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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF RUSSIFICATION POLICIES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN TURKESSTAN IN THE LATE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Fatima Kozybkova is with the faculty of History, archeology and ethnography, al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty 050040, Kazakhstan as assistant professor of Historical Sciences. (Phone: +7 (707) 799 2089, e-mail: fatima.kozybkova@mail.ru).

Abstract – The article deals with the history of the russification of the national policy of tsarist Russia in Turkestan in the late XIX – early XX centuries. The specifics of realization of the policy of titular nationalities in the national borders of the Russian Empire – the Grand Principality of Finland, the Kingdom of Poland, the Baltic national territories, Turkestan – General Governorship, Caucasian and Siberian national-territorial formations is covered in sufficient detail.

Key words: national policy, russification, constitution, autonomy, law, Turkestan.

I. INTRODUCTION

Russification (in Russian: русификация русификация) is a form of cultural assimilation process during which non-Russian communities give up (whether voluntarily or not) their culture and language in favor of the Russian one. After the Russian defeat in the Crimean War in 1856 and the Polish rebellion of 1861, Tsar Alexander II increased Russification to reduce the threat of future rebellions. Russia was populated by many minority groups, and forcing them to accept the Russian culture was an attempt to prevent self-determinationist tendencies and separatism.

The collapse of the Russian Empire, the aggravation of interethnic relations in the Russia make the study of the history of the national question is particularly relevant, as a priori clear that the roots of today's problems go far in the past. Education and the subsequent fall of the multinational empires – a natural stage of the historical process regardless of whether the empire created by the seizure of foreign territories or by extending land holdings. Already at the turn of XVIII - XIX centuries increasing inter-ethnic conflicts. The spread of the Enlightenment, the weakening influence of the church, which hindered national identity, made in a different way to look at the man and identity, and finally to the nation – as the set of individuals. As for the policy of the Russian state in the late XIX – early XX century. It was aimed at creating a single administrative and legal, and cultural space in the empire. In the years 1864-1865, according to the M.N. Katkov, the Russian Empire had only exist as a state in which the prevalence of the cover provided nationality. Other "tribes" were able to maintain their language, religion, culture especially, in other words, everything that does not threaten the integrity of the state. At this has steadily maintained the unity of legislation, control systems, the state language. The main threat to Russia, he believed Katkov could become the separatism of individual nations seeking to become self-reliant nations. [1, p. 28].

II. THE CONQUEST OF TURKESSTAN BY THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Colonial conquests in Turkestan Russian autocracy can be divided into four colonial wars: the first colonial war lasted from 1847 to 1864, The second – from 1865 to 1868. And the third – from 1873 to 1879. The fourth – from 1880 to 1885. Moreover, the feature of the conquest was the fact that the intervals between the military actions were filled with active struggle between Russia and Britain on a diplomatic the front. "Russia in 1847, took the mouth of the Syr Darya River, where it was built to strengthen Raimskoe (Aral). In 1853, the Orenburg governor-general, V.A. Perovsky stormed Kokand fortress "Ak – Mosque". In its place was built

the strengthening of "Fort Perovskogo" (Kizil - Horde). The chain of fortified posts from Raimskogo to "Fort Perovskogo" formed the Syrdarya military line.

At the same time promoting the king's troops carried out by the Western Siberia, from Semipalatinsk. In the Seven Rivers were built to strengthen Kopal. Then, with the years 1850-54, was conquered by Zai-lysky edge, and near the village of Alma-Ata was founded to strengthen the faithful. Of fortified posts, stretching from Semipalatinsk to the True, there was the Siberian military line.

The Crimean War (1853-56). Suspended Tsarist expansion in Turkestan. But after its completion, the flame of the first Turkestan colonial war broke out with renewed vigor. In autumn 1862 the king's troops captured Pishpek and Tokmak, in the summer of 1863 – the fortress Suzak, in the spring and summer of 1864 - Turkestan, Aulia-Ata in September and Shymkent. In the course of these operations were built new fortifications that formed Novokopetskoyu military line.

Its creation was a connection before arisen military lines in a continuous front. Last immediately gave rise to the temptation to use get success. In September 1864 troops under the command of General M.G.Chernyasya attempted to capture Tashkent. Dnako, during the assault they suffered heavy losses and were forced to return to their original positions.

Unsuccessful attempt to capture the general Chernyasya Tashkent completed the first colonial war in Russian Turkestan. In the conquered lands in early 1865 was created Turkestan region, Orenburg administratively subordinated to the General Government. The new area was to strengthen the rear of the king's troops were preparing intensively for the second colonial war.

Tsarist conquest of part of the territory of Turkestan has caused excitement in the ruling circles of England, which resulted in a diplomatic note to the British government. But she did not give a result. Russian Foreign Minister Gorchakov in response note found it necessary to emphasize that, like other great powers Russia has its own interests and its actions in Turkestan are no different from the action of England in India or Afghanistan. However, he argued that the small army of just enclose the borders of the empire, and that more troops will not go to Shymkent [1].

In 1865, the colonial autocracy beginning of the second war. Using the sharpening of contradictions between the Emir of Bukhara and the Khan

Kokand, General Tchernyashev captured Tashkent. Loss of Tashkent is so weakened Kokand Khan, Emir of Bukhara that easily mastered Kokand. The latter was used for the declaration of war, autocracy the Emirate.

In the spring of 1866 on the Syr Darya River was the biggest battle of all time conquest of Turkestan autocracy. The Tsar's army defeated the army of the Emir of Bukhara and occupied the city Khujand, Ura-Tube, Djizzak, strength Yangi-Kurgan.

Having concluded in early 1868, the Khanate of Kokand trade agreement and at the same time the military armistice, General Kauffman focused his troops against the Emir of Bukhara. In April and May 1868 there were two battles that led to the defeat of the army of the Emir and the occupation of the king's troops in Samarkand. Emir of Bukhara was forced to start peace negotiations.

In June of 1868 between Russia and Bukhara peace treaty was signed by which the emir refused in favor of the autocracy of Khujand, Ura-Tube, Djizzakh, Katta-Kurgan, Samarkand and throughout to Zirabulak. At this second colonial war ended.

Already during the conquest of the province rose powerful national liberation movement. The population of active defense of the city, forcing the Russian troops repeatedly to storm most of them. After the capture of the village fighting continued. An example of this is the uprising of 1868 in Samarkand, headed by the son of the Emir of Bukhara Abdulmalik. Another bright page in the history of the national liberation struggle was a rebellion in 1874-1876 under the leadership of Mullah Ishaq Hasan oglu, who took the name of Polat Khan. The revolt was suppressed, and Mullah Ishaq and some of his associates were executed. However, this did not stop the freedom fighters. Rebellion did not stop.

One of the results of the second colonial war came out on the Russian border with Afghanistan, which exacerbated the Russian-British conflict. To overcome these diplomats of both countries signed in 1872-1873 agreement on the division of spheres of influence. According to it, between Bukhara and Afghanistan established by the Amu Darya. Thus, the area south of the Amu Darya River was recognized by the British sphere of influence, and to the north - the Russian sphere of influence [2].

The agreement with Britain allowed autocracy to start the third colonial war for the conquest of the Khanate of Khiva, the preparation of which was conducted in 1869 opened the hostilities in February 1873, the king's troops in three months captured and sacked Khiva. In August of 1873 proposed by Kaufman peace treaty was signed by the Khan of Khiva.

However, most of the Turkmen tribes did not recognize the peace treaty and continued to fight. Their small groups, using climatic conditions Trans Caspian suddenly attacked and as quickly hid. Actions tsarist troops, in turn, take on the character of punitive campaigns against the civilian population.

During the grueling war Russian troops in the spring of 1878 managed to take Kyzyl-Arvat. In the summer of 1879 Hanoverian expedition was undertaken. Troops reached the town of Geok-Tepe, but the assault suffered a complete failure and retreat. In this third colonial war ended.

Until the end of 1880 there was a preparation for the Fourth colonial war in Turkestan. This new military reinforcements were sent, increasing stocks of weapons and supplies. At the same time, the efforts of diplomats was resolved the border issue with China.

At the end of 1880 under the command of General MD Skobelev began the second Hanoverian expedition. It culminated in the 1881 capture of the town of Geok-Tepe (Ashgabat). During the siege, and especially after the fall of the fortress cruelty attackers exceeded all conceivable limits: all were killed surrendered its defenders, and attempted to flee destroyed in the course of prosecution.

After the defeat of the defenders of Geok-Tepe resistance Turkmen begins to weaken and in 1885 the inhabitants of the oases of Merv, Iolotan, Land, Sarahs took Russian citizenship. Autocracy has continued the war, but with the Afghan Amir. Under pressure from the British Afghan forces in 1883, has passed the Panj. Apogee of the armed conflict between Afghanistan and Russia reached in 1885 and ended with the defeat of the Afghan troops, commanded by British officers. Finished fourth colonial war and military action but the conquest of Turkestan as a whole.

However, winning the Central Asia and the setting is the colonial regime, has 10 years of autocracy led the diplomatic struggle for the recognition of his captures the major powers of the world. Only in 1895 between Russia and Britain signed an agreement on the delimitation of the Pamirs.

III. COLONIAL POLICY OF TSARIST RUSSIA IN TURKESTAN

It is this concept at the end of the XIX century was the basis of the national policy of the Russian Empire. Turkestan Governor-General In the 50s of the XIX century. Russia has taken steps to enter the territory Central Asia. In the 60 years of the territory of Central Asia was attached to Russia. From the conquered territories were created Turkestan Governor-General.

In August 1865 approved the temporary provision of management Turkestan region, according to which an area ruled the Governor-General through the heads of departments (flanks). The national policy of the Russian government in the late XIX - early XX century in rural areas of Turkestan at the grassroots level, the structure remained the same local administration (Khan), overseen by Russian officials. They received public complaints and monitor their correct consideration in the Muslim court. Court cases decided lords and Cadia. In the cities created the native urban management, it consisted of a senior elder, subject to the chief of police and the heads of the police in the neighborhoods. As the number of Turkestan

administration was small, but its advantage was that many officials served in the province a long period, they knew the local languages and customs.

At the initiative of D.A. Milutin in the Turkestan military governor in the counties (for the nomadic population), townships (for a settled population) was introduced the elective principle. D.A. Milutin believed that elections would allow for the Russian Administration to extend its influence at the grassroots governance and reduce control of the Muslim clergy on the population. In 1886, in connection with the final conquest of Central Asia, was introduced New Regulations on Administration of Turkestan. The authors started from the position, that the edge is quite Russified and can manage on the basis of imperial law while preserving the indigenous population by the traditional institutions.

Reduced the scope of authority of the provincial administration. Powers were curtailed (Governor-General and his office in foreign affairs. Parallel were cut military department in the management of Turkestan. Of conduct military ministries were set out court, finance, public education, telegraph, mail.

Regulations 1886 settled population in the county was divided into townships and township the rural society. County governors and village elders appointed by the choice of the population for three years.

By the end of the XIX century, in Turkestan were introduced the elected county authorities for the nomadic population. However, nomadic and sedentary population were saved people's courts, judging based on local customs, and in fact based on Sharia law. As a result, this has led to the fact that Russian administration has completely lost control over the activities of the people's courts. In addition to the people's courts in the independent position of the Russian administration remained confessional Muslim school and Muslim clergy. Providing broad powers on the part of Russia due to the remoteness.

Territory, failure to establish effective control. By the end of the XIX century tasks have changed, began active economic development edge. By the beginning of XX century, Russian population has increased (due to the Stolypin the law of November 9, 1906 for permission to go out to the farm community Russian peasantry and cuts), i.e. an increase in the number of Russian population in the regions and mitigating the expense of free land edge issues of agrarian overpopulation in European Russia [5, p. 50].

The consequence of the Stolypin reforms was frustration of the indigenous population of the province policy of the Russian government, to reduce the land of the indigenous population of the province due to the transfer of its settlers. In 1908, K. Palen was held in Turkistan Senate revision. He played for the slower pace of colonization to ensure inflow of "strong representatives of the Russian nation" and not "waste Siberian relocation ... "[1, s. 181]. K. Palen was proposed to strengthen the province's Russian administration. Steps have been taken to reform the management system. Had empowered governors-general. Preparing for the transformation of the judicial system and merge it with the imperial. The proposed reorganization almost did not touch culture and religious life of the Muslim population. The new position on the management of Turkestan was compiled in its final form and did not receive to the State Council and the State Duma. By the beginning of the First World War, no changes in Turkestan has not happened. The Central Asian margins were regarded as the most peaceful in the province.

All history of Turkestan since the beginning of its gain Russia before falling of autocracy was history of unsuccessful attempts of transformation of edge in a support of an imperial mode.

The gain changed position of the people of Turkestan. Development of national statehood was violently interrupted. The imperial mode created the specific internal organization of the edge, urged to promote the solution of colonial tasks.

In 1865 the Turkestan area, as a part of the Orenburg general governorship, led by military governor M.G. Chernyav was created. In it there was an occupational mode, designed to ensure armies and taxation. In management methods of violence, the rigid operation, bringing to national humiliation, first of all, were used.

In 1867 the Turkestan general governorship which administrative division was continuation of the all-Russian organization of the won lands not considering economic and national features of the region both submitting to military interests and tasks of the imperial government was formed. In 1867 it included 2 areas: Syr-Darya and Semireche. In 1868 it was created, at the expense of again won lands, the Zhetysay district later transformed to the Samarkand area, in 1873 g. - the Amudarya department which later was a part of Syr-Darya area, in 1876. - Fergana area. Created in 1881 as a part of the Caucasian land Zakaspiysky area, Turkestan general governorship. The Semirechensky area from 1882 to 1899 was a part of the Wall general governorship, and then again was returned to the Turkestan general governorship. That is, the structure of a general governorship changed, including from 2nd to 5 areas [5].

The Bukhara emirate and the Khivan khanate, having lost a part of territories, were compelled to recognize protectorate (protectorate - one of forms of colonial dependence at which the favored state keeps some independence in internal affairs, and, etc. carries out its external relations, defense at discretion of the mother country) Russia. In Bukhara "The Russian imperial political agency" through which the intercourses of Petersburg and Tashkent with Bukhara were carried out was founded. In Khiva the agency was not created, and the intercourses were carried out through the chief of Amudarya department, i.e. it combined the direct functions with diplomatic mission at the Khivan khan [6].

The system of protectorate left traces on development of khanates.

The Turkestan governor general used almost unlimited powers. Military governors of areas were appointed the tsar and only to them could respond. General K.P.Kaufman became the first governor general. Being afraid of revolts, entered a management system with the hypocritical name "military and national management". (The military authorities was combined with "elective" local administration). This form only formally involved local population in management. In life the system was accompanied by an arbitrariness and abuses.

Thus, the initial system of a colonial robbery gave way to more "rational", from the point of view of the government of the empire, edge operation. Later, under "The provision on management of Turkestan edge" 1886, it replaced administrative and police. Thus the administration of Turkestan, unlike other regions of the country, was subordinated not to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Defence [7].

The city of Tashkent became the center of edge. Management of it also changed. The traditional institute was destroyed, the structures of management adapted for conditions of the colonial city started to develop. After a number of reorganization, on request of large businessmen of Russian part of the city, in 1877 the Tashkent municipal дума was created. In it only 1/3 public (deputies), 24 persons were elected from local population. And if to consider that at this time in it is old a city part lived 140 thousand people, and in Russian - about 4 thousand, it is clear that it only fixed lawlessness of local population. In the Justice, executive body of the Duma, the same ratio remained, and in it persons with obligatory knowledge of Russian could work only. For the entire period of existence of the Duma from 9 people holding a post of the mayor, only one was from representatives of indigenous people and that after falling in 1917 of tsarism.

The thought solved problems of an accomplishment of the city, but, generally its "new city" part.

The method of violence and the repressions, occupying an ascendant position in actions Turkestan the colonial device, was supplemented with chauvinistic policy of local governor generals. So, one of them - baron A.Vrevsky made considerable efforts for change operating in Tashkent of "The policeman of situation" 1870, including it "dangerous in the political relation". More all disturbed him participation in the Duma of indigenous people. Operating with the thesis "about backwardness of natives", he insisted on representation reduction from indigenous people of Tashkent to 1/5 from the general structure (or to 14 people). "Such order, - he wrote, - it is

necessary to keep on the uncertain future while the russification generation of natives will not appear at height of perception of the benefits of autocracy".

The chauvinistic policy Vrevsky, naturally, received a resonance in all links of the bureaucracy implicit performance of will of the governor general was which characteristic feature. The characteristic of these officials given by prince Mansyrev (in 1895-98 was the member land the commissions and self-satisfied which looked at itself, as on the real and unique caste closed in, self-sufficing and self-satisfied which should tremble and do honors and a bribe" [8].

The people of edge were deprived also the elementary political rights. So, elections in the I State Duma of the empire (1906) in Turkestan were postponed and as a result did not take place, in the II State Duma (1907) 1 deputy on the average was elected from 46 thousand European population and 1-from 896 thousand indigenous people. And in elections in the III State Duma (1907) they, according to the new selective law, did not participate at all.

The address of edge to a constant source of a state revenue was a priority of a colonial policy of tsarism. Here more heavy taxes with debkan, than in the central provinces of Russia were raised. A tax and other monetary receipts not only covered all management expenses with edge, the contents in it huge army, but also gave to treasury the net profit departing in the mother country. If in 1869 the tsarism income in Turkestan made about 2,3 million rubles, in 1916 they reached 38 million rubles.

The major task was transformation of the region into cotton base of the Russian textile industry. It began to be carried out after creation of a network of the railways and introduction of the American grades of a cotton. Cultivated areas under a cotton at the expense of reduction of crops of other cultures considerably grew. Only in Fergana Valley they grew from 14 % in 1885 to 44 % in 1915.

In 1900 the Central Asian cotton provided 24 % of requirements of Russian industry, and before the beginning of the I world war - already 50 %. And it at rapid growth of the cotton industry of Russia. In 1913. The Fergana area gave more than 62 % of all cotton sent to Russia, Bukhara - more than 13 %, Syr-Darya area - 8,4 %, Samarkand - 7 %. Specialization affected also Khiva: in 1900 there 9 % of a cultivated area sowed with cotton, and in 1909 - already 16 % [9].

One of principles of a colonial policy of tsarism was the prevention at edge of such leading industries, as mechanical engineering, metal working, ferrous metallurgy. The sense consisted in to allowing or, in any case, it is possible to detain more long independent development of productive forces of Turkestan. All efforts were made to make economy of edge one-sided, dependent on the center, i.e. inclination of economy of Turkestan to imperial Russia was artificially created, having isolated from other countries. Plants on cotton preprocessing were generally created. If in 1873 1 cotton plant, in 1916 - already 350 worked. Most actively construction of the enterprises went with 1910 but 1914. [10].

III. CONCLUSION

Russian bourgeoisie in Turkestan was closely connected with tsarism, used its help. Most its injurious elements which have directed to Turkestan on purpose quickly to grow rich on operation of the subdued people here operated. To Turkestan looked as at "gold mine". The slogan was declared: "Turkestan for Russian". Business activity in Turkestan not only foreign, but also the Russian citizen - to the Jewish and Tatar businessmen was for this purpose actually forbidden. In all large cities of edge trade in metal and hardware belonged "Prodmeteta", rubber products - campaigns "Triangle" etc. In Turkestan there were also businessmen, owners of major companies: Mir-kamil Muminbayev, brothers Vadyaevs in the Fergana area, Fuzailov, Kalantarov in the Samarkand area, Arif-hodzha in Tashkent.

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Optimization of preparation conditions of ZnO-SiO₂ xerogel by sol-gel technique for photodegradation of methylene blue dye

R. M. Mohamed · E. S. Baerisa · I. A. Mikhail · M. A. Al-Rayyan

Abstract The ZnO-SiO₂ xerogel photocatalyst was prepared via the sol-gel technique and applied for photodegradation of methylene blue (MB) dye. The optimum conditions for preparation of ZnO-SiO₂ gel is 30:70 (ZnO/SiO₂ molar ratio and TEOS·C₂H₅O₂H₂O·HNO₃) is 1:16:12:0.04 molar ratios at 30°C for 30 min, at these conditions the photoactivity of ZnO-SiO₂ xerogel was 99% at a surface area of 500 m²/g after 60 min. The optimum loading of ZnO-SiO₂ photocatalyst was 0.050 wt% that gives 99% MB dye removal efficiency after 40 min. The overall kinetics of photodegradation of MB dye using ZnO-SiO₂ photocatalyst was found to be of the first order.

Keywords Sol-gel · Nanoparticles · ZnO-SiO₂ · Photocatalysis · Methylene blue dye

Introduction

With increasing demands on the coloured textile industry, a large amount of toxic wastewater is produced and released into the aqueous ecosystem. Moreover, modern dye wastewater consists of high concentrations, stable colour and a complicated composition. Hence, many traditional treatment methods are limited because of low degradation efficiencies, consumption of chemicals and the generation

of secondary pollution (Height et al. 2008; Gao et al. 2011). Recently, advanced oxidation processes have been used to degrade natural and synthetic dyes efficiently. In particular, semiconductor-mediated photocatalytic oxidation can be conveniently applied towards the degradation of dye pollutants using only light, catalyst, and air (Minero et al. 2005; Meng and Juan 2008; Qourzal et al. 2009). The photocatalytic process creates an electronic charge carrier in the conduction band (e⁻) and an electron vacancy in the valence band (h⁺). Because the valence band edge of ZnO occurs at approximately 3.37 eV, the hole is a very powerful oxidising agent and is capable of oxidising a variety of organic molecules as well as generating hydroxyl radicals in water (Meng and Juan 2008; Qourzal et al. 2009; Anpo et al. 1980). Among the various semiconductors recently studied, zinc oxide (ZnO) stands out for use in decomposition of organic pollutants because of its high photosensitivity, excellent mechanical characteristics, low cost and environmentally safe nature (Singhal et al. 2008; Shen et al. 2008). The use of ZnO for photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutants has been studied extensively. Examples of such studies may include degradation of trichloroethylene (Jung et al. 1997), anthraquinone sulphonic acid (Sivakumar et al. 2000), 2-chlorophenol (Abdel Aal et al. 2008), Rhodamine dyes (Yu et al. 2004), azo-reactive dyes (Foad et al. 2009), Congo Red (Movahedi et al. 2009), and Methylene Blue (MB) (Chai et al. 2010). However, silicon dioxide (SiO₂) has been coupled with semiconductor photocatalysts to enhance the photocatalytic process. SiO₂ has high thermal stability, excellent mechanical strength and helps to create new catalytic active sites due to the interaction between semiconductor photocatalysts and SiO₂. Additionally, SiO₂ helps to obtain a large surface area as well as a suitable porous structure (Abd Aziz and Sopyan 2009; Anderson and Bard 1995;

R. M. Mohamed (✉) · E. S. Baerisa · I. A. Mikhail · M. A. Al-Rayyan
Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
e-mail: rmlama123@yahoo.com

R. M. Mohamed
Advanced Materials Department, Central Metallurgical R&D Institute, CMRI, PO Box 87, Helwan, Cairo, Egypt