to follow instructions from his creator. The cartoon is rendered more incisive by further invocation of evil as we see a horned man, a devil presumably, witnessing the scene with relish standing next to the door that is marked as "Dr. Jinnah's Laboratory".

Despite the economy of expression, the cartoon is an example of graphic propaganda accomplished without equivocation. The disequilibrium between the text and the illustration can

be inferred as a strategy employed to translate and testify Jinnah as a stereotype. "A stereotype," according to Homi Bhabha, "connotes rigidity and an unchanging order as well as disorder, degeneracy and daemonic repetition," (Bhabha 293). It "is a form of knowledge and identification that vacillates between what is always 'in place', already known, and something that must be anxiously repeated" (ibid). Seen from this angle, Jinnah's duplicity and power of prevarication, a refrain in Indian political cartoons on Partition, become a byword directing us "how to 'read' his role in shaping modern Indian history," (Kamra: 2003, 5). As such, this cartoon "produces that effect of probabilistic truth and predictability which, for the stereotype, must always be in excess of what can be empirically proved or logically construed," (Bhabha 293) and suggests a necessary counteractive reading from the one "suggested by Jinnah's rhetorical stance, as such a stance is manifest in his statements to the press," (Kamra: 2003, 5). Through the process of ambivalence, fundamental to stereotyping, Jinnah is presented on the surface as a powerful scientific being, but at the performative level that the cartoon stages, he is seen as a failed Prometheus, an over-ambitious politician who cannot control the horrors of communal atrocity that he has ultimately begotten. One may wonder, in this context, how only Jinnah could be held culpable for the communal violence of Partition in its entirety since his leadership was restricted to the Muslim League in particular, and to the Muslims in general. To this the cartoon or the text note offer no explanation or hint.

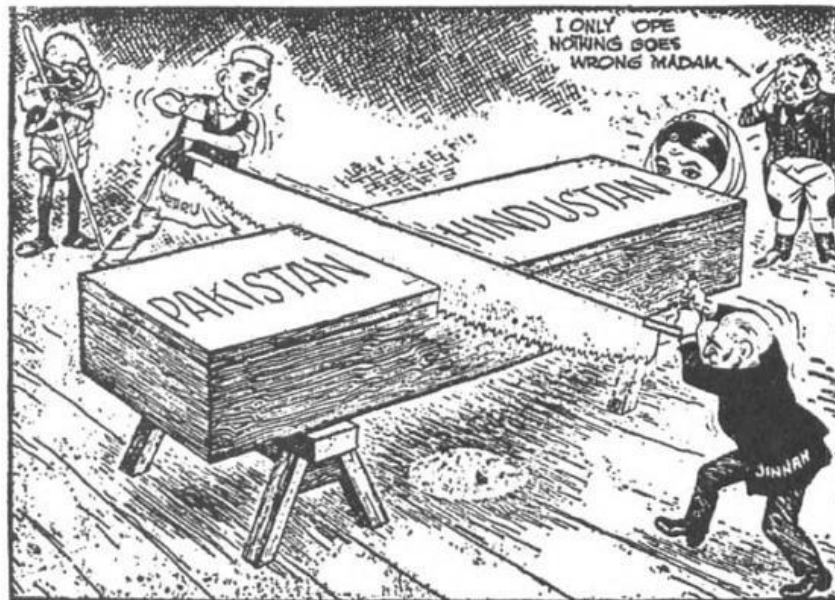


Figure 15: "Sawing Through a Woman" Pioneer, 9 July 1947.

In view of the superseding objective of political cartoons as "symbolic speech" (as noted by Benedict Anderson) intended to generate public opinion, it is important to note how they "tap" into familiar cultural constructs" (Edwards xiv) to bring home a point. Indeed, it is the shared cultural context between the reader and the writer that enables the former to decode the message the writer wishes to convey, often symbolically or covertly. Hence, stereotyping and repetition of ideas, symbols or motifs inform the genre of political cartooning in no uncertain manner. Consider, for example, the following cartoon, which problematizes the Partition through its visual syntax. The cartoon is unique in many respects, not just in locating the people of India in

the embodied “gendered form of Mother India,” (Kamra 76) but also in refraining to inculcate Jinnah as the singular (communal) force responsible for India’s Partition. The cartoonist appears to desist such a simplistic denunciation of Jinnah and includes Nehru in the picture to prove his point that as far as Partition was concerned, both Jinnah and Nehru, representatives of the Muslim League and The Congress respectively, were equally culpable. The two leaders are illustrated as stage magicians standing opposite to one another and performing the magic trick of “sawing through a woman”. We know that “[a] human magician blends science, psychology, and performance to create a magical effect. (Williams and McOwen 2014) and “[m]agical effects are all in some form based on hidden mathematical, scientific, or psychological principles; often the parameters controlling these underpinning techniques are hard for a magician to blend to maximize the magical effect required. The complexity is often caused by interacting and often conflicting physical and psychological constraints that need to be optimally balanced” (ibid). Generally, this *tuning* is done by repetition of an act time and again with complete coordination between the actors till it is perfected. In the illustration, however, the tuning is faulty as suggested by the remarks of the profusely perspiring and tensed John Bull standing in the background [Fig. 15]. As Jinnah and Nehru vigorously saw through the box marked Pakistan on one side and Hindustan on another, Bull addresses his remark to the protruding head of the woman (Mother India, presumably) whose body is hidden in the box that Jinnah and Nehru saws through: “I only ‘ope that nothing goes wrong madam,” he says. Bull’s anxiety is palpable and so is the tenseness in Gandhi’s features who also stand in the background witnessing the performance. The cartoon therefore translates the Partition as akin to one of the “magicians’ misdirection techniques [that] could be used to induce...misperception” (Tompkins, Matthew L et al. 2016) among people (of India, in this case) for the (political) benefit of the magicians (Jinnah and Nehru). The vulnerability of Mother India is suggested by her role as the magicians’ female assistant performing the part of the victim who is sawn by them. As a “national iconic signifier for the material, the passive, and the corporeal, to be worshipped, protected and controlled by those with...power,” (Allacron, Kaplan and Moallem, 10) the “essential woman,” (ibid) Mother India, is illustrated as a subaltern victim unable to control the vanguards of her honor who now tear her apart. The cartoon accuses both the political leaders of matricide, a contingency which seems more than possible given that the two magicians performing the trick are at loggerheads and any attempt of ideological harmonization between the two is bound to fail.

III

Reading Cartoons from the Muslim Press (1946-1947)

Editorials from English dailies that supported the League’s ideology direct our attention to its “embattled relationship with the Congress and the nationalist press” (Khanduri 98). A narrative of victimization and “persecution” of the minority press (*Dawn* 28 March 1947) and, by extension, the Muslims identity in general is a leitmotif ubiquitous in Muslim dailies during 1946-1947. The narrative presents Muslims as the “weakest in the triangle,” “who have to fight for survival against far two stronger parties,” (*The Star*, 10 January 1947) and frequently have “handicaps and restrictions” (*Dawn* 10 May 1947) placed on them. The Muslim press that has always been a “fount of communal goodwill” (*The Star* 28 June 1947) is “specially gagged” (*Dawn* 10 May 1947) by the “nationalist press” (Kamra 99) identified as the “Hindu Press” (*The Star* 7 January 1947) in the pursuit of its “duty of propagating truth, justice, or fairplay without

fear or favour” (*The Star*, 12 May 1947). The narrative, therefore, of the Indian nationalist press “guilty” of “debasement of journalism,” (*The Star* 12 May 1947) “manufacturing downright lies” (*The Star* 18 April 1947) and “dishonest propaganda” (*The Star* 31 March 1947) spills over into the discourse propagated by the political cartoons published at the time. Like the editorials, the cartoons too broadcast an account of Muslim “victimization...[ultimately] leading to a righteous anger...[resulting in] large-scale (justified) violence” (Kamra 99) and the “establishment of a nation through sacrifice and much suffering,” (ibid). The narrative of Muslim victimization is reiterated by the following cartoon in no uncertain terms.

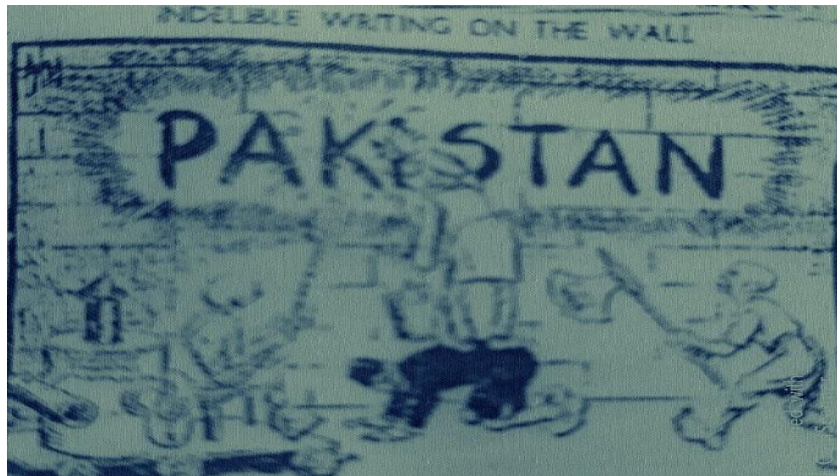


Figure 16: "Indelible Writing on the Wall" Dawn, 23 March 1946

Titled “Indelible Writing on the Wall” the cartoon [Fig 28] shows Gandhi, Nehru, Patel and Azad, the stalwarts of Indian politics trying to expunge the writing “Pakistan” from the wall. They are aided in their effort by the “Atlee Minorities Exterminator”. Nevertheless, the inscribed letters prove ineradicable. And victory is ultimately accomplished notwithstanding “[t]he powerful resources and ceaseless machinations of those who wanted to keep the Muslim nation of India under the perpetual subjection of a hostile and alien majority” (Editorial, *Dawn*, 4 June 1947). The cartoon inculcates both the British and the political leaders of the majority community for persecuting the Muslim minorities by trying to deny them their fundamental right to a land of their own. The cartoon “They come, they see, they...” (*Dawn*, 24 March 1946) comments on the equivocation surrounding the prospect of Pakistan and the precariousness of the Muslim position in the face of the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India to discuss the transference of power to the Indian leadership.



Figure 17: "They Come, they see, they..." Dawn, 24 March 1946.

The cartoon [Fig 17] depicts the Cabinet Mission standing at crossroads with two paths moving in two opposite directions: “Divide and Quit” and “Akhand Hindustan”. Gandhi seems to direct them toward the path “Akhand Hindustan” favored by the majority. This cartoon, therefore, also reiterates the narrative of minority-silencing by the dominant majority by showing Gandhi as the lone representative holding the center stage; the absence of any member from the Muslim leadership is stark.

The failure of the Cabinet Mission to live up to the expectation of the Muslim minority is commented upon in the following cartoon titled “The Act that Failed”.



Figure 18: “The Act that Failed,” Dawn, 14 May 1946.

The cartoon depicts the Cabinet Mission as circus artists performing a trapeze act and failing in the swinging aerial performance that requires ample coordination between all the actors. The cartoon is a comment on the Cabinet Mission’s failure to strike an agreement between the Congress and the League and denying the Muslims of India their territorial claim to Pakistan. A cartoon published earlier on 7th April seems to portend such a turn of events and signals Congress hostility. Titled “Going, going...” the cartoon [Fig 18] is a critique of Nehru’s comment: “Even if HMG agreed to Pakistan Congress will determinedly oppose it,” – Pandit Nehru’ suggesting a possibility of a political impasse in near future owing to the stubbornness of the Congress and their disinclination to consider the minority point of view. Nehru is illustrated in the cartoon as riding a donkey along with Gandhi and Azad. A bunch of radishes attached to a rod tempts the donkey to run faster trying to eat it, but, the food is just out of reach. Nehru is seen whipping the animal in his desire to vacate the present premises even faster. The cartoon in directing our attention to the persecuting Congress party “forces us to consider whether it was

not the Congress that was the truly 'dangerous' force, dangerous in its refusal to acknowledge" (Kamra 105) the legitimacy of the minority others' claim to a "homeland' free from [the]...dominance" (Kamra 104-5) of the "majority community" (Kamra 104).



Figure 19: "Going, going" Dawn, 7 April 1946.

In general, the importance of the political cartoons published by the Muslim press seems to be: first, a constant reinforcement of the narrative of unethical persecution of minorities by the majority acts a refrain in the illustration; secondly, apart from subaltern discrimination, cartoons in Muslim press forever present the privileged position of the Congress, both politically and socially, and therefore, underline the need to reiterate a different power relation by defying the Congress and denying any analogousness with its secularism.

IV

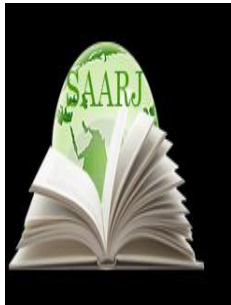
A discussion of the political cartoons by the Indian nationalist and the Muslim press suggests that though subjective in nature and ideologically apparent, these cartoons form a site of lasting discourse of Partition historiography. The visual syntax of symbols and social figures that animate the cartoons nuancedly interpret the contours of politics and, in doing so, initiate debate and manipulate public consciousness. Moreover, apart from being cultural representations that by virtue of their epistemological and pedagogical constituent visualize a cataclysmic event with a unique combination of language and interpretation, cartoons also problematize spatial politics by reading how the discursive location of the cartoonist determines his narrative world view. Furthermore, despite their ideological overtness, the political cartoons analyzed in the paper deftly foreground another narrative lens thereby allowing us to apprehend the political history of the Partition, especially the illusions they create. Granting that many of the cartoons from 1946 and 1947 impart themselves to radical political and even polemical purposes, it is, however, in their explicit confrontation with historical reifications of difference that they become a significant and unique cultural form. Finally, what strikes me as especially interesting, in both nationalist cartoons by the Indian press and the cartoons by the Muslim press is how the parameters of common sense are befuddled by the rhetoric of 'otherization'. How rationality is suspended in the representation of the social crisis of the Partition/Indian independence/ birth of Pakistan and a sense of ambiguity, communal insufficiency and unpredictability is put forward to inculcate the *Other* and valorize the self. Also, the sole concentration of these political cartoons

on a series of well-known faces – Jinnah in the nationalist press, and Gandhi, Nehru et.al., in the Muslim press – suggest that more than the normal people the press on both sides considered the politicians as responsible for the qualms of their community. The lack of inclusion of ordinary people also suggests a discrimination of sorts that directs our attention to how cartoons are a communication from above where the voice of the subaltern, their real interests and needs, are lost in the quagmire of politics and in the interests of the political personas. Nevertheless, despite its upward communicativeness, political cartoons from 1946-1946 have visually crystallized the trauma and tragedy of the Partition and Indian independence and thereby bequeathed us with a complex historical inheritance. Although problematic and circumscribed by ideological binaries, this visual legacy of cartoons enable us to engage with the history of the South Asian subcontinent and use that critical understanding to confront our past of violent communalism, territorial Partition, and problematic nationalism and prevent it from repeating itself.

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DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00099.5

**ACADEMIC STAFF ENTITLEMENTS AND TEACHERS' MORALE IN
PUBLIC POST-BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN RIVERS STATE-
NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The study examined “Academic Staff Entitlements and Teachers’ Morale in Public Post-Basic Education Schools in Rivers State-Nigeria”, with a view to identifying the extent teachers’ morale (dependent variable) could be influenced by prompt payment of teachers’ statutory entitlements (independent variable). The study had four (4) research questions and four (4) null hypotheses; and adopted the correlational research survey design. Through simple random sampling technique, 338 academic staff represented the total population as sample of the study. The research instrument with 20 items for data collection was titled “Academic Staff Entitlements and Teachers’ Morale Questionnaire” (ASETMQ). Data were analyzed using the frequency counts and percentage to give answers to the research questions while hypotheses were tested with the use of Pearson chi-square and the SPSS methods at 0.05 alpha level. The result of the findings revealed that, apart from the independent variable relating to prompt payment of salaries, other independent variables mentioned in the study were grossly being neglected, and which insignificantly do influence teachers’ morale. The study concluded that the subject matter of academic staff morale is principally dependent on their employers’ prompt implementation of their statutory entitlements. Hence, the study recommended among others, the need for academic staff employers to have the political will to implement the various entitlements in order to boost the teachers’ morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State – Nigeria.

KEYWORDS: *Academic Staff; Teachers’ Morale; Post-Basic Education; Teaching Effectiveness; Teachers’ Entitlement.*

INTRODUCTION

The post-basic education schools mentioned in this study, is the education children attend/ receive after a successful completion of ten (10) years of basic education and passing the Basic Certificate Examination; and within the scope of the study, means the public senior secondary schools.

At present in Rivers State (Nigeria), the formal type of education which is an organized system where the implementation of structured education curriculum takes effect in academic institutions for the functional benefits of the society and the learners, has 267 public senior secondary schools teachers who are paid various forms of entitlements to facilitate teaching. This form of education, as the basis for the technological development of mankind, is being influenced by the objectives of post-basic education (secondary education) enunciated in FRN (2014), which among others include:

- i. Provide holders of the basic education certificate with opportunity for education of a higher level.
- ii. Offer diversified curriculum to cater for the differences in talents, disposition, opportunities and future roles:
- iii. Provide trained manpower in the applied sciences, technology, and commerce at sub-professional grades
- iv. Provide entrepreneurial, technical and vocational job-specific skills for self-reliance and for agricultural, industrial, commercial and economic development.
- v. Inspire students with a desire for self-improvement and achievement of excellence.
- vi. Raise morally upright and well-adjusted individuals who can think independently and rationally, respect the views and feelings of others and appreciate the dignity of labour.

The above stated specific objectives of post-basic education has become an aspect of Nigeria's (Rivers State) education plan which the teachers have to implement. In other words, the teacher has to plan learning experiences in order to present these goals in pedagogically effective manner in their positions as "operational managers", (Agina-Obu, 2005). Consequently, the teacher, in putting his/her institutional blue-print (roles) to action, ensures that teaching is made practical, activity-based, experimental, and IT supported. This is with a view to also assuring the quality of instructions in order to promote, physical, emotional and psychological development of all children (FRN, 2014).

The researcher have noted that, it will take an effective teacher to actualize the significant goals, objectives and philosophy of education. And in order to achieve effective teaching in the school system, teachers' high morale is expedient, through encouragements and motivation. In other words, the researcher upholds that, teachers' morale is dependent on the independent variable of teachers' entitlements.

The concept of entitlement refers to a comprehensive term which includes: salaries, promotion arrears, bonuses, wages, allowances and other monetary benefits or enrolments enjoyed by teachers for discharging their official duties. Researches of Agi and Adiele (2011); Wali (2007); Amah (2006) has separately shown that the issue of entitlement; if adequately discharged by the

teachers' employers, serves as inducement, and reinforces the teachers' productivity level, which ultimately will bring about positive motivational behavior (high morale) in the teacher. This is to emphasize the need for classroom practitioners to be clinically effective in teaching to achieve the functional specificities of post-basic education objectives in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

However, the researcher had also observed that, the issue of teachers' entitlement has continued to pose a serious challenge to teachers' morale in Rivers State. For instance, in Rivers State, teachers' salaries are being deducted at will without explanation, teachers have remained on a particular grade level for years, and those promoted only see it on paper without implementation. The contention here is that, the elements of teachers' conditions of service which teachers are entitled to, were not reasonably implemented (Kalagbor, 2007). This survey may have been the reason for teachers' perceived poor attitude to teaching in the school system. In the same perspective, Agi & Adiele (2015) had remarked that, it has been difficult for government to promote teachers as at when due. The attendant implication emphasizes the reason why the younger generation in Rivers State (Nigeria) dislike becoming teachers. In fact, teachers' entitlements (in monetary value) cannot be significantly compared with their counterparts in the other sectors of the civil service.

Nevertheless, teaching effectiveness is the teaching that results in learning, with the attendant implication of bringing about positive change in the learners' behaviour. Hence, Kalagbor, Achuonye & Agabi (2014), and Adiele; Leigha; & Abraham opined separately that, effective teaching is any level of teaching that achieves its primary or specific objectives. Here, the researcher emphasizes that, teachers' teaching effectiveness is determined by the quality of the teachers' products (the learners); and the level of their job satisfaction. These elements of work fulfillments, are functions of the morale state of the teacher.

The backdrops enunciated above posit a relationship between academic staff entitlements and teachers' morale. The idea here is that, teaching effectiveness is the product of a qualified and effective teacher, measured by the quality of the degree of learning that takes place. But, to be effective in teaching do not depend solely on the teacher being qualified and adopting the appropriate teaching approaches, strategies and methodologies, rather, these variables would be dependent significantly on the extent teachers' entitlements are proactively implemented to improve teachers' morale. Hence, the present study on teachers' entitlements and teachers' teaching morale in post-basic education programme in Rivers State.

Statement of the Problem

The content of the National Policy on Education in Nigeria, for which Rivers State is part, especially the 2014 edition has the transformation agenda and seek to ensure appropriate strategic plans. The ideas for the changes were engineered by the country's commitments to achieve the full capacities and potentials of human resources through effective curriculum implementation.

It is therefore considered that to put the above mentioned plans and strategies into proper implementation, certainly call for the recognition of the pivotal role of teachers, hence, the continued emphasis on the quality of teachers on the basis of quality teacher education structured for the effective performance of their duties. However, in spite of the fact that most teachers in the post-basic education schools in Rivers State are now professionally trained and qualified

(Kalagbor, 2007), observation of the researcher shows that there has been continued Government, stakeholders and media outcry on the standard of teachers' teaching morale, which accordingly, may have informed the abysmal performance of students in external/certificate examinations.

Researches has further shown that teachers were always blamed on this subject matter of students' poor academic performance; although mention has also been made about the poor state of school plants and other forms of infrastructures. The questions is, what are the other independent variables that may or may not have necessitated teachers' morale, despite their being professionally trained and qualified to facilitate learning process and achieve the curriculum content of the national policy and education? It is therefore on the basis of this gap that inform the intention of the researcher to carry out study on teachers' entitlements and their teaching morale in public post-basic education, specifically in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. To further delineate the study, the researcher focused on the following teachers' entitlements (independent variables): salaries, promotion benefits; allowances, and annual increment, respectively.

Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this study was to determine how teachers' entitlement influences their teaching morale. Specifically, the study aims at achieving the following objectives:

1. To identify how academic staff, entitlement that relate to prompt payment of salaries account for their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.
2. To examine how academic staff entitlement that relate to the implementation of teachers' promotion benefits influence their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.
3. To investigate how academic staff entitlement that relate to payment of teachers' allowances influence their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.
4. To evaluate how academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' annual increments account for their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

Researcher questions

1. How does academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' salaries account for their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State?
2. How does academic staff entitlement that relate to implementation of teachers' promotion benefits influence their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State?
3. How does academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' allowance influence their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State?
4. How does academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' annual increments influence their teaching morale in public post- basic education schools in Rivers State?

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant relationship between the academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' monthly salaries and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.
2. There is no significant relationship between the academic staff entitlement that relate to the implementation of teachers' promotion benefits and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.
3. There is no significant relationship between the academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' allowances and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.
4. There is no significant relationship between the academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' annual increments and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher adopted the correlational design. The population of the study comprised all the 8,452 academic staff in the 267 public post-basic education schools (public senior secondary schools) in Rivers State. The simple random sampling technique was used to select 20 percent of the entire population. The selection gave a sample of 1,690 academic staff in 53 public senior secondary schools. However, a further sampling was done to obtain 20 percent of academic staff from the 1,690 academic staff, which gave a working sample of 338 academic staff in 53 public senior secondary schools in 5 Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

In this study, an instrument for data collection, titled: "Academic Staff Entitlements and Teachers' Morale Questionnaire" (ASETMQ), was developed for the respondents. The instrument contained 20 items designed to elicit information to address the four (4) research questions: Items 1 to 5 dealt on research questions one; items 6 to 10 solicit answer to research question two; items 11 to 15 sought answer to research question three while items 16 to 20 addressed research question four. The 20 items were structured in line with the modified Likert 4-point rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA) = 4 points; Agree (A) = 3 points; Disagree (D) = 2 points; Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1 point.

However, the instrument was further subjected to close examination by experts in the field of educational management on the subject matters of face and content validity. The reliability of the instrument was established by the use of test-retest method. Correlation Co-efficient of the two sets of scores collated from the test retest method was analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (r). The calculated (r) for "Academic Staff Entitlement and Teachers' Morale Questionnaire" (ASTMQ) was 0.86, and this was accepted as high for utilization.

Out of 338 copies of questionnaire administered to the academic staff, 304 copies representing 90 percent of the total sample were retrieved and used for the study. Consequently, the data collected were hand scored and analysed with the use of simple descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentage to give answers to the research questions. The null hypotheses

were tested with the use of Chi-square (χ^2) inferential tool through SPSS at 0.05 level of significance as the basis for acceptance or rejection.

Results

Researcher Question One

How does academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' salaries account for their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State?

TABLE 1: SHOWING FREQUENCY COUNTS AND PERCENTAGE ON THE INFLUENCE OF PROMPT PAYMENT OF ACADEMIC STAFF SALARIES ON TEACHING MORALE.

S/No	Items	N	A	%	D	%	Decision
1.	My monthly salary scale as a teacher is adequate and it account for my teaching morale	304	96	36	208	64	Disagree
2.	The prompt payment of my salaries enhances my teaching morale	304	218	72	86	28	Agree
3.	I am not owed any salary arrears, and it motivates me in teaching	304	206	68	98	32	Agree
4.	Government policy on teachers' salary payment, particularly through the bank facilitate my teaching morale.	304	216	71	88	29	Agree
5.	I am not underpaid my monthly salary, and it has positive influence on my teaching morale	304	194	64	110	36	Agree
Total		1,520	930	311	590	189	
Aggregate percentage		304	186	62	118	38	Agree

Table 1 above, indicates that the respondents (academic staff) agreed that prompt payment of their salaries influence positively account for their teaching morale. This is confirmed by the aggregate percentage agreement of 62, and the aggregate percentage disagreement of 38. The above table further shows that academic staff in government owned post-basic education schools are paid promptly, even though their monthly salary scale is not significant (item 1, with 36 percent response agreement; and 64 percent response disagreement). The implication here is that, where the academic staff salaries were promptly paid, job satisfaction will be guaranteed and this will result to high teachers' morale of the academic staff in public post-basic senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

Research Question Two

How does academic staff entitlement that relate to implementation of teachers' promotion benefits influence their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State?

TABLE 2: SHOWING FREQUENCY COUNTS AND PERCENTAGE OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE ACADEMIC STAFF ENTITLEMENT THAT RELATE TO PROMPT IMPLEMENTATION OF TEACHERS' PROMOTION BENEFITS ON THEIR TEACHING MORALE

S/No	Items	N	A	%	D	%	Decision
6.	Teachers that are due for promotion are promptly promoted; and this aid the teaching morale of teachers.	304	101	33	203	67	Disagree
7.	Teachers enjoy their promotion benefits as at when due, and it enhances their teaching morale.	304	102	34	202	66	Disagree
8.	Teachers are not owed promotion benefits, and it improve their teaching morale.	304	73	24	231	76	Disagree
9.	Teachers are not underpaid their entitlements; and it positively influences their teaching morale	304	46	15	258	85	Disagree
10.	Teachers do not undergo inconveniences before their promotion benefits are paid, this facilitate teaching morale.	304	102	34	202	66	Disagree
Total		1,520	424	140	1,095	360	
Aggregate percentage		304	85	28	219	72	Disagree

Table 2 above shows that the respondents (academic staff) with aggregate percentage agreement of 28, and aggregate percentage disagreement of 72, do not have their promotion benefits promptly paid. It further shows that, academic staff teaching morale has not been improved upon for them to teach effectively, to achieve the secondary education curriculum content in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

Research Question Three

How does academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' allowances influence their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State?

TABLE 3: SHOWING FREQUENCY COUNTS AND PERCENTAGE OF INFLUENCE OF THE ACADEMIC STAFF ENTITLEMENT THAT RELATE TO PROMPT PAYMENT OF TEACHERS' ALLOWANCES ON TEACHING MORALE

S/No	Items	N	A	%	D	%	Decision
11.	House master allowance is promptly paid to the teachers concerned, and such enhances my teaching morale.	304	96	32	208	68	Disagree
12.	Year Head allowance is promptly paid to the teachers concerned, and such influence positively teachers' morale	304	206	68	98	32	Disagree
13.	Housing allowance is promptly paid to	304	73	24	231	76	Disagree

	the teachers, and it improves my teaching morale						
14.	Hazard allowance is promptly paid to the teachers and it motivate teachers' performance.	304	101	33	203	67	Disagree
15	Teachers are not owed any form of allowances, and it facilitates their teaching morale	304	102	34	202	66	Disagree
Total		1,520	578	191	942	309	
Aggregate percentage		304	116	38	188	62	Disagree

Table 3 above shows that the respondents (teachers) with aggregate percentage agreement of 38, and aggregate percentage disagreement of 62, do not have their allowances paid promptly. It further shows that teachers do not teach effectively to achieve the secondary education curriculum content due to their low teaching morale occasioned by non-prompt payment of their allowances in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

Research questions four

How does payment of teachers' annual increment account for their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State?

TABLE 4: SHOWING FREQUENCY COUNTS AND PERCENTAGE OF INFLUENCE OF PAYMENT OF TEACHERS ANNUAL INCREMENTS ON THEIR TEACHING MORALE

S/No	Items	N	A	%	D	%	Decision
16.	Teachers' awareness that their salaries are to be increased annually improves their teaching morale	304	219	72	85	28	Disagree
17.	The prompt payment of teachers' annual increment improves their morale to teach	304	216	71	88	29	Disagree
18.	Teachers' are not owed any annual increment, and it aid their teaching morale	304	73	24	231	76	Disagree
19.	Teachers' annual increment is a form of promotion for the teachers which addresses their teaching morale	304	102	34	202	66	Disagree
20.	Teachers' enjoy their annual increment without having issues with their employers, and it aids my teaching morale	304	102	34	202	66	Disagree
Total		1,520	712	235	808	265	
Aggregate percentage		304	142	47	162	53	Disagree

Table 4 above indicate that the respondents (academic staff) with aggregate percentage agreement of 47, and aggregate percentage disagreement of 53, do not have their annual increments promptly paid. This further reveal that, it is part of the reason for teachers' insignificant teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

Test of Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' monthly salaries and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

TABLE 5: SHOWING χ^2 TEST ANALYSIS ON THE SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC STAFF ENTITLEMENT THAT RELATE TO PROMPT PAYMENT OF TEACHERS' MONTHLY SALARIES AND THEIR TEACHING MORALE IN PUBLIC POST-BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN RIVERS STATE.

A: Case Processing Summary

	Cases		Missing		Total	
	Valid N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Agreed *						
Disagreed	4	100.0%	0	.0%	4	100.0%

B: Chi-square χ^2 Test

	Value	Df	Asump. Sig (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.000 ^a	9	.213
Likelihood Ratio	11.090	9	.270
Liner-by-linear Association	3.000	1	.083
No of valid cases	4		

a. 16 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected is 25.

C: Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. sig
Nominal by Phi	1.732	.213
Nominal Cramer's V	1.000	.213
No. of valid Cases	4	

Part B of table 5 above, shows that the chi-square (χ^2) analysis on the relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' monthly salaries and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State might be described as weak and negative (likelihood ration =.270). The value of 213 shows a 21.3% contribution of prompt payment of teachers' monthly salaries and their teaching morale.

The Linear-by-Linear Association (.83) reveals an 8.3% effects on academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers' monthly salaries and teachers' teaching morale in

public post-basic education schools in Rivers State. The χ^2 statistics therefore reveals little significant relationship between prompt payment of teachers' monthly salaries (independent variable) and teaching morale (dependent variable) in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State ($\chi^2 = 12.000^a$, $df = 9$, $p = 0.213$, $p > 0.05$). The null hypothesis (H_01) was not rejected at 0.05 alpha level.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to the implementation of teachers' promotion benefits and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers state.

TABLE 6: SHOWING χ^2 TEST ANALYSIS ON THE SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC STAFF ENTITLEMENT THAT RELATE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEACHERS' PROMOTION BENEFITS AND THEIR TEACHING MORALE IN PUBLIC POST-BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN RIVERS STATE

A: Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Agreed *						
Disagreed	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%

B: Chi-square (χ^2) Tests

	Value	Df	Asump. Sig (2-sides)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.000 ^a	4	.199
Likelihood Ratio	6.592	4	.159
Liner-by-linear Association	2.000	1	.157
No of valid cases	3		

a. 9 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33

C: Symmetric Measures

	Value	Df
Nominal by Phi	1.414	.199
Nominal Cramer's V	1.000	.199
No. of valid Cases	3	

Part B of table 6 above, shows that the chi-square (χ^2) analysis on the relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to implementation of teachers' promotion benefits and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State might be described as weak and negative (Likelihood Rratio = .159). The phi and cramer's value of .199 shows a 19.9% contribution of the implementation of teachers' promotion benefits on teachers' teaching morale, The Linear-by-Linear Association (.157) shows 15.7% impacts of the implementation of teachers' promotion benefits and teaching morale. The χ^2 statistics reveals that there is little significant relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to the implementation of teachers' promotion benefits and their teaching morale ($\chi^2 = 6.000^a$, $df=4$, $p =0.199$, $P > 0.05$). The null hypothesis (H_02) was not rejected at 0.05 alpha level.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers’ allowances and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

TABLE 7: X² TEST ANALYSIS ON THE SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC STAFF ENTITLEMENT THAT RELATE TO PAYMENT OF TEACHERS ALLOWANCES AND THEIR TEACHING MORALE IN PUBLIC POST-BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN RIVERS STATE

A: Case Processing Summary

	Cases		Missing	Total	Percent
	Valid				
	N	Percent			
Agreed *					
Disagreed	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4

B: Chi-square (x₂) Tests

	Value	Df	Exact sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.000 ^a	1	.083		
Continuity correction	.188	1	.665		
Likelihood exact test	3.819	1	.051	.333	.333
Fisher’s Exact test					
Linear-by-linear Association	2.000	1	.157		
No. of Valid cases ^b	3				

- a. 4 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33
- b. Computed only for a 2 x 2 table.

C: Symmetric Measures

	Value	Df
Nominal by Phi	-1.000	.083
Nominal Cramer’s V	1.000	.083
No. of valid Cases	3	

Part B of table 7 above indicates, that the chi-square (x^2) analysis on the relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to payment of teachers’ allowances and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State might be described as weak and negative (Likelihood Ratio=0.51). The Phi and Cramer’s value of 0.83 shows 8.3% contribution of payment of teachers’ allowances and their teaching morale. The Linear-by Linear Association (.157) shows 15.7% impacts of payment of teachers’ allowances on their teaching morale. The x^2 statistic shows that there is little significant relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to payment of teachers’ allowances and their teaching morale ($x^2=3.000^a$, df = 1, p =0.03, p>0.05). The null hypothesis (H₀₃) was accepted at 0.05 alpha level.

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers’ annual increments and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

Table 8: χ^2 test analysis on the relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers’ annual increments and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.

A: Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Agreed *						
Disagreed	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%

B: Chi-square (χ^2) Tests

	Value	Df	Exact sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.000a	4	.199
Likelihood exact test	6.592	4	.159
Linear-by-linear Association	2.00	1	.157
No. of Valid cases	3		

a. 9 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .33

C: Symmetric Measures

	Value	Df
Nominal by Phi	1.414	.199
Nominal Cramer’s V	1.000	.199
No. of valid Cases	2	

Part B of table 8 above, reveals that chi-square (χ^2) analysis on the relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers’ annual increments and their teaching morale in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State might be described as weak and negative (likelihood Ratio = 159). The Phi and Cramer’s value of .199 shows 19.9% contribution of prompt payment of teacher’s annual increments and teaching morale. The Linear-by-Linear Association (.157) shows 15.7% impacts of prompt payment of teachers’ annual increments and their teaching morale. The (χ^2) statistics shows that there is little significant relationship between academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of teachers’ annual increments (independent variable) and teachers’ teaching morale (dependent variable) in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State ($(\chi^2=6.000^a, df = 4, p = 0.199, p > 0.05)$). The null hypothesis (H_{04}) was not rejected at 0.05 alpha level.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The first finding of this study, reveal in strong terms that the academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of their salaries do positively influence teachers' teaching morale; and that where academic staff salaries are paid promptly teachers' job satisfaction will be guaranteed, and this will likely give room to improve teachers' teaching morale.

The above mentioned finding agrees with Akintoye& Mathias (2000) research outcome that money remains the most significant motivational strategy for the teaching workforce. This was specifically also asserted by Ndu, Ocho&Okeke (1997) when they emphasized that academic staff in public schools must be happy on their job, highly motivated and enthusiastic to carry out their task of teaching and, to guide the young ones and adult under their care. The present finding is also in conformity with the study of Agabi&Onyike (2008) who asserted that the volume of money applied to any particular endeavour depends on the level of importance placed on it. Hence, the study discovered that teachers' will be committed to their duty of teaching effectively where their entitlement that relate to prompt payment of their salaries is proactively handled. Invariably, the implication here is that prompt payment of academic staff salaries is a key independent variable that will spur the morale of academic staff to teach effectively for the actualization of curriculum content of public post-basic education in Rivers State.

The second finding posit that, the administration of academic staff entitlement that relate to prompt payment of their promotion benefits has not been efficiently managed. Hence, due to this factor, academic staff teaching morale was found to be insignificant to effectively actualize the obvious and predetermined objectives of post-basic education content in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

The above stated finding is in line with Amah (2006) research outcome that, promotion is a movement within the organization that involves the reassignment of an employee to jobs that attract higher pay, greater responsibilities, privileges and potential opportunities. This is certain because, promotion and payment of the related benefits in the school system constitutes a key element in encouraging and motivating academic staff, and also ensures their retention and high productivity (teaching morale). In other words, promotion and payment of its related monetary benefits to academic staff constitutes additional value to them, and do propel the teachers to perform their statutory academic duty of teaching in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State.

In this study, the third finding reveals that, the totality of the academic staff statutory allowances: House Master; Year Head; Housing; and Hazard allowances are not promptly paid to attract academic staff high morale for effective teaching in post-basic education schools, especially, the public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. The finding further reveals that, this is one fundamental independent variable that would have sustained the academic staff teaching morale.

The third findings are adequately not in synergy with the provision of FRN (2014) that, special and adequate inducement shall be provided for teachers, particularly in the rural areas to make them stay on their jobs. Consequently, the implication here is that the insignificant attention the Rivers State government gives to academic staff allowances, constitute another fundamental variable for the insignificant teaching morale of the teachers, which at present, has endangered the quality of school leavers at the post-basic education level in the State.

The fourth finding of this study showcases that the independent variable of prompt payment of academic staff annual increment is not given any priority attention by the teachers' employers, hence the recorded salient reason for the academic staff poor morale state in the discharge of their instructional duties. The study noted also that this finding had influenced insignificantly the achievement of the goals of post-basic education contents in public senior secondary schools in Rivers State. This however, is contrary to the fact that prompt payment of the academic staff annual increment with the intention to increase the financial base of the teacher, is a legal right and mandatory entitlement which is to be enjoyed without struggle.

CONCLUSION

The study on "Academic Staff Entitlements and Teachers Morale in Public Post-Basic Education in Rivers State" examined four independent variables (salaries, promotion, allowances and increment) that could significantly bring about the dependent variables (teachers' morale) in public senior secondary schools, if they are adequately administered and managed.

But, regrettably, it was revealed in the study that apart from the independent variable relating to prompt payment of academic staff salaries, other independent variables were grossly being neglected. And this has influenced insignificantly the academic staff teaching morale. Consequently, the study concludes that the subject matter of teachers' teaching morale is principally dependent on their employers' proactiveness in reestablishing the academic staff statutory entitlements. In other words, this paper posits that the academic staff in Rivers State owned and financed senior secondary schools should not, to a reasonable extent, be blamed for the abysmal quality of academic achievements in the education industry, due to the poor state of their teaching morale.

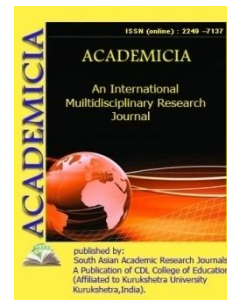
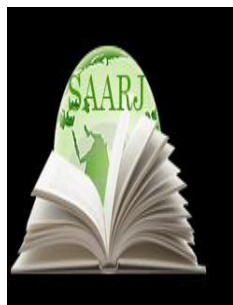
Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are made:

1. The academic staff employers should have the political will to proactively implement the various statutory entitlements of the teachers in order to boost high teachers' morale and in public post-basic education schools in Rivers State.
2. The teaching staff conditions of service should be delisted from the mainstream of civil service regulations. In the present state of teaching professionalism, the entire academic staff salaries and allowances should be upgraded with a view to motivating the teachers further for worthwhile teaching morale.
3. Since education is an essential factor in economic growth, planning for the teachers' welfare should form an integral part of the Rivers State government's development plan. This is hinged on the fact that the quality of human resources that will bring about the economic growth, is dependent on the significant teaching morale of the teachers. In other words, whatever independent variables that will inform a positive teachers' teaching morale has to be encouraged.

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DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00100.9

**RELATIONSHIP TO THE REFLUXATE TYPE OF THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT DEGREE OF
GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE**

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ABSTRACT

All measurements drawn at every level of AT treatment method of GERD are dedicated to logically enable the gastroesophageal reflux or duodenogastroesophageal reflux process, which does the function of generator at the occurrence of this disease. Even the scope of medicine (mainly prokinetics which are used individually) used at the medicament level of alternative treatment method is small, it was defined that its therapeutic efficiency level can completely compete with the same indications of traditional method. The logical perception of the problem will surely lead to the right recognition of the other. So, it is logical that the main focus of the innovative types of HERD treatment (in contrast to the present) is not to neutralize the impact of aggressive factors, but to eliminate the process of reflection. Hence, the pathogenesis of GERD is not the aggressive ability of the stomach or duodenum, but their esophageal gastroesophageal reflux (GER) or duodenogastroesophageal reflux (DGER) can serve as the primary factor. It is well-known that many experts recognize theoretically. Actually, this is the basis of the modern treatment methods of GERD as a result of this conclusion (also because of the existence of an alkaline reflux) that has not always been proven. Undoubtedly, the role of chloride in the gastric juice is important during the formation of some clinical options. However, this phenomenon can only be caused by GER. Therefore, the fact that the share of the importance of the reflux process in the pathogenesis of GERD is higher than that of the chloride acid does not require confirmation.

KEYWORDS: *Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease, Possible To Conclude, Bile Acid Reflux, Alternative Treatment, Traditional Method*

INTRODUCTION

The urgency of the problem - Recently, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) has lasted just over a quarter of a century since the digestive tract was recognized as an independent disease. Although it is the smallest of all known diseases of the digestive tract, it has risen to the forefront of the prevalence [1,3,6,7,8]. In the early stages of the GERD pathogenesis, almost all industry experts acknowledged that the main factor in the development of the disease is the components of gastric juice. Additionally, they assert that "this aggressive factor plays a decisive role in the formation of major clinical, endoscopic and morphological symptoms that occur during GERD" [2,4,5,6].

As you know, normally, the mucous membrane pH is about 5.5-7.0 in the esophagus. The pH of the mucous membrane of the esophagus is 4 and above (pH <4,0), ie the environment begins to have acetic acid. Therefore, the following motto among scientists in recent years is widespread: "Acidity is not a sign of boiling" [5, 6].

At that time, there was not enough information on the significance of alkaline or mixed-type refluxate in the formation of GERD. For this reason, most experts have unquestionably included GERD in the group of diseases that are related to gastric juice (HCl) (stomach and duodenum ulcer). In the course of the pathogenesis of GERD, the substitution of the aggressive factors of gastric juice has been instrumental in the formation of its proposed treatment scheme.

Because of this step, which is not always accurate, the main focus of all the treatment methods proposed by the GERD is to eliminate or at least neutralize the effects of influential aggression factors (HCl). Over the past period, various methods of GERD therapy, based on the above-mentioned direction, have been proposed. Even when most of them are used step up or step down, the focus of the treatment focuses on the elimination or neutralization of aggressive capabilities of the components of the reflux.

It is worth noting that when the GERD pathogenesis is re-analyzed on the basis of personal experience accumulated throughout the years, it is thought that there may be conclusions that differ from the prevailing thoughts on the subject. It must be admitted that the aggressive factors of gastric juice or duodenal fluid in the pathogenesis of GERD are not the primary factor, as it is now recognized. As you know, these factors do not begin to absorb the aggressiveness when escaping the esophagus, but they are also present when they operate within the boundaries of their natural regions (gastric or duodenal gut). In these natural habitat, there are also some protective factors that can always neutralize their aggressive forces. However, the capacity of the esophagus in the esophagus does not have the power to eradicate the aggressive properties of the esophagus. Therefore, when the gastric juice or duodenal ulcer is directed toward the esophageal cavity, their aggressive properties are evident. Hence, the pathogenesis of GERD is not the aggressive ability of the stomach or duodenum, but their esophageal gastroesophageal reflux (GER) or duodenogastroesophageal reflux (DGER) can serve as the primary factor. It is well-known that many experts recognize theoretically.

It is well-known that the reflux is a living thing, its natural origin must be stomach or duodenal ulcer. It is secretly thrown into the esophagus during the GER or DGER process. Revealing the aggressive effects of the fluid component components depends on the extent to which the GER or DGER process is present and the duration of the process. It is also important that the type of refluxate medium (TRM) is acidic or alkaline during the GERD formation process.

The aggressive features of the components of biological fluids that form part of the reflux constitute an important part of the disease. However, this is a direct axiom of the GER or DGER process intensity. So it is time to put forward the slogan "No Reflux, No Fever". The question is right: "Is it primarily the aggressive factor or the need to eliminate the GER and DGER processes during the GERD procedure?" The logical perception of the problem will surely lead to the right recognition of the other. So, it is logical that the main focus of the innovative types of HERD treatment (in contrast to the present) is not to neutralize the impact of aggressive factors, but to eliminate the process of reflection.

Obviously, most industry professionals need to be able to interpret this problem in a correct way. Unfortunately, in the recognized methods of the HERD procedure, which is practically used, the logical understanding still exists. Most of them are recommended by proton pump inhibitors (PPI) as the main (essential) medicines. It is well known that they can only reduce the production of hydrochloric acid as required. This is a great deal to overcome the existing pathological process in the heart. However, the same situation can be caused by the disorder of equilibrium between the homeostatic images of an important organ such as the stomach and associated irregular digestion processes.

Therefore, it would be logical to justifiably recommend the prophylaxis group, which is capable of removing GER or DGER as a major source of treatment in modern GERD treatment schemes. However, in almost all modern treatment modalities, GERD is basically assigned a secondary status to prokinetic agents. However, from the perspective of the GERD pathogenesis, it should be recognized that its use should be a prerequisite for use of progenitors in PPI drugs.

The well-known slogan "Without the Reflux, GERD will not happen" also requires the use of prokinetics, which immediately eliminates GER or DGER. It is well known that the elimination of the reflection will lead to the loss of important clinical symptoms, including symptoms of jaundice. Therefore, when different types of reflection are successfully eliminated, there is no need to apply PPI proprietary. Because of the need to limit the process of acid formation spontaneously vanishes. Also, the acid-treating process is not always appropriate. In some cases, it may unreasonably distort the stability of the stomach-gumostasis symptoms.

It must be admitted that, in some respects, the situation in question may actually be contrary to some of the points listed in the HERD modern treatment standards. However, the GERD pathogenesis suggests that the results of modern interpretations suggest that there are steps to take in the guidelines. It is noteworthy that the supporters of this directive may be more likely to focus on the future prospect of research, rather than eliminating the process of producing chloride acid, which is not always appropriate, but rather to restore the gastrointestinal tract to the damaged motor.

Taking into account the abovementioned, the following is a GERD procedure method proposed by a team of specialists in the field of propaedeutics of internal diseases, including the author. The principal difference of this method from the others is: 1) the sequence of successive sequences; 2) the sequence of steps is optimized in accordance with the above instructions; The following is a schematic representation of the proposed HERD procedure:

The steps and optimal sequence of the GERD method of treatment

I. Nomedical treatment

- 1 - urgent (tea, coffee, alcoholic beverages, some medicines, etc.);
 - 2 - measures to be taken to slow down (weight loss, smoking, and so on);
-

II. Medical treatment

- 1 - prokinetics;
 - 2 - PPI Factors;
-

III. Surgical treatment

The proposed HERD procedure consists of three stages, with sequential order primarily designed to eliminate different types of reflection and, at the same time, to achieve predetermined treatment efficiency. Therefore, his median stroke step begins with the adoption of prokinetics rather than PPI agents. It should be borne in mind that when using this treatment pad, you must strictly adhere to the order of sequence of steps. Because this procedure is one of the principal differences in the proposed treatment method. The I - step of the proposed treatment method of GERD, known as non - edbation, involves a number of conservative measures with the power to overcome the GER or DGER processes. 2) Slowing (weight loss, smoking, cigarette smoking, and cigarette smoking) 2) Slow (weight loss, smoking, and cigarette smoking) h.o. rejection). II is known as medicine, and it is recommended to take drugs that are effective in the GERD treatment. Acceptance of these drugs should be carried out in a strict sequence. In contrast to the GERD treatment methods that have been widely used up to date, treatment should be started first by using prokinetic monopreparations. Prokinetics should also be the primary (basic) part of the treatment plan when other groups of drugs (PPI agents, etc.) are recommended. It should be emphasized that PPI should be recommended only when the TRM is acidic or at nighttime traumatic symptoms. It requires the use of III - line surgical practice. It is appropriate to mention that the surgical practice should be applied when it is instructed to do so.

The step-by-step procedure of GERD is recommended to recognize the GER and DGER process for its role in the development of this disease and the recognition of progenetic as a basic drug for its admission and pathogenic evaluation. The application of step-by-step treatment in our own practice has confirmed that many of its aspects are natural and appropriate. It is understood that these conclusions are the personal thoughts of those who are in dispute with respect to the subject matter of the case.

Comparative performance of alternative and traditional methods used in GERD

As you know, GERC is not only the esophagus, but also the most common of all known diseases of digestive tract organs. From the earliest days of his life as an independent disease, many experts in the field have been diagnosed with disease (such as gastric and duodenal ulcer), which is caused by chloride acid in the gastric juice. Actually, this is the basis of the modern treatment methods of GERD as a result of this conclusion (also because of the existence of an alkaline reflux) that has not always been proven.

Undoubtedly, the role of chloride in the gastric juice is important during the formation of some clinical options. However, this phenomenon can only be caused by GER. Therefore, the fact that the share of the importance of the reflux process in the pathogenesis of GERD is higher than that of the chloride acid does not require confirmation. Perhaps, this is why the

word reflexes in the GERD experimental name is also used. Considering the above points, it is desirable for GERD to be regarded as a disease involving the process of reflux rather than acid. Therefore, it is appropriate for the progenitor to form the basis of the drug used in its treatment, rather than PPI agents.

Taking this into account, at this stage of the research, it has been tasked to dynamically examine the results of the traditional and proposed alternative therapeutic efficacy (step-by-step) therapeutic efficacy in the HERD procedure. In order to accomplish this task, 76 patients with GERD type NERD with acidic appearance of TRM have consistently compared the dynamic results of the data obtained by applying the aforementioned treatment methods. The lifetime of the patients included in the study was between 18 and 56 years, meaning an average of 38.4 ± 5.2 years. Of the 76 patients, 42 (55.3%) were male and the remaining 34 (44.7%) were female. All patients have a range of clinical parameters: age, gender, body mass index, GERD mean duration, recidivism, number of treatments taken up to date, and so on. and divided into two groups with a representative profile. The first group control group (CG) patients consisted of 37 (48.7%) individuals, mainly constituting the traditional method (TM) HERD. It consists of 40mg of tablet and 50mg of itomed or isopride hydrochloride (Promed, Czech Republic) tablet, mainly pantap or pantoprazole ("Nobel" farm, joint venture of Uzbekistan and Turkey). These drugs are recommended in the following order: pantap 1 tablet from 40 to 60 minutes in the morning and 1 pill every day, it should be taken 20 to 30 minutes before eating at 700, 1300 and 1900 hours. The duration of both drugs was 20-24 (mean 22.4 ± 3.6) days.

The remaining 39 (51.3%) of the patients were involved in the second main group (MG) group and offered alternative treatment (AT) as a remedy. This technique consists of: non-lethality and medico-math stages. Nominal paralysis is as follows: immediate attention (tea, coffee, alcohol, some medications, etc.), and slow measurements (weight loss, smoking, and so on) received. The trimedat or trimebutin ("Valenta", Russia), which is a universal type of prokinetics, has been used individually in the medikameto stage. It is mainly produced in the form of tablets and developed in a dose of 100 mg or 200 mg. Group patients received 200 mg of trimethate, 20 to 30 minutes before eating 700, 1300 and 1900 hours. The duration of administration was 20-24 (mean 22.8 ± 4.1) days. The effectiveness of the recommended treatment modalities was dynamically analyzed every 10 to 12 days. The information you are looking for is listed in Table 1 below.

As can be seen from Table 1, the results of the therapeutic efficacy of the TM and AT methods used in the treatment of patients with GERD were as expected. The following factors are used to assess the therapeutic efficacy of the TM and AT methods used in GERD procedures: 1) Dynamics of Significant Disease (%) of Primary Clinical Signs; 2) Positive changes in quantitative (points) values of important symptoms of GERD; 3) The number of GERD clinical manifestations throughout the day; 4) the number of night signs of a major symptom such as intoxication; 5) the scale of positive changes in the quality of life quality of patients; were used as a criterion. In order to timely record the timetable of changes to these criteria, each of the patients involved in the inspection was pre-made with individual questionnaires.

TABLE 1 DYNAMICS OF INTERFEROMETRIC ACTIVITY OF AT AND TM METHODS USED IN GERD

Basic Clinic characters	MG (n=39)			CG (n=37)		
	From the Treatment:					
	You got it	Then (in days)		You got it	Then (in days)	
10-12		23-24	10-12		23-24	
1. Waterbrash	$\frac{33}{84,6\pm 8,5}$	$\frac{21}{53,9\pm 5,4}$	$\frac{3}{7,8\pm 0,7}$	$\frac{30}{81,1\pm 7,8}$	$\frac{11}{29,7\pm 2,7}$	$\frac{2}{4\pm 0,6}$
2. Regurgitation	$\frac{19}{48,7\pm 4,6}$	$\frac{8}{20,5\pm 2,1}$	0	$\frac{7}{48,6\pm 4,3}$	$\frac{9}{24,3\pm 2,6}$	$\frac{2}{5,4\pm 0,8}$
3. Eructation	$\frac{15}{38,5\pm 3,6}$	$\frac{6}{15,4\pm 1,6}$	$\frac{1}{2,7\pm 0,4}$	$\frac{4}{37,8\pm 3,2}$	$\frac{5}{13,5\pm 1,1}$	$\frac{3}{8,1\pm 0,6}$
4. Gor.vo mouth (with a bitter taste in one's mouth)	$\frac{7}{18,0\pm 1,5}$	$\frac{3}{7,7\pm 0,9}$	0	$\frac{6}{6,2\pm 1,4}$	$\frac{3}{8,1\pm 0,8}$	$\frac{1}{2,7\pm 0,5}$
5. The mouth is sour taste	$\frac{23}{59,0\pm 5,7}$	$\frac{9}{23,1\pm 2,4}$	0	$\frac{0}{4,0\pm 5,2}$	$\frac{8}{21,6\pm 2,6}$	$\frac{2}{5,4\pm 0,9}$
6. Dysphagia	$\frac{8}{20,5\pm 2,1}$	$\frac{3}{7,7\pm 0,9}$	0	$\frac{1}{1,6\pm 2,5}$	$\frac{4}{10,8\pm 1,2}$	0
7. Odynophagy	$\frac{7}{18,0\pm 1,7}$	$\frac{4}{10,3\pm 1,1}$	$\frac{1}{2,7\pm 0,3}$	$\frac{8}{8,9\pm 1,5}$	$\frac{3}{8,2\pm 0,7}$	$\frac{1}{2,7\pm 0,5}$

Note: absolute, relative (%) in denominator;

Analyzing the dynamics of therapeutic efficacy results of the TM and AT methods utilized in a therapeutic manner as a key indicator of the GERD's clinical manifestations has led to the following important information. In the MG patients, this symptom was recorded in 33 (84.6%) patients, at the end of the first decade of treatment it was 21 (53.9%), and by the end of the second decade this symptom was only 3 (7.8%) only.

Dynamic changes observed in the same clinical symptoms in CG patients have been different. If the symptoms were noted in 30 (81.1%) of the 37 patients, before the treatment, only 11 (29.7%) at the end of the first decade of the treatment, and only 2 (5.4%) of the symptoms at the end of the second decade, It is worth noting that these positive changes were recorded in the first decade of the year. Significant severe fluctuations in the dynamics of symptoms of acne in the CG patients (unlike MG patients) can be explained by the effect of PPI agents in the TM. It should be noted that the therapeutic efficacy of Method AT in patients undergoing night-time attacks is also evidence of the fact that it does not require proof of the effectiveness of PPI agents.

CONCLUSION

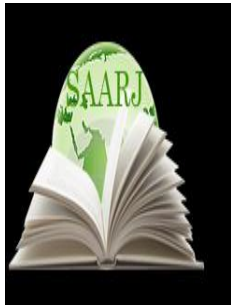
1. It should be noted that there was no significant difference between the dynamic changes observed in patients with MG and CG in symptoms other than GERD symptoms during

the use of AT and T treatment methods. Similarly, the results of criteria allowing a thorough evaluation of the therapeutic efficacy of the methods of AT and T have also been synonymous with the outcome.

2. Thus, based on the data obtained at this stage of the research, it should be noted that the therapeutic efficacy of the EC method used in GERD treatment has been demonstrated in terms of resistance to the same symptoms. This competitive tendency has been demonstrated more thoroughly in therapeutic efficacy, in particular in patients who have not been diagnosed with night bumps. Also, we have a number of key aspects of AT methodology, including:
3. All the activities involved in each stage of the GERD procedure are aimed at logical remediation of the process of reflux (GER or DGER), when generating the disease;
4. While the therapeutic effectiveness of the therapeutic effectiveness method has been narrow (primarily individual progenitors), the therapeutic efficacy level of the drugs used in the therapeutic procedure of medicine has been demonstrated in a fully competitive manner;
5. The cost of treatment has declined from 20 to 30% due to the reduction in the number of drugs involved (mainly universal progenitors) in the process of using the AT method, and its pharmacoeconomic marks have increased significantly.

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DOI NUMBER: **10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00101.0**

THE EFFECTS OF COLORS ON THE HUMAN MIND IN THE INTERIOR DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the types of colors, the colors in the interior of design, the color effects, and the negative and positive aspects of the color in the interiors. It is recommended that hospital ward beads be yellow, blue, blue and green. The orange color positively affects many members of the human body. The gastrointestinal tract, pancreas, the thyroid gland improve the performance. It improves the human emotions and increases immunity. As evidence of this, we can say that in the debate the problem of seriousness, controversy is the fact that room walls are painted in yellow and orange, blue, green or illumination with the same color. Also, the color and lighting in the resting rooms should be designed to create favorable conditions for people to have a better leisure time at work and study. Coloring of the buildings in educational institutions, it is absolutely wrong to return to the same color everywhere. Extremely monotonous color fades and tires the students and students quickly. From aesthetic point of view, the saturation and brightness levels in the colors do not meet the requirements even if they are taken in different variants. . It relieves headache, relieves fatigue, normalizes the work of the cardiovascular system. White is used for the treatment of various illnesses. White color fills hearts with peace and tranquility. Excessive exposure to a wall painted in a white color may adversely affect the human nervous system. Colors also have a significant effect on room temperature. The psychological state of color is based on the ability of different color and color combinations to affect emotional states in humans.

KEYWORDS: *Color, light, interiors, intuition, furniture, aesthetics, apple, hot color, cold color, vestibule, color gamma.*

INTRODUCTION

The psychological state of color is based on the ability of different color and color combinations to affect emotional states in humans. Although many perceptions of color pertain to the individual's personality, experience, and life experiences, experts describe a number of common features that affect color. Public events play a big role in creating a mood that can be used by color lamps and lighting filters to decorate interiors of buildings where discussions, rallies, festive ceremonies and evenings are held. As evidence of this, we can say that in the debate the problem of seriousness, controversy is the fact that room walls are painted in yellow and orange, blue, green or illumination with the same color. Also, the color and lighting in the resting rooms should be designed to create favorable conditions for people to have a better leisure time at work and study.

Main part

It is important to look at lighting and color as a means of improving the emotions and moods and avoiding fatigue in working rooms, in educational buildings, laboratories, workshops, libraries, and places that are generally recognizable and remarkable. The color of the dyes should be taken into consideration when painting the interior. The process of exposure of the color to human organisms is complex, that is, the intrusion of the intravenous organs. The human body immediately senses slight change of color and light as it feels hot.

In order to be less tired, it is important to pay attention to all the working rooms and to the correct coloring of the premises in the educational institutions. Coloring of the buildings in educational institutions, it is absolutely wrong to return to the same color everywhere. Extremely monotonous color fades and tires the students and students quickly. From aesthetic point of view, the saturation and brightness levels in the colors do not meet the requirements even if they are taken in different variants. Tiredness of the same color, even the surfaces with saturated colors, can be easily overlooked. It is important to use the colors that fit the brightness and shine of the colors used in carpets, stairs, corridors, rest rooms, kitchen and meeting room, and other places. The contrast of the brightness in these places increases the mood of the building's visitors.



There are controversies over data mining research. Looking at the benefits of color depends on the socio-personal factors. Pleasing the color of clothes, furniture, and flat walls - it depends on the age, profession and the nature of the surrounding environment. It is desirable to paint long-term rooms with soft colors. The aesthetic effect should be painted in strong contrast colors, such as a meeting hall, lobby, kitchen, or lounge with colorful, cheerful, cheerful spirit. In psychiatric and psychiatric hospitals, it is recommended to paint porcelain wardrobes, welding workshops and cell sensors. Pink color activates the human body's blood circulation system. Increases the amount of red blood cells and adrenaline in the blood. It helps to quickly heal the wounds and restore the color of the skin. Improves the performance of the human organism. Yellow color invenes intelligent performance, promotes intellectual development, enhances immunity. The



yellow color revives the spirit of the person, gives a good mood, enhances the creative thinking ability, calms the nervous system, improves brain activity, and enhances the effect of mental work.

DISCUSSIONS

It is recommended that hospital ward beads be yellow, blue, blue and green. The orange color positively affects many members of the human body. The gastrointestinal tract, pancreas, the thyroid gland improve the performance. It improves the human emotions and increases immunity. The lymph nodes are good for the treatment of genital diseases, kidneys, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, thrombosis and thrombophlebitis. It is good to paint the walls of the restaurant,

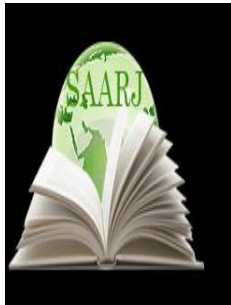
café and tea-room dining room with orange or orange color. This is because it opens appetite and improves digestion. The air is calming, boosting the tone of the body and mind, stimulating the body's nervousness. It helps you quickly and accurately capture weather information. It is therefore advisable to paint the children's classrooms with air. Establishing friendly relationships will help to lead useful dialogues. Blue color is calming, emphasizing, reducing arterial blood pressure. The blue color restores the brain and the nervous system. When a person is ill and tired, he has a blue color. The green color also stimulates the nervous system. It relieves headache, relieves fatigue, normalizes the work of the cardiovascular system. White is used for the treatment of various illnesses. White color fills hearts with peace and tranquility. Excessive exposure to a wall painted in a white color may adversely affect the human nervous system. Colors also have a significant effect on room temperature. The red painted room is 3-4 degrees warmer than the room painted in orange, the blue-green color of the room is 3-4 degrees warmer than the color of the painted room.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the effects of colors on the spirit of the human being should be used efficiently and efficiently, based on the function of each building and structure when decoration of interiors.

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DOI NUMBER: **10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00102.2**

THE STUDY OF BOTTOM SEDIMENTS IN STREAMS WITH MIXED MOVEMENT OF CLARIFIED FLOW

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ABSTRACT

A technique has been developed for calculating the transport of bottom sediments when applying waves to the flow for conditions of clarified flow on the basis of laboratory research and analysis of modern ideas about the transporting ability of channel and wave flows in large earthen channels. As far as the authors of this article know, for the conditions of the clarified flow, there are no calculation methods, despite the fact that this issue is of great importance in analyzing the erosive ability of clarified flows when applying wind waves to it. At the end of the model, there was a special "pocket" for catching sediment coming from the tray, and a wave-producer at the beginning of the tray. In all experiments, at the first stage of the study, measurements were made under stationary conditions. For the clarified stream, as expected, the value of this coefficient turned out to be significantly less than for the conditions of a sediment-saturated stream: = 0.0002. At the second stage of the analysis, the specific consumption of bottom sediments was calculated when superimposed on the clarified wave of waves according to dependence (3) at = 0,0002.

KEYWORDS: *Mixed Flow, Sediment, Wave, Clarified Flow, The Beginning Of Motion.*

INTRODUCTION

On the issue of joint transport of sediment by waves and flow (mixed flow), there are only a few publications [11, 12], in which the transport of solid material under conditions of sediment flux saturation is analyzed. As far as the authors of this article know, for the conditions of the clarified flow, there are no calculation methods, despite the fact that this issue is of great importance in analyzing the erosive ability of clarified flows when applying wind waves to it.

This article attempts to develop a method for calculating the transport of bottom sediment by waves and currents for clarified flow conditions based on laboratory research and analysis of modern ideas about the transporting ability of channel and wave flows in large earthen channels.

The calculation method [13] is used as the initial one when analyzing the transport of bottom sediments in the wave flow, according to which the specific consumption of bottom sediments () in a unidirectional channel flow can be represented as:

$$q_s = 0,053\sqrt{gd_{cp}(S-1)} \frac{d_{cp}}{D_*^{0,3}} \left(\frac{U_{*0}^2}{D_{*kp}^2} \right)^{2,1}, \quad (1)$$

where d_{cp} – average diameter of bottom sediments; U_{*0}, U_{*kp} - accordingly, the dynamic velocity of the channel flow and the beginning of the movement of bottom sediments; g – acceleration of gravity; S – relative density of bottom soil;

$$D_* = d_{cp} \left[\frac{g(S-1)}{\nu^2} \right]^{1/3}; \quad (2)$$

ν - Kinematic molecular viscosity coefficient.

To calculate the transport of bottom sediments during the superposition of waves on the flow, dependence (1) was reduced to the form:

$$q_s = a\rho_s \sqrt{gd_{cp}(S-1)} \frac{d}{D_*^{0,3}} \left(\frac{U_{*0}^2}{U_{*kp}^2} + \frac{U_{*ekv}^2}{U_{*kp}^2} \right)^{2,1}, \quad (3)$$

Where U_{*kp} - the critical velocity of the beginning of the movement of bottom sediments in the channel flow, determined by the Shields curve, which is approximated by the dependencies:

$$U_{*kp}^2 = gd_{cp}(S-1)\theta_{kp}, \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta_{kp} &= 0,24(D_*)^{-1} & npu & D_* \leq 4 \\ \theta_{kp} &= 0,14(D_*)^{-0,66} & npu & 4 < D_* \leq 10 \\ \theta_{kp} &= 0,040(D_*)^{-0,10} & npu & 10 < D_* \leq 20 \\ \theta_{kp} &= 0,013(D_*)^{-0,29} & npu & 20 < D_* \leq 150 \\ \theta_{kp} &= 0,055 & npu & D_* > 150 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

where a – some empirical coefficient; $U_{*kp}^{/2}$ - critical dynamic velocity of the beginning of the movement of bottom sediments in the wave flow, which is determined in accordance with previous researchers [5]:

$$U_{*kp}^{/2} = gd_{cp}(S-1)\theta'_{kp} \quad (6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta'_{kp} &= 0,08(D_*)^{-0,810} & npu & D_* \leq 2 ; \\ \theta'_{kp} &= 0,06(D_*)^{-0,402} & npu & 2 < D_* \leq 4; \\ \theta'_{kp} &= 0,041(D_*)^{-0,118} & npu & 4 < D_* \leq 10 ; \\ \theta'_{kp} &= 0,032(D_*)^{-0,017} & npu & 10 < D_* \leq 20 ; \\ \theta'_{kp} &= 0,018(D_*)^{0,174} & npu & 20 < D_* \leq 150 ; \\ \theta_{kp} &= 0,0435 & npu & D_* > 150 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

U_{*ekv} - equivalent dynamic velocity, which in general terms will be considered the formula for dynamic velocity in a wave flow. The latter in accordance with [6] can be represented as:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{*m} &= 0,158U_m \left(\frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \right)^{-0,154} & npu & 200 < \frac{a_\delta}{K_s}; \\ U_{*m} &= 0,229U_m \left(\frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \right)^{-0,222} & npu & 25 < \frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \leq 200; \\ U_{*m} &= 0,319U_m \left(\frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \right)^{-0,325} & npu & 2,5 < \frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \leq 25; \\ U_{*m} &= 0,373U_m \left(\frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \right)^{-0,489} & npu & 0,4 < \frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \leq 2,5; \\ U_{*m} &= 0,377U_m \left(\frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \right)^{-0,635} & npu & \frac{a_\delta}{K_s} \leq 0,4. \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad (7)$$

$$K_s = \Delta + 2,5d_{cp}; \Delta - \text{height of bottom forms}; U_m = h_b \pi / \tau \cdot sh(2\pi h_0 / \lambda);$$

h_b, τ and λ - accordingly, height, period and wavelength; h_0 - average flow depth;
 $a_\delta = U_m \tau / 2\pi$.

To get an expression U_{*ekv} used experimental data [1], obtained in a wave tray with a sand bed ($d = 0.67$ mm) at maximum bottom velocities exceeding non-washing values. This ensured the appearance of a unidirectional transport of bottom sediments in a “pure” wave flow, which was carried out in the form of movement of bottom grooves. As a result of the analysis, an expression is obtained for the equivalent dynamic velocity:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{*ekv}^2 &= 0,068U_{*p}^2 && \text{при} && U_{*p}^2 \geq 2U_{*kp}^2, \\ U_{*ekv} &= 0,568U_{*p}^2 - U_{*kp}^2 && \text{при} && U_{*kp}^2 \leq 2U_{*kp}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

To analyze the transporting ability of the clarified stream, special laboratory studies were carried out. Laboratory experiments to study the transporting ability of the clarified stationary (stock) flow and wave motions were carried out on a small channel tray. Sand ($d = 0.67$ mm) was laid at the bottom of the hydraulic tray with a layer of 25 cm. At the end of the model, there was a special “pocket” for catching sediment coming from the tray, and a wave-producer at the beginning of the tray. In all experiments, at the first stage of the study, measurements were made under stationary conditions. At the second stage, under given hydraulic conditions, a surface wave propagating in the direction of the main flow was superimposed on the stationary flow. A description of the experimental setup and the experimental procedure are described in more detail in [7, 8]. Table 1 summarizes the measured parameters of the stock flow and the waves.

The analysis of the obtained experimental data was carried out in two stages. At the first of them, the coefficient was determined in dependence (3) for the conditions of the clarified flow in the presence of a purely stock flow. For the clarified stream, as expected, the value of this coefficient turned out to be significantly less than for the conditions of a sediment-saturated stream: = 0.0002. At the second stage of the analysis, the specific consumption of bottom sediments was calculated when superimposed on the clarified wave of waves according to dependence (3) at = 0.0002. It should be noted that in experiments 4–11, when the waves were superimposed on the flow, a very complex picture of the bottom relief was observed, which did not allow one to clearly determine the parameters of bottom grooves. Therefore, the height of the grooves necessary for calculating the transport of bottom sediments was determined from the previously obtained dependence [7]:

$$\frac{\Delta}{\Delta_0} = \Delta + 10 \frac{h_b}{h_0}, \quad (9)$$

where Δ_0 - the height of the ribs with a "clean" runoff flow.

An analysis of theoretical studies in the field of an unsteady boundary layer shows [9] that, when waves are superimposed on the counter flow, the coefficients U_{*p}^2 take negative values. . Thus, the analysis carried out in the work made it possible to propose the calculation of bottom sediments during waves and flow for clarified flows:

$$q_s = 0,0002 \rho_s \sqrt{g d_{cp} (S - 1)} \frac{d_{cp}}{D_*^{0,3}} \left(\frac{U_{*0}^2}{U_{*kp}^2} + \frac{U_{*ekv}^2}{U_{*kp}^2} \right)^{2,1} ;$$

$$U_{*ekv}^2 = \pm 0,068 U_{*p}^2 \quad \text{при} \quad U_{*p}^2 \geq 2 U_{*kp}'^2$$

$$U_{*ekv}^2 = \pm 0,568 U_{*p}^2 - U_{*kp}^2 \quad \text{при} \quad U_{*p}^2 \leq 2 U_{*kp}'^2$$

The plus sign corresponds to the excitement on the passing stream, the minus sign - on the oncoming stream.

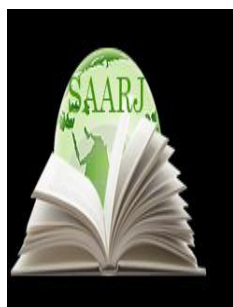
A comparison of the calculated bottom sediment flow rates calculated under the recommended methodology under various conditions is shown in Fig. I. dotted lines are limited to areas with a relative error of 100%. The analysis shows that the accuracy of the recommended method corresponds to the permissible errors of generally accepted methods for calculating sediment transport in channel flows.

It should be noted that in order to use the calculation method proposed by the authors for natural objects, the irregular nature of wind waves in large earth channels should be taken into account. The latter is achieved by introducing the calculated values of the height, period and length of the wind waves, which are determined according to the procedure established in [4, 10].

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DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00103.4

EFFICIENCY OF RESOURCE-SAVING AGROTECHNOLOGY OF GROWING MEDICINE DURMAN MEXICAN (DATURA INNOXIA MILL)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on sowing Datura seeds in the second or third decade of April in the 70x70-20-1 scheme at a depth of 3-4 cm, at a temperature of 15-17 0C (0-10 cm), when growing, nitrogen fertilizers are used in norms (N_{120} kg / ha) against the background of P-90, K-90 kg / ha in the form of ammonium sulfate $[(NH_4)_2SO_4]$, obtaining 11.6-12.0 kg / ha of ecological clean dry leaves having medicinal properties and corresponding the requirements of the pharmaceutical industry by creating optimal conditions for the growth and development of plants, growing 17.4-18.5 s / ha of fruits and seeds during cultivation and you cultivation of Mexican Datura (Datura innoxia Mill) in typical gray soils of soils in the Tashkent region. The leaves are common cuttings, grayish-green, ovate or elongated, ovate, sharply terminal, smoothly faceted or slightly edged and slightly sequentially arranged on stems, with a dizzying unpleasant odor. The flowers are large, only one night dawns. The effect of medicinal plants on the human body depends on the amount of chemical compounds in their composition. These compounds are concentrated in the vegetative and generative organs of the plant. To prepare the medicine, the necessary parts of the plant are collected at various times. It was recorded that the yield (number of fruits and their mass) of the Mexican Datura grown in the experimental fields, depending on the applicable norms and forms of nitrogen stress, was different. Thus, it was determined that, when cultivating the Mexican Datura in the conditions of typical gray-earth soils of the Tashkent region, as well as increasing its medicinal properties and providing the pharmaceutical industry with sufficient raw materials, it is advisable to use normal nitrogen fertilizers (N_{120} K₂/2a), ammonium sulfate in the form $((NH_4)_2SO_4)$ in background P₉₀K₉₀kg/ha.

KEYWORDS: Typical Serozems, Mexican Dope, Leaves, Stems, Nitrogen Fertilizers.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, many wild and cultivated species of medicinal plants grow, develop and produce crops. Of these species, it can be used to treat a number of diseases. In this regard, it is important to produce raw materials for medicinal products at the industry level on the basis of cultivation and development of cultivation of agricultural technology of wild medicinal plants growing under various soil –climatic conditions [1; p.198: 8; p. 173.].

According to the data in scientific sources [5; p.80: 7; p.33: 11; p. 84.], there are more than 4,500 plant species in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, 650 species are medicinal; in folk medicine it has important practical significance. To date, the supply of naturally growing medicinal plants is reduced due to the influence of mankind. In order to meet and satisfy the needs of the population, it is advisable to propagate species of medicinal plants, introduction and sowing, cultivation given the different soil and climatic conditions of the regions [6; p.76.].

The healing properties of medicinal plants are evaluated with the presence in their composition and having a positive effect on the human body of chemicals, alkaloids, flavanoids, glycosines, essential oils, vitamins and others. [17; p.67.]. The effect of medicinal plants on the human body depends on the amount of chemical compounds in their composition. These compounds are concentrated in the vegetative and generative organs of the plant. To prepare the medicine, the necessary parts of the plant are collected at various times. For example, bark, buds in early spring, leaves before flowering plants in the flowering period, fruits and seeds ripen, roots, rhizome in spring or late autumn [12; s 86: 13; p.23.].

Today, medicines taken from plants is important in the prevention and treatment of many diseases. For example, cardiovascular, nervous diseases, renal, gastrointestinal, painkillers and others. Currently, more than 30% of all drugs are prepared from medicinal plants and every third drug in the dekhkan market is of vegetable origin. Therefore, the cost of drugs prepared from plants is several times cheaper than drugs obtained by artificial or synthetic means [10; p.12: 15; p.368.].

Protection of stocks of medicinal plants in the flora of the Republic of Uzbekistan and enrichment at the expense of introducers is an important task facing specialists. In recent years, the pharmaceutical industry of the republic has been developing intensively and the demand for medicinal plants has been increasing every day. This leads to the cultivation of wild medicinal plants. Therefore, the introduction of plants growing in nature, also related to foreign flora, the study of bioecological properties, methods of reproduction, as well as the development of agricultural production technology is considered important and relevant. One of the species of introduced plants, Mexican Datura (*Datura innoxia* Mill), is widely used in folk medicine.

The study of bioecological properties and agrotechnology of growing this plant in typical gray-earth soils of the Tashkent region is the main goal of scientific research.

The objectives of the study are aimed at cultivating Mexican dope, determining the norms and timing of sowing, the norms of nitrogen fertilizers during feeding, as well as agricultural techniques, growth, development, and medicinal properties.

METHODS

The main material selected is the widespread typical gray earth soil of the Tashkent region, Datura Mexican (*Datura innoxia* Mill), various norms and forms of nitrogen fertilizers.

The cultivation of wild medicinal plants in various regions of Uzbekistan, the production and processing of raw medicinal products at the industry level, the production of scientifically based agricultural farming techniques, requires the establishment of a plantation in ecologically clean regions for the cultivation and cultivation of medicinal plants, widely used in the prevention and treatment of various diseases in medicine. One such medicinal plant is the Mexican Datura plant (*Datura innoxia* Mill).

Mexican Datura (*Datura innoxia* Mill), the Family is a summer plant belonging to the Solanaceae family, its growth reaches 60-150 cm. The stems are directly growing, the branches are greenish, reddish-purple, fluffy. The leaves are common cuttings, grayish-green, ovate or elongated, ovate, sharply terminal, smoothly faceted or slightly edged and slightly sequentially arranged on stems, with a dizzying unpleasant odor. The flowers are large, only one night dawns. The cup of the flower is fluffy, five-tooth, swollen, and long tubular, the base remains with the fruit, the corolla is in the form of a funnel-shaped tube, five teeth, the tips are bent, the stamen of the heels, the mother tuber is located above. Fruits - a lot of pome seeds, spherical, grayish-green or brown in color and a prickly box. Mexican Datura blooms in July - October, the fruits ripen starting in August. The entire part of the plant is poisonous [2; p.164: 16; p.340.].

Homeland of Mexican Datura Central and South America. Widely distributed in Europe, Africa, Iron, Russia, Ukraine, Moldavia and Central Asia, its two species are known in the world. It grows wild.

Preparations obtained from the leaves of the Mexican dope, have long been used as a Bole quenching in neurosis, psychosis and neuralgia, a sedative, sedative. The whole part of the plant being poisonous, hyoscyamine, atropine, scopolamine and various alkaloids are obtained from it. The composition of the leaves has up to 0.041% ether, 0.1% carotene, 1.7% tanning agents, the seeds contain up to 25% non-drying oil and leaves are used in shortness of breath, severe coughs and other diseases. The main alkaloid is scopolamine. The composition of fruits 0.38-0.55% and seeds 0.31-0.77% contains scopolamine. Scopolamine has a calming effect on the central nervous system (unlike atropine). Therefore, scopolamine hydrobromide is sometimes injected under the skin before surgery to calm the central nervous system. In addition, in the treatment of nervous diseases, it is also used as a sedative in marine and other diseases, as a means of stopping vomiting. The active drug is scopolamine hydrobromide [7; p. 33:14; p.148.].

In order to cultivate and develop agricultural cultivation techniques, the medicine necessary for Uzbekistan today, containing neuroses in the pharmaceutical industry, which makes it possible to get more pain-relieving, sedative and sedative agents of the Mexican dope growing in natural conditions, in 2015-2018 we conducted field experiments on gray soils of the experimental farm of the Tashkent State Agrarian University. The mechanical composition of these soils is medium sand, groundwater is located at a depth of 9-12 meters, in the arable layer (90-30 cm) the amount of humus is 0.98-1.05%, total nitrogen 0.118-0.125, phosphorus 0.131-0.143, potassium 1.98-2.26% and their number of mobile forms is determined, respectively, 12.3-13.7, 28.6-30.5 and 194-236 mg / kg.

The total area of each plot of the experimental field is 140 m² (length 50 m, width 4 rows x 0.7 = 2.8 m), of which the recorded area is 70 m², the number of options is 8, the experiment was carried out 4 repetitions, the options are sequentially located in one tier in a schematic way. The studies examined ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃ - 34.6% N), ammonium sulfate [(NH₄)₂SO₄ - 20.5% N], urea (CO (NH₂)₂ - 46% N) and their norms 90, 120, 150 kg / ha against the background of P₉₀K₉₀ kg / ha. In field experiments, 60% of the annual norms of phosphorus and 50% of potash fertilizers were plowed. The rest of the phosphorus and potassium fertilizers were introduced into the aisles using a KNU cultivator - 2.4 corresponding depths of 10-12 and 16-18 cm in the first fertilizing with nitrogen fertilizers (when 4-5 leaves appear) and the second fertilizing (during budding plants).

The amount of humus in the soil composition was determined according to the method of I.V. Tyurin (The method is based on the oxidation of humus carbon by a solution of chromic anhydride in sulfuric acid and titration of unused chromic anhydride with a Mohr salt), i.e., the amount of NPK in one sample - according to I.M. Maltsev, L.P. Gretsenko (The method is based on feeding 2 g. Soil per 5 ml of a mixture of sulfuric (H₂SO₄) and perchloric (HC₁O₄) acids) Nitrate content

It is known that throughout the Mexican Datura (in leaves 0.23-0.39%, stems 0.15-0.24%, in the roots 0.21-0.46%, in fruits 0.76-0.83% and seeds up to 0.83%) there are alkaloids . The main alkaloid is scopolamine, exists in the composition of fruits up to 0.38-0.55% 0.31-0.77% and in seeds up to 0.31-0.77%, in addition, from the fruits you can get hyociamine, norgioscyamine and others substances [15; p.368.].

The purpose of our study is aimed at the development of agrotechnology for growing harmless on medicinal properties and the environment during cultivation. Mexican Datura.

It was recorded that the yield (number of fruits and their mass) of the Mexican Datura grown in the experimental fields, depending on the applicable norms and forms of nitrogen stress, was different. For example, if on an experimental field in versions where ammonium nitrate was used in the form of nitrogen fertilizers (NH₄NO₃) and norm 16; 19; 24 90, 120, 150 kg / ha the mass of the fruit of the plant in respectively amounted to 16; 19; 24 pieces and 33.9; 45.8; 52.6 g, then these indicators in the options when using urea in the form in the options (CO(NH₂)₂) amounted to 18, respectively; 25; 22 pieces and 37.3; 54.2; 51.6 g., And where ammonium sulfate was used in the form of ((NH₄)₂SO₄) espectively amounted to 20; 28; 26 pieces and 42.2; 60.8; 55.5 g. It is necessary to emphasize that regardless of the forms of nitrogen fertilizers, the quantity and mass of the fruit of the plant increased with an increase in their norms. In this case, the most optimal condition was recorded in the options where they were used in the norms N120 kg / ha, against the background of ammonium sulfate P₉₀K₉₀kg/ha. Under these conditions, it was determined that in the control version without fertilizers, the number of fruits from one bush of the plant was 9-11 pieces and their weight was 19.3-22.4 g, respectively.

Thus, it was determined that, when cultivating the Mexican Datura in the conditions of typical gray-earth soils of the Tashkent region, as well as increasing its medicinal properties and providing the pharmaceutical industry with sufficient raw materials, it is advisable to use normal nitrogen fertilizers(N₁₂₀ кг/га), ammonium sulfate in the form ((NH₄)₂SO₄) in background P₉₀K₉₀kg/ha.

It should be noted that the leaves of the Mexican dope are harvested in the month of August and from this month the fruits begin to ripen. After collecting them, given that the entire part of the plant is poisonous, it is required to mow the entire plant and burn near the fields.

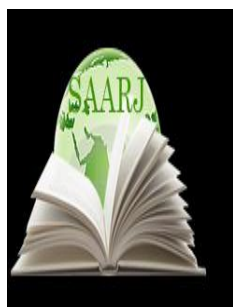
FINDINGS

1. Given that special attention is paid to the protection of medicinal plants belonging to the local flora of Uzbekistan, the cultivation and development of the preparation of natural medicines based on their processing, we carry out studies to study the medicinal properties of the Mexican dope, cultivate this wild-growing plant, expand their scale of cultivation and the development of resource-saving agricultural technology for their cultivation.
2. In order to cultivate and grow Mexican Datura (*Datura innoxia* Mill) in the conditions of typical gray soils in Tashkent region, resource-saving agricultural technology has been developed, that is, to sow Datura seeds in the second or third decade of April in a 70x70-20-1 scheme at a depth of 3-4 cm, at a temperature 15-17 °C (in 0-10 cm), when growing, it will apply nitrogen fertilizers to the norms (N₁₂₀kg/ha) against the background of P-90, K-90 kg / ha in the form of ammonium sulfate [(NH₄)₂SO₄], getting 11,6-12,0 s/ha environmentally friendly dry leaves having medicinal properties and meeting the requirements of the pharmaceutical industry by creating optimal conditions for the growth and development of plants, growing 17.4-18.5 c / ha of fruits and seeds.

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DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00104.6

COMMUNICATION OF A GOUT WITH THE BASIC COMPONENTS OF A METABOLIC SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

Along with the big frequency of occurrence, among sick of a gout are observed as well higher levels of the basic components of a metabolic syndrome, than in the general population. Thus, between levels of uric acid and levels of the basic components of a metabolic syndrome direct and authentic correlation communication takes place. Between indicators of a clinical current of a gout and tolerance Infringement to glucose takes place a direct communication. According to published data, hyperuricemia is closely related to the main components of the metabolic syndrome. Arterial hypertension, obesity, hyperlipidemia and hyperglycemia are more common in patients with gout. On the other hand, hypertension among patients with gout was 4.7 times more common, and BMI, obesity, NTG and hypertriglyceridemia - 3.8; 7.7; 2.6 and 3.9 times more often than in the general population. Thus, the data presented indicate that between hyperuricemia and the individual components of the metabolic syndrome there is a certain relationship. Moreover, among patients with hyperuricemia, there is a high frequency of occurrence of individual components of the metabolic syndrome. The relationship between the components of the metabolic syndrome and gout was also confirmed by studying the average levels of the studied components. It was shown that average blood pressure, body mass markers, triglycerides and glycemia levels are also significantly higher among patients with gout. The above information suggests that the metabolic syndrome in general, and NTG in particular, can act as risk factors for the development of gout. Interesting data were obtained from a comparative assessment of the average glycemic indices in the considered groups. It turned out that fasting glycemia levels between groups with gout and in the general population are slightly different.

KEYWORDS: Occurrence, Hyperuricemia, Metabolic

INTRODUCTION:

A small number of studies have been devoted to the study of metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance in gout. However, they showed a high frequency of metabolic syndrome and its characteristic insulin resistance in the vast majority of patients with gout [9, 10]. A direct relationship has been established between the individual components of the metabolic syndrome and the severity of hyperuricemia.

According to published data, hyperuricemia is closely related to the main components of the metabolic syndrome. Arterial hypertension, obesity, hyperlipidemia and hyperglycemia are more common in patients with gout. The frequency of detection of the metabolic syndrome in combination with other components of the metabolic syndrome [4] is significantly higher than in the population (with arterial hypertension, insulin resistance was detected in 58% of cases, in the presence of hyperuricemia - in 62.8%, hypertriglyceridemia - in 84.2%, impaired glucose tolerance - in 65.9%, and in type II diabetes mellitus - in 83.9%).

At the same time, questions about the relationship of different categories of hyperglycemia with hyperuricemia, about the features of obesity and overweight, about a comparative assessment of various lipids, and about the nature of arterial hypertension in gout are not well understood.

A study of the importance of cardiovascular risk in the development of cardiovascular disease in patients with gout was performed in a single study [7]. It was shown that 62.1% of patients with gout have a high cardiovascular risk of developing cardiovascular diseases and their complications.

The above information suggests that the metabolic syndrome in general, and NTG in particular, can act as risk factors for the development of gout.

Objective: To study the features of clinical manifestations, data of instrumental and laboratory studies in patients with gout occurring in combination with metabolic syndrome.

Material and research methods: Two samples were examined:

1. A representative sample of the unorganized population aged 40 to 69 years in the amount of 1335 people.
2. A sample of patients with gout treated in the department of the Republican Rheumatology Center of the Tashkent Medical Academy in the amount of 120 people aged 40 - 69 years.

The results and their discussion. The frequency and characteristics of the individual components of the metabolic syndrome in patients with gout were studied.

According to the data obtained, all the main components of MS in gout patients were more common than in the general population, with the exception of hyperglycemia 1 hour after glucose loading (Table 1.). However, differences in the frequency of occurrence of these components were ambiguous. Such components of MS as hypercholesterolemia and fasting hyperglycemia were more common in gout than in the general population. On the other hand, hypertension among patients with gout was 4.7 times more common, and BMI, obesity, NTG and hypertriglyceridemia - 3.8; 7.7; 2.6 and 3.9 times more often than in the general population.

From these data, it can be concluded that gout is closely associated with metabolic syndrome. All the main components of MS (except fasting hyperglycemia) are several times more likely to occur with gout.

TABLE 1. A COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVALENCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS OF THE METABOLIC SYNDROME AMONG AN UNORGANIZED POPULATION AND THEIR FREQUENCY IN GOUT PATIENTS (IN%)

Selection MS components	In the population n=1335	In patients with gout n=120	P
AG	17,13	80,83	< 0,001
ИМТ	14,03	53,33	< 0,01
obesity	4, 11	31,67	< 0,001
HTГ as the whole	34,15	89,17	< 0,05
HTГ on an empty stomach	5,23	8,33	> 0,05
HTГ after an hour	19,40	15,83	> 0,05
HTГ after 2 hours	14,75	65,01	< 0,01
ГХ	17,31	20,83	> 0,05
ГТГ	22,76	89,17	< 0,001

The average levels of the considered components of the MS were analyzed.

According to the data obtained (Table 2.), Blood pressure levels in patients with gout are significantly higher than among the general population. So, SBP and DBP in patients with gout (143.52 ± 20.67 and 96.46 ± 14.28) were significantly higher than in the general population (124.11 ± 18.37 and 77.13 ± 11.27).

Ketle index levels among patients with gout were also slightly higher than in the general population. These differences were also significant.

Interesting data were obtained from a comparative assessment of the average glyceimic indices in the considered groups. It turned out that fasting glyceimic levels between groups with gout and in the general population are slightly different. However, the slightly higher fasting glyceimic in patients with gout did not have statistically significant differences from the same indicator among people in the general population.

At the same time, it was shown that the levels of postload hyperglycemia among gout sufferers are significantly higher than among the general population.

TABLE 2.AVERAGE LEVELS OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF MS AMONG AN UNORGANIZED POPULATION AND IN PATIENTS WITH GOUT.

Duration Level	In duration n=1335		In patients with gout n=120		P
	M	$\pm \bar{\sigma}$	M	$\pm \bar{\sigma}$	
САД	124,11	18,37	143,52	20,67	< 0,05
ДАД	77,13	11,27	96,46	14,28	< 0,01
Ketle Index	25,87	4,1	28,53	3,65	< 0,05
Fasting Glycemia	4,58	0,68	5,35	0,54	> 0,05

Glycemia after 1 hour	7,89	0,14	9,63	0,18	< 0,05
Glycemia after 2 hours	4,63	0,32	8,02	0,63	< 0,05
Cholesterol	5,23	0,32	5,68	0,12	> 0,05
Triglycerides	1,2	0,27	2,19	0,61	< 0,05

An ambiguous picture has also been revealed regarding average lipid levels. So, the average cholesterol content in the considered groups did not have statistically significant differences. Moreover, the average triglyceride levels in patients with gout were significantly higher than among people from the general population.

From the data given above, it follows that gout is closely related to blood pressure levels and body weight. At the same time, ambiguous relationships with glycemia levels were revealed. For patients with gout, post-exercise hyperglycemia is more characteristic than fasting hyperglycemia. It is also important to note that the level of triglycerides is a more significant indicator of the relationship of gout with impaired lipid metabolism than cholesterol.

Further, the coefficients of correlation of the level of uric acid in the blood of patients with gout with the levels of the main components of the metabolic syndrome were studied (Table 3.).

TABLE 3 THE INDICATORS OF THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS OF THE LEVEL OF URIC ACID WITH THE LEVELS OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE METABOLIC SYNDROME

Indicator	Correlation coefficient
GARDEN	0,64 *
DBP	0,75 *
Ketle index	0,46 **
XC	0,22
TG	0,42 *
Glycemia	
On an empty stomach	0,23
After 1 hour	0,38 *
In 2 hours	0,55 *

According to the data obtained, there is a reliable relationship between uric acid levels and certain metabolic rates. Thus, the levels of SBP, DBP, Quetelet index, triglycerides and postload hyperglycemia had significant correlations with the level of uric acid. However, no correlation was found between uric acid levels and fasting glycemia and cholesterol levels.

Thus, the data presented indicate that between hyperuricemia and the individual components of the metabolic syndrome there is a certain relationship. Moreover, among patients with hyperuricemia, there is a high frequency of occurrence of individual components of the metabolic syndrome. Moreover, differences in the frequency of occurrence of components of the metabolic syndrome in the group with gout and in the general population have statistically significant differences.

The relationship between the components of the metabolic syndrome and gout was also confirmed by studying the average levels of the studied components. It was shown that average

blood pressure, body mass markers, triglycerides and glycemia levels are also significantly higher among patients with gout.

FINDINGS

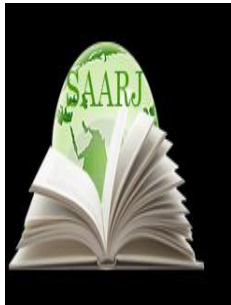
Gout is closely associated with metabolic syndrome. The incidence of metabolic syndrome in gout is 83.33%. All the main components of MS in gout patients are more common (hypertension - 80.84%, BMI - 53.33%, obesity - 31.67%, NTG - 89.17%, hypertriglyceridemia - 89.20%). than in the general population (AH - 17.3%, BMI - 14.03%, obesity - 4.11%, NTG - 34.15%, hypertriglyceridemia - 22.76%).

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DOI NUMBER: 10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00105.8

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND BONE GRAFTING

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UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role and activities of the representatives of the direction of "bone marrow" in traditional medicine. In addition, the practice of folk treatment, and their rational actions, based on the results of centuries of elemental experience of the people, are being harassed. In Uzbekistan, during the years of independence, the study and implementation of the traditions of traditional medicine, which is the main component of national and religious values, has become one of the most pressing problems. In modern conditions around the world, interest and attention to traditional medicine is growing. A special interest in traditional medicine is usually primarily associated with purely pre-targeted goals, which is clearly manifested not only in the sphere of everyday consciousness, but also in science. In the treatment of patients, they gave particular preference to dist. They recommended using hot milk, meat, honey, eggs, butter and butter more often. But categorically forbidden to use fruit in writing. So, bone-crushing, considered one of the main directions of folk medicine, despite the prohibitions of persecution in Soviet times, continued to live as a heritage, enriching itself with new information, experience and a valuable source for modern medicine from year to year. He (the healer) knew very well to be, the language, customs, psyche of the local population ... he personally made medicinal drugs, and while interrupting his connections with the pain, he visited the ego several times a day, watching the ego recover >>. It will be noted by scientists I.K.Saifulmulikov who studied the activity of healers in Central Asia. This characteristic applies to chiropractic.

KEYWORDS: Bone-Rights, Folk Medicine, Tabib, Potions, Mummies, Manuscripts, Shepherd, Heritage, Mouth.

INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions around the world, interest and attention to traditional medicine is growing. A special interest in traditional medicine is usually primarily associated with purely pre-targeted goals, which is clearly manifested not only in the sphere of everyday consciousness, but also in science. Attention specifically to these aspects of traditional medicine is quite natural. But along with them, the study of traditional medicine has other tasks, stipulated, in particular, by the fact that it is an indispensable part of the traditional - everyday culture.

In Uzbekistan, during the years of independence, the study and implementation of the traditions of traditional medicine, which is the main component of national and religious values, has become one of the most pressing problems. It would be appropriate here to quote the statements of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov: "We believe that the revival of spiritual values is a continuous natural process of growth of national self-consciousness, a return to the sources and roots of folk spirituality."

Main part

In the conditions of independence, paying great attention to folk medicine as the values of the past, wide open space for the activities of the healer. In particular, real actions are being taken in the field of studying the activity of chiropractors, who are one of the main representatives of traditional medicine.

In Central Asia, people involved in bone cutting were called "shikastband", "soluvchi", "mouth". The services of chiropractors were used for fractures and exits of human bones. Several types of this craft were distinguished; there were chiropods treating fractures of the lower back of the arms and legs of the human body.

For example, these healers were called by the Russians << chiropractors >>, among the Kazakhs << sinikschi >>. They treated patients with massage, bandages, exercise, and healing herbs. Bone-healers - healers had a great aphorism among the people, they were respectfully called "mouth". << A healer or a hakim is a specialist doctor (or rather a craftsman) ... they had unlimited trust, great authority, attention and respect not only among the ordinary local population, but among a large number of educated people, they could be reached without a queue, easily and just. He (the healer) knew very well to be, the language, customs, psyche of the local population ... he personally made medicinal drugs, and while interrupting his connections with the pain, he visited the ego several times a day, watching the ego recover >>. It will be noted by scientists I.K.Saifulmulikov who studied the activity of healers in Central Asia. This characteristic applies to chiropractic.

Some chiropractors, knowing well the human anatomy and physiology, also had strong knowledge of the structure of bones, bone fluid, muscles, and blood vessels. They did not use any medical devices and apparatus. In the treatment of patients, they gave particular preference to dist. They recommended using hot milk, meat, honey, eggs, butter and butter more often. But categorically forbidden to use fruit in writing.

Bone-graders also absolutely did not recommend applying plaster. They believed that gypsum complicates blood circulation, delays the time of treatment, and prevents control of the process of bone restoration. They advised patients to bathe in salted water and dig into the sand.

Bone-graders, relying on the millennial experience of many generations, were able to find healing plants. In practice, healers-bone graders more often used a plant called mumiyo, which was one of the most healing. Healers themselves collected mummies in the mountains.

Bone grafts in the treatment of patients with information found in the most valuable books and manuscripts in Farsi, Arabic and Turkish.

Analyses

In order to read such sophisticated books and analyze them, knowledge was required: Farsi and Arabic, the structure of the human body, i.e. anatomical knowledge, properties of medicinal herbs, their chemical composition. Central Asian healers - chiropractors in practice used information blackened out from the scientific works of great experts and medical scientists such as Abu Bakr Rasi (865-925gg), Ibn Sino (980-1037gg), Mahmoud Hakim Yayfani Khukandi (born 1851), Mullah Nurmuhammad (XIX-XX centuries), Hamidjon Ibn Zahidkhon ibn Muhammad Sadykhon Shoshi (1870-1953gg), Bosithon ibn Zahithon ibn Sadikkhon Shoshi (1878-1959gg).

Mahmoud Hakim Yaifani Hukandi, having deeply studied oriental medicine and drawing on personal medical experience, writes books under the title << Tarih al-ilog >> (<< Treatment Methods >>) (completed in 1910, published in 1913), << Konun al -log >> (<< Laws of healing >>). In these works, the author provides information on various diseases of the human body, on its structure, on practical medicine and pharmacology.

Modern scientists - researchers and specialists seriously interested in the activities of representatives of traditional medicine, tried to use their methods of treatment and use of drugs in modern medicine.

For example, the outstanding scientist of medical science in the field of traumatology and orthopedics Adyl Shakirov, having thoroughly studied the methods of treating bones and grafts, widely used them in practice. << The famous scientist Adyl Shakirov relied not only on the achievements of Soviet medicine, but also deeply studied folk healing and introduced its best aspects in modern medicine.

For that period, this can be called a kind of heroism >>, says Moshtabib-Khoji Abdujabbor Muhammad Sobir ugli from Tashkent. Having visited 24 cities and 52 regions of Uzbekistan, A. Shakirov, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukara, Fergana, Andijan, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Namangan, Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Southern Kazakhstan, cities of neighboring republics of Frunze, Dushanbe, Mari, studied methods of work famous chiropractors.

He is studying the treatment methods of 76 healers - chiropractors, but considers only 20 chiropractors to be dysfunctional.

In Tashkent, Ibrohim Shukurov (1871 born in the Republic of Buryatia), Komil Salimov (born in 1874), Vosidkhon Zokhijonov (born in 1877), Muhammadkarim Mullaobdiev (born in 1890), and Berkin Turman won fame. Being from the fifth generation of chiropractors, Ibrohim Shukurov learned the secrets of crafts from his father Shukur and Grandfather Arnabbai. When treating patients, he was guided by the manuscripts and scientific works of honey connoisseurs. sciences like Avicenna. Until 1959, until the end of his death, he was engaged in healing. The chiropractor from Tashkent Komil Salimov (nicknamed Kamil the Bald) gave 36 years of his life

to the craft of bone-crushing; rumors were spreading around the outskirts about the “ease” of his hand.

Healer-chiropractor V. Zakhidzhanov studied at the madrassah of Bukhara, perfectly mastering the Arabic language and Farsi. He had more than 300 books on medicine in his personal library; together with historian A.A.Semenov, he collected many unique manuscripts and began translating them. Muhammadkarim Mullaobdiev was the only chiropractor to open a five-bed hospital for patients in his house.

Especially popular in the Ferghana Valley were Abdulladzhan Tashmatov from Margilan, Kasymbay Akhmedov, Yorkulbay Ulmasbayevs from Namangan, Sobir Kurezov, Niyazjan Kurezov, Kazak Khasanov from Khorezm.

S. Kurezov came from the seventh generation of chiropractors, he studied this craft with his father for 8 years.

Kashkadarya chiropractors Khalil Majidov, Palvan Samadov, Ismail bobo Klychev gained wide fame among the people. In Samarkand, chiropractors Usto Tukhta Khaknazar ugli, Hassan Obidovy are popular. Usto Tukhta Haknazar ugli was born in 1870. He practiced medicine for 60 years. H. Majidov began his activity in 1921, for 30 years heals the sick and only his son teaches his craft. He was educated at a religious school. Hassan Obidov in 1902 marries the daughter of a bone-crusher Mamat Nadzhabova, and learns the craft of bone-crust with his father-in-law. He treated patients without assistance, in rare cases they helped him..

Abu Tuxanbaev and Nishongul Banibetova also engaged in chiropractic for many years, thanks to this they won the love and respect of the people. Abu Tuxanbaev was born in a shepherd family, he studied this craft independently. Even as a shepherd, he began this activity, setting up the bones of injured animals.

CONCLUSION

In the practice of alternative treatment, rational actions are found, based on the results of centuries of natural experience. So, bone-crushing, considered one of the main directions of folk medicine, despite the prohibitions of persecution in Soviet times, continued to live as a heritage, enriching itself with new information, experience and a valuable source for modern medicine from year to year.

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