

Modern Government Formation and its effect on Nomadic Society life in Iran

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¹Abstract. To the end of twentieth century parts of Iran population had nomadic structure based on its natural. In fact Iran was settling by nomadic tribes such as Azeri's, Kords, Arabs, Lors, Bakhtiries, Turkmen, and Baluchi . As those tribes were established the governments, or were Pro-government or were Government claims and at war with the governments. After the overthrow of Gajar government and the formation of Pahlavi government (1925 -1978) the firs modern government was formed in political geography of Iran.

Reza khan followed the western modernism system that was completely different from the classic structure of Iran society special nomadic society. And he decides to settle the nomadic to combat their power. The purpose of this article is to study the effect of modern government formation on the nomadic society life in Iran. In this research we use descriptive – analytical method and field data

The results of this research show that forcible politics of Pahlavi governments to settle the nomadic tribes and their knowing about modern western culture and the developed technologies led to most of them were living as nomadic settled in rural and urban after the Pahlavi government's politics.

Key words: modern government, Iran, Nomad, Takhte Gapoo² politics.

1. Introduction

Natural position and geographical location of Iran special mountains play an important role in nomadic society continuously in Iran (Baharvand, 2004, p 42). Most of local and national government in Iran after the Islam was established by nomadic group (Beck, 1990: 201).

In general nomadic characters in Iran are:



In Iran The since centuries ago nomadic were established government such as Afsahr, Zandie, Gajar or were Pro-government such as the seven tribes named Estjlo, Shamlo, Teklo, Baharlo, in the Afshar, Gajar and safavie government period. Or government was repression the nomadic such as Gajar in Fathalishah period. Or nomads were against government oppression such as Bakhtiari and Gashgaie tribes. In history

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² - With office Reza shah in 1925, he forced nomads to sedentary to repression them. This politics of Reza shah named thakhte gapoo.

most of the country population was nomad. After the Gajar government (1791- 1925) most of the population of Iran was from nomad. According to the statistics at the first of twenty century about 25%- 32% from the population was nomadic. But nowadays after a century they made less than 2.3% from population in 2010.

Nomadic role in government	Govern years	Governments in Iran
founder	745 - 767 AH	Median state
Pro- government	330 -550 AH	Achaemenian
Pro- government	247 -330 AH	Seleucids
Pro- government	227 - 247	Parthian
Pro- government	670 -272	Sassanian
Dealing with government	872 - 820	Taherian
Dealing with government	861 - 902	Saffarian
Dealing with government	932-1055	Al Bvyh
Dealing with government	1004 - 874	Samanid
Dealing with government	1187 - 962	Ghaznavian
Dealing with government	۱۱۹۴ -1038	Sejruk
Dealing with government	628 تا 491 AH	Kharazmshahian
Dealing with government	1258-1355	Ilkhanan
Dealing with government	1501- 1370	Timurid
Dealing with government	1722-1501	Safavid
Dealing with government	1135-1148 AH	Afsharieh
Dealing with government	1209 -1163 AH	Zandieh
Founder	1304 -1170 AH	Qajar
Dealing with government	1357 - 1304	Pahlavi
Pro- government	be continued - 1358	Islamic Republic

Source: Grotowski 2007, Alizade 2005, Tayyebi 2001, Bakhshande Nosrat 1999

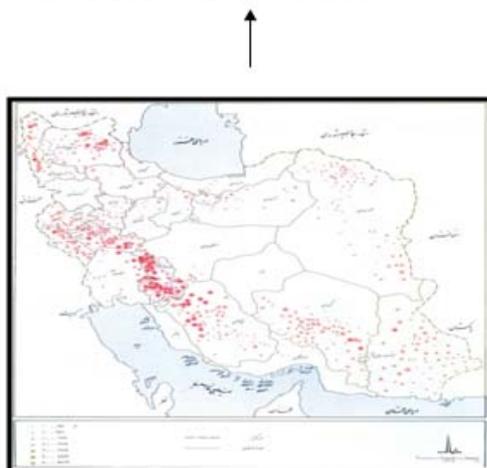
2. Edge of study:

Iran is a country located in the southwest of Asia and in the Middle East with the 1648195 kilometers square and based on the stats in 2006 was about seventy millions population. The capital and the biggest city and the political center of this country is Tehran.

Geographical situation of Iran



Distribution of Nomadic Society in Iran

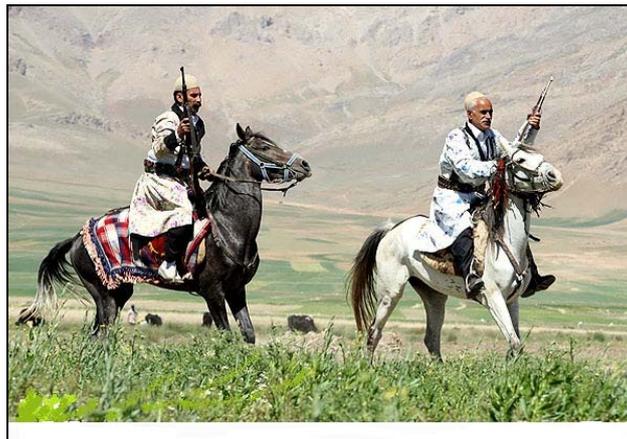


3. Research achievements:

3.1. The first Pahlavi period (1304-1320): Takhte gapoo politics and nomadic system

With starting Pahlavi government (1921), Reza khan with the purpose to establish a central government under the effect of change of government in west decide to establish a government base on modern management and change classic organization in management system in Iran. Based on existence of local

powers that they had power in territoriality of their yeylag and geshlag (place in shifting life in summer and winter) and even they was effective on every internal challenges, that was the first problem for achieve central government.



For that placed the nomads (force them to change shifting life to the fixed life in rural and urban) was in his program and repression nomads took about seven years from 16 years that he was king of Iran. Nomadic de culture (that was in his general politics to modernization such as change of nomadic clothes) Nomadic system collapse (removal of {Ilkhan} tribes boss that was the top hierarchy of power in the tribe) The forced settlement of nomads (Reza shah forced the nomad to settle wherever they were in summer and winter and built home for themselves and formed village) (karimi, 1990, vol 11:22).

Disarm nomads, new divisions in the country, and nomads division between some provinces, new bureaucracy and new government agency that was responsible to nomads control such as sheriffdom, were the most important Reza khan measures to keep nomads under control.

3.2. The second Pahlavi period or Mohammad Reza Shah (1945 -1978): we can device the politics of Mohammad Reza in face nomads to three periods.

A: from 1941 to 1953 (period of weak government and kindness with the nomads):

In this period because of the weak government nomads renew their power and shifting life come back organized by the nomadic system. The interest point that we say two kind of kakhoda (The boss of rural) in nomads, the boss of rural nomads that was placed and the boss of shifting nomads that was at the khan (the boss of nomad tribe) service. The event of this period was repealed as Khan (boss of tribe) with all the advantages in 1960. In this period we see the first UNDP (1949-1955) and the second UNDP (1955-1961) in Iran that didn't attention to nomads cortex and the government tried to be forgotten nomads.

B: from 1953 to 1961 (period of **repression** nomads again):

In this period Reza shah abandon Appeasement nomads and decide to settle them again. The difference between this period and Reza shah period was that in this nomad settle was based on previous projects and programs. In this period we see conflicts intense conflict between the nomads and the central governments (mehrabi amiri, 1980, p 262).

C: from 1961 to 1978 (Destroy social structure and nomad power with enforcement the low of land reform and Nationalization of grassland): we saw in this decade third **UNDP** (1962- 1967) fourth **UNDP** (1968- 1973) and fifth **UNDP** that was no attention in those programs to nomadic social. In this period Mohammad Reza was followed two important purposes. The first purpose was elimination the khan cortex and tribes boss and the second was land reform low in 1962 (karimi, 1990, vol,11, p 33).

Nationalization of jungles and grasslands bill, which Originated from white revolution had special effect on nomadic life processes. Because all grasslands announced national and for using those nomad should had license and permit and in limited range. This bill, also mention that nomad people must be had specified number of livestock and they should pay taxes to government for grazing livestock.

These rules led to lack of pastures for nomad livestock, and significant reduction of livestock, and being driven many of nomads from livestock production line, and nomads economic change from livestock to non-specialized agricultural (Karimi, 1990, vol,11, p 34-36).

Nationalization of grasslands project led to conflicts within tribes and out tribes, and dealing with government officials that show resistance to structural changes (Interview with Mr. gaffar bagheri, Tribes expert in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari).

4. Conclusion

Before the regular army formation in the Reza khan period (1945 – 1978), army structure was provided basically with nomad population. Nomad population despite their Adherence to central government and shah were the important factor for central government separate, because they were armed always (Tabari: 1975: 25).

With the Pahlavi government appearance, the most important topic that Reza Shah attention to it was settle the nomad population and prevent them from shifting life, for security establishment. Politics such as compulsory soldiering, settle the shifting nomad population, same financial politics and Disarmament the nomad population effected directly on nomad boss power in different part of Iran (Ahmmadi, 2003: 216).

Reza Shah in the first decade of his government, break the political and military power of nomad population with destroy political structure of nomad, incarcerate and execution their leaders, confiscation the grassland and pastures and direct govern instead of indirect govern (Garthwaite, 1983: 159). Thus, modern government appearance in Iran ended centuries of nomad population Mutiny and disobedience. Also you can mention that community development in nomad population and persuasion them to settle in cities, frequent droughts in Iran, shortage of livestock fodder, nomad youth education in universities had a large effect on settle the nomad population in Iran.

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