

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORK “FIRDAVS UL-IQBAL” BY HISTORICIAN MUNIS AND OGAHI IN THE RESEARCH OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE KHANATE OF KHIYA AND RUSSIA DURING THE PERIOD OF KHAN MUHAMMAD RAHIMKHAN I OF KHIYA (1806-1825)

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TARIXCHI MUNIS VA OGACHIYLARNING “FIRDAVS UL-IQBOL” ASARINING XIVA XONI MUHAMMAD RAHIMXON I DAVRIDA (1806-1825) XIVA XONLIGI VA ROSSIYA MUNOSABATLARINI TADQIQ QILISHDAGI AHAMIYATI

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ “ФИРДАВС УЛ-ИКБАЛ” ИСТОРИКОВ МУНИСА И АГАХИ В ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ ХИВИНСКО-РУССКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В ПЕРИОД ПРАВЛЕНИЯ ХИВИНСКОГО ХАНА МУХАММАДА РАХИМХАНА I (1806-1825)

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Abstract: The article talks about the importance and necessity of the work “Firdavs ul-Iqbal” by historians Munis and Agakhi in studying the relations between the Khiva Khanate and Russia during the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I. Information is provided that the work is a primary source in the analysis and study of relations between the two countries, and that researchers can obtain important information from the work.

Key words: Muhammad Rahimkhan I, Khiva state, Munis, Agakhi, the work “Firdaws ul-iqbal”, Russia.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Muhammad Rahimxon I davrida Xiva xonligi va Rossiya munosabatlarini o'rganishda tarixchilar Munis va Ogahiylarning “Firdavs ul-iqbol” asarining ahamiyati va zarurligi to'g'risida so'z boradi. Asarning ikkala davlat munosabatlarini tahlil qilishda va tadqiq qilishda birlamchi manba ekanligi, asardan tadqiqotchilar muhim ma'lumotlar olishi mumkinligi haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Muhammad Rahimxon I, Xiva xonligi, Munis, Ogahiy, “Firdavs ul-iqbol” asari, Rossiya.

Аннотация: В статье говорится о значении и необходимости труда “Фирдавс уль-икбал” историков Муниса и Агахи в изучении отношений Хивинского ханства и России в период правления Мухаммад Рахимхана I. Приведена информация о том, что работа является первоисточником в анализе и исследовании отношений между двумя странами и что исследователи могут получить важную информацию из работы.

Ключевые слова: Мухаммад Рахимхан I, Хивинское ханство, Мунис, Агахи, произведение “Фирдавс уль-икбал”, Россия.

INTRODUCTION. The first President I.A.Karimov emphasized this in the meeting with the historians of our country that “in the present period, when there has been a sharp turn in our statehood, it will be necessary for us to clearly define our place in the world, who we are, and our ancient roots” [1: P.252]. According to the head of our country, when it comes to the historical past of the Uzbek people, their identity, and spirituality, we lack evidence and analyzes with a deep scientific basis in this matter. Scientifically speaking, there is no complete concept in this regard. Self-awareness begins with knowing history. This fact, which does not require proof, should be raised to the level of state policy. Our head of state said that statehood has become an important political issue in the current era. We can convey this historical truth, which the First President of our country has put before us, to the minds of people only by illuminating the historical events and activities of historical figures. Consequently, our national ideology, which is being formed in our society, also draws its nourishment from historical sources.

In a word, creating a real scientific history of our country and people has become one of the most necessary and urgent tasks of the general public.

In the implementation of these tasks set before us, comprehensive research and analysis of the work “Firdaws-ul-Iqbal” by Munis and Ogahi is of great relevance.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. There are many studies on the historical works and biographies of Munis and Ogahis. Preliminary information about Munis can be found in the works of A.Vamberi. According to him, Munis and Mirab (Vamberi understood this name and position as two brothers and sisters. He calls Munis a poet and Mirob a translator) were brothers and were engaged in poetry and translation. By translation, he refers to Mirkhand's work “Rawzat ul-Safa”(Paradise garden) [2: P.360].

Manuscripts related to Munis and Ogahi first came to the attention of A.L.Kuhn, who came to Khiva in 1873 [3:P.57].

A complete copy of the work of V.V.Bartold, which is kept in the Asian Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, has not been published by anyone, was written in the 19th century and provides

official information about the Khanate of Khiva. are lost manuscripts. Although A.L. Kuhn made a brief statement of comments on the sources of this manuscript, this analysis was not published.

After A.L.Kun, the talented orientalist V.V., who commented on the historical works related to Munis and Ogahi. Barthold He noted that, “These detailed chronicles of Munis and Ogahi remain the main source of information about the next three hundred years of Khorezm's history. Mullah Bobojon (Bayani) also used these chronicles in writing “Shajarai Khorazm Shahi” [3: P.57].

V.V.Bartold prepared a summary text of “Firdavs-ul-Iqbal”, but it was not published.

Some passages from “Firdaws ul-Iqbal” were translated by P.P. Ivanov and included in the book “Materials on the history of the Turkmens and Turkmenistan” [4:P.323-354;355-426].

P.P.Ivanov evaluates this work of Munis and Ogahiy as “The main source on the history of the Khanate of Khiva in the 18th-19th centuries”[5:P.56].

Some excerpts from the work “Firdaws ul-Iqbal” are also given in the book.

“Materials on the history of the Kazakh khanates of the XV-XVIII centuries”[6:P. 431-475].

In Uzbek historiography, there are many studies about this work of Munis and Ogahiy [7:P.113-116].

This work was published for the first time in a collective form by the historian Y.Bregel and translated into English[8]. Finally, in 2010, this work was presented to Uzbek readers in its entirety[9].

DISCUSSION. Based on the work “Firdaws ul-Iqbal”, the main goal of the research is to shed light on the socio-political life of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, and the following tasks were defined:

- Give a general description of the work;
- Reacting to the part written by Munis of the era of Muhammad Rahimkhan I;
- Analysis of the part of life in the time of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, which belongs to the pen of Agahi;
- Clarifying the skills of historians in reporting events;

Based on the perfect text of the recently published “Firdaws ul-Iqbal” work, the first monographic analysis of social and political life in

the era of Muhammad Rahimkhan I from the perspective of the ideology of independence marks its scientific innovation.

In writing the work, it was mainly based on the copy of “Firdaws ul-Iqbal” published in 2010 in Tashkent by “Teacher” publishing house. In some cases, N.Muravyov’s “Travel to Turkmenistan and Khiva in 1819 and 1820”. published in Moscow in 1822, his work was also referred to.

ANALYSIS AND RESULT. The historical work “Firdaws ul-Iqbal” by Munis and Ogahiy is of particular importance as it covers the history of the Uzbek, Turkmen, Kazakh, Karakalpak peoples from the earliest times to the first quarter of the 19th century.

Apart from the introduction, the book is divided into five chapters, five parts, and two seasons. The last part of the work is dedicated to the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, and the events of each year of his 20-year career are described separately. The part of the work from the earliest times to 1813 was written by Munis, and the events between 1813 and 1825 were written by Ogahi. When writing the history of Khorezm, historians combined prose narrative with poetic imagery. For this reason, many poetic verses were included in the composition of the work.

He begins to write “Firdaws ul-Iqbal” at the suggestion of Munis Eltuzarkhan. After the death of Eltuzarkhan, Muhammad Rahimkhan I, who took the throne in his place, ordered to continue the book.

Munis managed to record the events up to the eighth year of Muhammad Rahimkhan’s reign and died of cholera in 1813. Agahi continues to write from that point of the book.

In fact, after the death of Eltuzarkhan, Abulghazikhan V sat on the throne of the Khanate of Khiva. Muhammad Rahimkhan works on his behalf. After five months, he ascends the throne himself [10:P.141].

During the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, the social, political, cultural and economic life of the country was extremely complicated.

One of the main reasons for this was the constant exchange of khans, the installation of fake khans on the throne, and other people ruling the country on their behalf.

CONCLUSION. If we look at the 50-year history of the khans until the accession of Muhammad Rahimkhan I to the throne, 22 khans came and went to the throne in half a century. Among them, Karabaikhan ruled for 4 months, Abulgazikhan III for 6 months, Bolakaykhan for 1 month, Abdullahkhan for 5 months, and Abulgazikhan V for five months [10: P.100]. Others sat on the throne for 1 to 7 years. These changes of the throne show the extreme instability of the political situation. This instability leads to self-destruction of economic development.

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