

BOBUR'S POINT OF VIEW ON THE HISTORY OF THE PAST AND ORDEAL

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ABSTRACT

This article describes Bobur's point of view on the history of the past and ordeal, his opinions about the winner and defeated people. The researcher endeavors to uncover the matter of the personal concept in work "Boburnoma."

Keywords: Bobur, historical person, spiritual matter, contradiction and experience, the truth of history and artistic interpretation, political and literary atmosphere, the winner, and the defeated.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Bobur wrote Uzbek classic realistic prose "Boburnoma", which discloses the history of three regions (Movorounnakh, Khorasan, India). This is the novel which marks a righteous lifetime of the more than 1600 historical figures. The world nation patrons of science highly estimated it and respectfully expressed with the most delicate words. Only English historians Elphinson said about "Boburnoma" and its author: "this novel is the only sample of historical descriptive in Asia. Bobur describes the appearance, clothes, mood, and customs of military soldiers. As well as, he informs about countries, climate, their nature, brings about the samples of their housekeeping, crafts, and handcraft-making. But the exemplary character of the author gives its attraction to the novel", - these statements are examples of our thoughts. [1;23]. This acknowledgment reveals to glance from Bobur's point of view and "Boburnoma" with the writer's eyes and understanding. The personal interior and exterior two points are noted: the spirit of the winner and the defeated one. However, in that novel, the spiritual mood of the person is skillfully observed, the way how to behave in difficult and dangerous situations, or on the contrary out of control cases. This experiment plays an important role in the life of influential heads of the country in the past that is in running the politics of that time and governing the state (Aw-Hassan et al., 2016; Falk & Dierking, 2002).

Considering historical figures, especially Khusayn Boyqaro, Bobur initially imagines a fair and mature person in the image of the Timurids. Along with that, he reminded not only about the officials in the way of strengthening Khusayn Boyqaro's state governing but also mentions emerging pictures willing to destroy the country. Bobur stuttered the event of the 1495-1496 years and said that there was the bek by name Khusravshokh, eventually who no longer obeyed to Herat's government. This case led to other issues in the governing state and noted that "Sulton Khusayn led Khusravshokh to become more independent and do everything" [1;54].

Bobur states the Sultan Khusayn's acts dangerously in governing the country, unfair solved issues between father and his son in Herat, which had never been occurred in Herat's sultanate before. Consequently, this leads to the hostility between Sultan Khusayn and his children. At this point, he said once: "for advise of Movarounnakh he gave Balkh district to Badiiyzamon Mirzo, his district Astrobod was given to Muzaffar Husayn. Both were awarded in Balkh and

Astrabod in the mosque(Altbach & Levy, 2005; Peshkova, 2009). And Badiiy Zzamon Mirzo was not in appropriate relationships. He had been a cause of enemy and intrigue for many years.”

Literature review

Bobur told about Sultan Khusayn’s politics and statehood; then he knew that having two governors in a state was inappropriate matter in the Timurids period. This order would cause enmity among Timurid princes. As a result, the relationships among them would be demolished and break out bloody wars. Bobur mentioned about “without due to advise to be a ruler” in Khusayn Boyqaro state stating as it was a mistake of the history: “...literally Mirza and Muzaffar Khusayn Mirzo were appointed to be the king of Herat district without any advice. This was the wrong order. In the kingdom, the advice was not asked. Sheikh Sadiiy said that in his novel “Gulistan” :”Dah Darvish yak gilame bixusband va du podshoh dar iqlime nagunjand” it means that (ten dervishes can share a carpet whereas two kings could not share a country [1;140]. In this case, Bobur estimated the Sultan Khusayn’s historical mistake to have benefit in favor of Timurids. Husayn Boyqaro left the throne under the danger in his country with the opposition between father and son, Khusayn Boyqaro agreed to be both of his son's kings sharing the throne in the partnership of the same district, instead of appointing them being kings in different regions. Bobur considers” it to be the cause of enmity and intrigue for many years”(Rahmatullaev, Ganieva, & Khabibullaev, 2017).

Bobur mentioned in “Boburnoma” about Khusravshakh and criticized his qualities, and he was considered to be as the enemy of the Timurid family. Bobur criticized the politics of Khusayn Boyqaro and was given great power to Khusrav shakh which was the cause of demolishing Khuroson country. He testified it with facts:”some people killed all, three were also killed and Khusrav shakh became king”[1;66]. Bobur emphasizes that the king should think deeply about his country. His ideas were equal to the life experience. He accepted the relative’s and bek’s ideas and ordered “who are with us can get to know items”. Bobur founded this order to be so strange.

He wrote that each should stay loyal to the faith “There was no aim to fair the people because the enemy as Jahongir Mirzo is here. Although in government, some affairs seem to become so well, they should be considered thoroughly in every work. [1;69] This gave a chance to him to be far-sight to govern, to establish Kabul city and strengthen India ina very short time. He emphasized that he liked Samarkand, which was his fatherland very much and his heartfelt desire. Bobur also confirmed that he saved Samarkand from the conquest of Shaybanikhan, tried to be the king of this city and defended the area, but nobody of Temurids endeavored him to strengthen it. Bobur said that we should join all power against Shaybanikhan. “many emissaries were sent to many places, but nobody showed willing to assist. At that time we were so strong, no one could destroy us. Sultan Khusayn mirzo, who was brave and experienced did not helped us and send emissaries, he sent Kamoliddin Khusayn Gozurgohiy to Shaybanikhan as an emissary. [1;85] Bobur was able to show his best aspects as every commander, ruler, and official’s work, he also could conduct himself in battles with his benefits and drawbacks. For example, he estimated two Temur’s offsprings. He said that Sultan Mahmud was timid. When he met Ahmad Tambal, he feared, it was impossible to protect Temur’s lands. “Sultan Mahmudkhan was not a warrior, when he came against Tambal, obviously, Ahmadbek was a brave Turk, and loved the government. People said that Tanbal was such a person that is why you fear himyou’re your eyes are afraid of him, soyou’re your eyes and get against him. [1;85]

In 1503-1504, Bobur received lots of letters from Khusayn Boyqaro. Bobur said, “A long letter was sent to Baddiuzamon, Khisravshakh, Zunnun and me” The content of the letter was mentioned in Bobur’s work of art. [1;103] Khusayn Boyqaro’s main aim was not to strengthen fortresses, which were belonged to Khorasan against Shaybanikhan but to join each Temur’s

offspring and terminate to all disagreements. It is clear from that only Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur wrote managed objectively disclose the reality in the past. According to the facts I t can be comprehended that Khusayin Boyqaro had opportunities to save AmirTemur's state and continue the dominion in Khorasan and Mavaraunnahr. Khusayn Boyqaro's some instructions never were adjusted to Bobur's strategic politics, for example, "making lots of ships in cities of Termez, Kilif, Karki, strongly defend Tukkiz Ulum village. According to Bobur's mind, in that period, they had to go to war against Shaybanikhan. Unfortunately, all Temur's offsprings began to save their property, that was why Shaybanikhan defeated them one by one. " The letter written by Sultan Khusayn Mirzo was hopeless, I do not know that in Temur's country, there were no people who were greater than Temur. If Sultan Khusayn who came as a king instead of Temurbek does not occupy, as long as he is hidden, the people will lose their hope?" [1;103].

Methodology

Bobur was hindered in his life when he was governing at different times, his opponent even his step-brother Jahongir Mirzo sometimes supported Ahmad Tanbal as it was mentioned in "Boburnoma". Bobur never forgot him because they were relatives. But in spite of this, he had to write that his step-brother was so weak and he betrayed his country. He desperately did not know what to do, but all was he could disclose his brutal characteristics. Jahongir Mirzo belonged to the lowest layer of society, he caused to win of opponents, and he passed to the side of the enemy during the war, he could not carry out kinship ties together as he was not disciplined, therefore all of them was a mental stroke for Bobur. Even in difficult situation, Bobur did behave himself because he was one of the Amir Temur's offsprings. If we view the last occurrences, we can see his positive character. And he followed Bobur, but still, he had an ugly manner. "Today Khisaravshah's all soldier will come, and show their respect towards him; they were praised by him. There are many evil nations, including Ayyubbek's sons, who conspired more and more. At that time if Jahongir Mirzo would be allowed with goodness towards Khorasan, everything will be better in difficult days. Herein, the plan of enemies of Bobur was to insulate Jakhongir from him, to get permission to go towards Khorasan, to decrease the power of him, to disconnect brothers from each other and insight into the peace of Temurids family. Even Bobur was unable to against this kind of plans. Nevertheless, Bobur clearly pointed out his view in this situation and said: [1;103].

It can be seen from above mentioned that Bobur denied any disagreement in the history between him and Jahongir Mirzo. Even if there were any disagreement between them, they were all about the tiny problem and Bobur tells openly about them. Bobur confessed about the political and social period, by giving a clear answer to these, at that time avoiding Temur's family fall, from the side of the author requires healthy look upon it and shows his peers as an example of good manner. It seems to be as in each period, during the period of Bobur there was also elements of nationalism among nations: the place of birth, type of society and others used to help to reveal everybody's origin. These types of aspects arose in people's mind endeavoring to cause difficulties among Temurids dynasty. During the period of Bobur there were the same thoughts, and Bobur was fighting against them, he included them as separators and introduced them as rodent ones. "... God gifted me with wealth, I loved my guests, poor beks, fellows much. Surprisingly, my nation is forever gossiping about me, never speaking about anyone else but me. The proverb says "no matter what says the enemy, we see them in dreams". "The gates of the city can be closed but it is impossible to close people's mouths"" [1;117].

Owing to one of the princes of Temurids who showed the strength to defeat Shabanikhan soldiers was about to win the battle when people came to the sons of Sultan Khusayn Mirza wishing to avoid the defeat. Approaching to Bodgis in Childukhtaron Abdulmuhsin Mirza

came from Marv and joined them, Ibni Khusayn Mirza came from Toum and Qoyin, Kepak Mirza came from Mashhad, no matter how many times they sent people uttering unrighteous words, Muzaffar Mirza was together and did not dare to appear in the sight of the king. Despite he doubted to do that and was in favor of uniting. [1;142]. Bobur openly stated that Khusayn Boyqaro, in the most delicate time in the Timurids, had denied the allegiance to Shaybanikhan because of the fact that Kepak Mirza had been given to another Temurids, that he was not guilty of the land of the Timurids, but by the treachery of Bobur, and the unit of treason. Bobur's story has been cited for this historic event. Bobur is a great man, and people highly appreciate him for centuries, as it is mentioned in the "second life" of the man, Kepak Mirza call for justice and add to conduct the contribution for Amir Temur's stability. Bobur refers to exemplary ideas in "Boburnoma" as the real heir of Amir Temur's throne. While calling on the Timurid rule, he invokes to enter into reform without any inconsistency, which effectively could influence the formation of a social and political environment in the government. [1;143].

In the history of Kabul, Kandahar province, which was conquered by Babur was considered as an important historical event. This was a significant event of Babur's big dormitory policy and of strategic value. However, at that time, Sheibanikhan knew Bobur in Kandahar and took up arms against him, but Bobur, following some advice of Qosimbek, took the city's wealth and went back to Kabul. Shaybanikhan goes back without finding Bobur in Kandahar. For Bobur, however, this victory was to some extent, a defeat.

As Bobur knew the historical situation very well, the fact that Shaybanikhan's valor, his military might can be a serious threat from Shaybanikhan, who was out of Kandahar, attacked Kabul anytime as well. Bobur's ability which led to accurate evaluation the events of that day shows that he made a precise decision to accept the Indian title for him, and it allowed him to resume the reign of Amir Temur in India. It says "Only, I was left in Kabul. There were enormous enemies while we were weak enough to fight against, following the advice we should realize all might we have ahead to step towards either the East or India ... I, with some of my beks, decided to move to Lamgon», [1;159]. According to Professor N.G. Nizomiddinov's opinions, "Boburnoma" data seemed to be collected on purpose from his early time of reign until it became the author's exact basic objective and plan. Also, it includes information from his early time being a king as a teenager who was responsible for ruining country until he became a scientist and creator. It is natural; prior to taking risks, he forever relied on his skills and intelligence".[2;70]. When Bobur intended to invade India, he tried to tie good diplomatic relations with Indian commanders and made negotiations about resizing countries which were belonged to Amir Temur. He thought that India was Amir Temur's ownership.

For this reason, when Bobur's forces came to India, he ordered not to rob the country not to take anything. In his opinion, not only he but also Indian Rojas and kings should obey this order. But they did not want to understand Bobur's politics. For this reason, Bobur tried to make good diplomatic relations and sent an ambassador with a letter. He wrote the followings: " on Thursday in the middle of the month, we are sending Mullah Murshid as an ambassador to Sultan Ibrahim and ask to give back districts which were belonged to us in the past"[1;167].

Results

He hoped that Sultan Ibrahim could conclude and answer positively. Bobur paid particular attention to the Indian king's outlooks and politics. Furthermore, Bobur noted: "This Indians like Afghans are lack of knowledge and measurement" Bobur described the diplomacy and politics of the Indians with these words: "I sent letters to Sultan Ibrahim and my ambassador to talk about relations.

DISCUSSION

Indians like Afghans is lack of knowledge and friendship neither they invade the country nor make agreements about independence. Davlathon, my ambassador was kept in Lahore did not

send my letter to Ibrahim nor read himself. After many months my ambassador came without any answer".[1;167-168]. It is possible to conclude that it was difficult to Bobur who built India under the influence to establish a state in the territory of Amir Temur. The ambassador whom Bobur sent, was left under control of Ibrahim for several months, he had response neither "yes", nor "no". Thus, we can see that the Indians had been discussed Bobur's offer for a long time. Obviously, according to historical facts after such a treatment, Bobur defeated Ibrahim Loudiy. As in "Bobornoma" noted Bobur's dynasty rained India an it's kingdom continued to thrive for 332 years.

Conclusions

It is undoubtedly, the events and all facts in "Boburnoma" are true. Bobur, himself noted, "I express the history orderly, utter the truth and thorough interpretation of each event" [1;21]. These are all together from history, helps to assess people, facts, events, testimonies disclosing a real picture of that time. From abovementioned data, we can conclude that Bobur interprets the truth of history.

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