

Development of Government Asia in Central

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Abstract: Present study discusses development of States in Central Asia. After October Revolution, the communist regime of Russia kept the Moslem Central Asian countries- already occupied by Tzar-under its domination and control, calling them "Governor General" on the newly established Central Asian republic – then known as Republic of Turkistan. The same process continued for a time when following a conspired policy, Republic of Turkistan was divided into a few artificial republics, aiming at shrinking Persian language speakers and gathering them in Tajikistan. These divisions were seriously protested by the surpassed people of Central Asia. During 37 years of Christian's ruling Turkistan, many revolutions took place the results of which, was to put an end to the domination of Russia and victory of Islam. The reader becomes familiar with the issue of Central Asia, its division into other republics and the political goals followed by Tzarian regime. A history of resistance of Central Asian people has been studied and examined.

Key words: Development, Government

Introduction

In the encyclopedia of Tzarian Russia, "Encyclopedic Culture" the first volume of which has been printed in 1890 and its last volume in 1904, the term "Central Asia" is not found as a geographic limit or region or a political unit; however, under "Turkistan" title it has been written:

In the west and Middle section of the continent, Eurasia (Europe-Asia) there is a vast land called Turkistan. This name has been existing from long ago. Turkistan means the land of Turkish people. This land is extended from Ural to the Caspian sea in west, to Altai and China border in east, Iran and Afghanistan in south and Tobolosk and Tomesk provinces in north. The area of this land is almost one third of Europe. However, its population is low an all are Turks. In 1899, Turkistan subordinated to a single government. In general, in Russian this part of word is titled as Sredniain Azia. This term has been written as:

A part of Russian Land of the Soviet Union which is extended from Caspian Sea in west to Chinese and Soviet borders in east, the state borders of Soviet Union in south to Aral, Artish and Balkhash lake basin in north, limited to the Central Asian republics of Soviet in some extent: Tajikistan, Uzbaksitan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgysistan and a part of south are Central Asia.

As it is observed, the term "Central Asia" is nothing than a newly-made term with an entirely political nature.

According to the Russian Encyclopedia or "Culture Encyclopedic" on taking over this vast field by Tzarian Russia, the Russians armed attack started in 1839. For twenty year, frequent armed attacks continues from 1840 and in 1863, the ominous results of the attacks against people of the region appear. In 1865, the possessed lands are named Turkistan and the Sir Darya lands join it afterwards. From 1864 to 1867, the Russians' efforts to subordinate people of the region continues in a zone with thousand miles area. In 1867m, military governor is dispatched there. Ultimately, in 1872, this region comes absolute sovereignty of the Russians and the Bukhara Khan subordinates Russians. In 1873, Khan of Khive surrenders and pays indemnity. In 1874, the Trans-Caspian sections are attached to Russia.

In 1875, another war breaks down that leads to the unconditional subordination of "Cogans". In 1884, the Russians separate Marv from Iran and attach it to their other possessions.

After October Revolution, the communist regime of Russia kept the Moslem-settlement Asian lands which had been chained by Tzars under dominance and the name of "General Government" is changed to "Republic of Turkistan" and after a while, following special conspire policy, as mentioned before, divided the Republic of Turkistan into a few artificial republics to limit Persian speaking nations and shrinking them in the Republic of Tajikistan. Following it, the Russian-made phrase of "Central Asia" (Sredniain Azia) as explained before, was imposed to the series of newly-divided republics and in next steps, a new identity, discrete from Iranian-Islamic culture was attributed to them.

Many revolutions took place in Turkistan during thirty seven years of Christian's ruling on that reign. The mosques and schools found their genuine passion and heat and the dictatorship of the Russians and several political pressures forced the scholars and intellects to call people to rebel against injustice. The cry of people against Tzar was heard from every point and freedom movement raised from all around the world. The thirty seven year of Russian's government was accompanied with many rebels and unrest. Fifteen executive projects had been started by Moslems up to the rise of Communism (1917) and after domination of Russians on Cacausia, public rebels of Moslem tribes of Cacausia started. The leader of this rebel was Sheikh Mansour, the famous religious and he established a disciplined political and religious organization named "Tahrik Moridin".

The goal of this movement was to put an end to the domination of the Russians and victory of Islam. Sheikh Mansour

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fought with Russians seventeen times and after him, many other liberals such as Ghazi Mulla Hamzeh Beck, Mohammededdin and Sheikh Shamel continued the battle and defeated Russians in several battles. Sheikh Shamel raised the flag of freedom for more than thirty five years and frequent attacks of Sheikh Shamel frustrated the Russian corps which were under Baron's commander. The history of the conquests of deprived nations would never forget bravery of the Caucasian battle. The tales of bravery of this Mujahed spread as much that Marx and Angels praised this liberty seeking Sheikh. His son, Ostad Saeid Shamel says, "In fact, the history of Central Asia Moslem is filled with eternal bravery in as much that even the Jew Carl Marx, the founder of Materialism Dialectic and his colleague, Angels, were astonished by the bravery and heroic acts of Central Asian people."

Central Asia had extended relationship with Russia. Few countries could be found in 19th century to have as much economic and business relationship as Central Asia. In particular, the imperialistic nature of Russia and its appetite to swallow neighbors made economic and political relations to be used as a device for the purposes. Statistics which have been given by M. Dukhanikov in 1843 showed that 5 to 6 thousand camels were used to transport cargo each year and Central Asia's export to Russia was evaluated to be 3 to 4 million Rubles- twelve to fifteen million Franc.

The normal relationship of Turkistan was with Iran; particularly with respect to the fact that Turkmen live in the Iranian borders which are suitable for agriculture and cattle breeding. However, the religious disputes of Iran-Bukhara on one hand and the domination attitude of Nassereddinshah minimized Iran-Turkistan relationship. Nevertheless, businessmen and merchants performed their trading activities via different methods, including Harat City. The exchanged goods included wool, sheep, dried fruit, color materials and some local cloths. During the reign of Nicolai the First (1825-1855), one of the Romanovs, Turkistan became the scene of fights and an important battle of this time occurred in Khoghand in 1830.

The coronation of Alexander II in 1855 was another ominous and unaccepted cry that hurt Turkistan. On the other hand, England never left the scene empty for the competitor and declared its presence in Russia in many ways. The struggle between the Imperialism of England and Russia showed that both imperialists think not only to Bukhara, but the whole Turkistan. Both sides maneuvered before the other one a few times and struggles on possessing the resources. The signs of conquest and challenge had been started in Russia since the beginning of 19th century and the old body of Tzarian regime was being twisted under the pressure of powerful arms of Russian authorities.

In 1905, when Russia witnessed rebels and vast riots against Tzar, the terrified dictatorship of Russia declared civil rights and freedoms for people. This freedom put more fire on the low lit torch of rebels.

The Moslem leaders met in Nizheni Novog and Saint Petersburg (Leningrad) twice. The Moslems of Turkistan called for political unity and dispatched representatives to the Russian parliament (Duma) to defend Moslem people who were under colonialism. At this time, there were two major powers in the Russian political battle scene with totally different ideologies: Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. The Mensheviks (minors) were the central group who preferred peaceful means and asked for some kind of reform. The Bolsheviks (majority) led by Lenin were in side of hard and definite encounter and overthrow of the system. In the Sixth Party Congress in 1912, the outcast of Bolsheviks was approved. The enemies of Iran, Afghanistan and Turkistan who were in serious competition gave up fight and found a just! division of eastern countries as the best solution. In his book, the History of 19th and the Contemporary Centuries" Albert Male writes: The two struggling states found out that the benefits of a victory never pays off the losses of struggle and it will be against their benefits in east. On the other hand, these benefits are not so much to prevent them of signing unity treaty. It was the underlying reason of no major reaction by Britain in the course of gradual occupation of Turkistan by the Russians. The Russian Kazakhs put their boots on the bloods of Turkistan combatants in each step, they passed the sands of Turkistan, possessed the old cities by force, while large powers such as France, Britain and Ottoman kept silence. Division made by the Imperialist forces was the significant point in continuity of the colonialism goals of invaders. The experts, writers and masters of technology acted as a guide lamp for the state and the scientists' knowledge was in service of colonialist goals. In his History of 19th Century, Albermeh apparently divides Asia in colonialism approach. In Chapter 22 of his book where he discusses Asia, titled "European States in Asia" this continent is titled for three European powers "The Russian Asia, the Britain Asia and the French Asia". This is the same division which could be suggested by colonialists. According to this division, Asia is not a separate continent, but several and separated pieces where the civilized and industrial Europe is allowed to deal with in what manner it wishes. Before possession of Turkistan and in continuation of plunder, all puppet writer and lecturer of imperialism repeated the formula that "we are the pioneers of civilization till the farthest of the barbarous Asia". This was the motto used by the colonialism to start plundering of third world countries.

In 1865, Russia headed to possess Turkistan, accompanying by occupation of Tashkent, muttering the same motto. In any event, the oppressive powers had unity of action for allocation and division of lands.

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