



## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TREATISE "MUSAKHKHIR AL-BILAD" IN THE RESEARCHES OF B.AHMEDOV IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BUKHARA

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p><b>Received:</b> 11<sup>th</sup> May 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 10<sup>th</sup> June 2023 <b>Published:</b> 14<sup>th</sup> July 2023</p>	<p>This article analyzes the issues of studying the work "Musakhkhir al-bilad" ("Occupation of countries") by Muhammadyar ibn Arab Katagan by Academician Boriboy Akhmedov. Also, as a result of the analysis and insight of B. Ahmedov's research, it was revealed that this work is of great source study significance in the study of the geographical location, political, socio-economic (1498-1610) history of Bukhara.</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Bukhara, B. Akhmedov, oriental studies, manuscript, source, history of statehood, geographical location, social and economic life, ulus system, taxes, science.</p>	

**INTRODUCTION.** The treatise of "Musakhkhir Al - bilad" (occupation of countries), reflecting the events of the 1498-1610 period of history of Central Asia in particular, the Bukhara, belongs to the pen of the medieval historian Muhammadyar Ibn Arab Qatagan, which contains complete information about the military campaigns of the khan of nomadic Uzbeks Shaybani Khan and his ancestors and descendants who ruled over Dashti Kipchak, Central Asia and Khorasan, military campaigns of Abdullah II, as well as his activities on statehood. Academician Bo'riboy Ahmedov, who made very effective use of "Musakhkhir Al-bilad" in writing his scientific work, is considered a historian scholar who advanced early scientific views on the work and highly valued its historical value. B. Ahmedov, in his book "Lessons From History, describes this work as "an important work on the history of Central Asia [1, 378]".

**METHODS.** The importance of studying the work and publishing it in Uzbek or Russian, at least in the same way, as noted by the historian scholar, academician Bo'riboy Ahmedov, who commented as "Musakhir al-bilad" is a work rich in factual and quantitative data, and the head that has come down to us is an important source of relying, in clarifying the materials of written historical sources, filling them with their place.

There is a copy of "Musakhkhir al-bilad" kept under number 1505 in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni (conditionally a copy of Tashkent), as well as manuscript copies of S-465 in the fund of manuscripts of the St. Petersburg Department of Institute of

Oriental Studies under the Russian Academy of sciences.

In the description of Oriental manuscript works in the library of St. Petersburg at the end of the 19th century, a copy of the work "Musakhir Al-bilad", which at that time was kept in the library in question, although the name of the work was clearly indicated by the author, K.G. Zaleman and V. Rosen recorded it as an extract or copy from Hafiz Tanish Bukhari's "Abdullahnama (Sharafnamayi shahi)". Another Russian scientist I. I. Umnyakov also spoke about this work his study dedicated to Hafeez Tanish Bukhari's "Abdullahnoma ("Sharafnomayi shahi")", published in 1930, and dedicated to his researchers, on this description. In the bio-bibliographic description by the English Orientalist Charles storey, dedicated to examples of Persian literature, the treatise is also mentioned under the title "Tarikhi Shaybani" (Historia Shaybani". Naturally, in the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of sciences of Uzbekistan, compiled in 1952, the work was recorded under the name "History of Shaybani" on this border inscription [10]. The correct, full-fledged opinion about the original name and author of the work was initially, or rather, was published in 1973 through the scientific information of the Russian scientist M.A. Salahiddinova.

The author seriously studied the St. Petersburg copy and reflected on the fact that this written source on history, called "Musakhir Al-bilad", is an independent work from the pen of Muhammadyar Ibn Arab Qatagan, showing its differences from the "Sharafnamayi shahi". There are also references to the incomplete Tashkent copy of the work by this scientist, whose fate was illuminated [1, 379].



Bo'riboy Ahmedov, who expressed scientific views on the work and its author, made very effective use of the data of his scientific work "History of Balkh" and the work "Musakhir Al-bilad" in his book of the same name.

In his book published in 1985, on "The description of written monuments created in the 16<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> centuries", Tashkent and St. Petersburg manuscript copies of "Musakhir Al-bilod", along with the description of the contents of the work, "Mehmonnomayi Bukhara" by Rozbehon Isfahani, "Zubdat ul-Osor" by Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Ali Nasrullohi, "Baburnoma" by Babur, "Shaybaninama" by Kamoliddin Binaiy and Muhammad Salih, and "Nusratnomayi guzida, nusratnama", "Fathnoma", Khondamir's "Habib us-Siyar", Zayniddin wasifi's "Badoe ul-vaqoe", Muhammad Haydar's "Tarikhi Rashidi", Sultan Muhammad's "Majma- ul-gharayib", Ahmad Rozi's "Haft iqlim", Mas'ud Ibn Uthman Kuhistani's "Tarikhi Abulkhairkhani", and "Musakhir Al-bilad", written after Hafiz Tanish's "Abdullahnama", he cited unique information about the different aspects of these treatises, the rare and special value of some of the information contained in it.

As Bo'riboy Ahmedov rightfully noted, some of his references to the work before 1510 are not found in other works, despite being quoted from "Habib as-Siyar", "Boburnoma", "Shaybaniynoma" (Binai), "Tavarikhi guzida, nusratnama" and other works.

The Preamble part of the treatise, which has come down to us, is dedicated to the life of the nomadic peoples of the Dashti Kipchak, including the nomadic Uzbek Khagan Abulkhairkhan. The first chapter covers the accounts of Shaybani Khan's father Budog Sultan Ibn Abulkhair Khan, Shaybani Khan and his children.

The second chapter is dedicated to Shaybani Khan's uncle Kochkunchikhan Ibn Abulkhair Khan and his descendant, the third chapter is dedicated to Sevinchkhojahan Ibn Abulkhair Khan and this Khan's descendant. The fourth chapter tells the story of Khoja Muhammad (Khojagoum) Sultan Ibn Abulkhair Khan and his sons, granddaughters, and the life and campaigns of his mature ruler chewar, Abdullah Khan.

And the fifth chapter, which has not reached us, contains the image of The Ascension and the events of that time of Abdulmumin ibn Abdullah Khan, the sixth chapter contains the description of the great about the city of Bukhara and this city, and information about the Sayyids, shaykhs and noblemen who lived and worked on this holy land.

From the contents planned by the author, it is known that the work is dedicated not only to Shaybani Khan or Abdullah Khan, but also to the military campaigns of all the Shaybanis who ruled the land in the history of the country. For this reason, the author devoted his work to these military campaigns and the occupation of lands, summing up and referring to such information to one point.

Importantly, the work also contains a large amount of factual information that complements the "Sharafnomayi shahi" to some extent, clarifying some of the details stated in it. The "musakhir Al-bilod" contains materials on the socio-economic situation of the country at that time, bear the necessary and common information about the people for science such as the Ulus system, the institutions of "tarkhanism" and "suyurgol", various taxes and fines molu jihat, taghar, ulufa, pishkash, sovurin, as well as barlos, arghin, bilkut, jaloir, do'rmon, kalmyk, qoshchi, qipchoq, orlot, uyshin, manghit, burkut, keroit, qataghan, ghonchi, as well as the qizil ayoq tribes. Buriboy Ahmedoov In 1961 he defended his candidates thesis on "The state of the nomadic Uzbeks under Abu'l-Khair Khan", and in 1974 he defended his doctoral thesis on "Balkh Khanates in the 16<sup>th</sup> - first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century".

Most of the geographical information contained in "Musakhir al-bilod" is viewed in the territory of Bukhara Khanate, including Darbi ohanin (on Buzghola), Tangi chaqchaq (on Snake Grass), Dark Mountain (on Qashqar), Raboti Khoja (in Samarkand region), Mahmudabad quarter (on Marv), Kuli Malik (in Bukhara region), Navqa (in Samarkand region), Mulkat (on Syrdarya), Uchtepa (on Samarkand), Puli Mirza (next to Karshi) and we meet extremely important information about other topics.

Thus began the conquest of the left bank of the Amu Darya by the troops of the Afghan emirs, which then stretched for many years. The conquest was facilitated by the feudal fragmentation and mutual hostility of the rulers of the small Uzbek khanates on the left bank of the Amu Darya, but the local population resisted the conquerors stubbornly. Since then, the small Uzbek khanates located on the left bank of the Amu Darya, one after another, were captured by imperial troops.

**DISCUSSION.** Another important information in the work, which does not appear in other sources, is information about the karakalpaks, who at that time settled in the middle-stream region of Syrdarya and their role in the socio-political life of Tashkent and



Turkestan regions. About it B. Ahmedov's research has a unique analytical approach. From this information, it is known that the karakalpaks were formed by the Kazakh Sultans (Ishim Sultan, Bahadir Sultan, etc.K.) During the absence of Abdullah II in Bukhara, or during times of unrest in the country, one of the late Shaybani Khans nominally held office in the country's name.

For example, in 1578 they declared some kind of Shaykhim Khan (in the name of Shaybani Shaykhim Sultan), in 1582 a false Barakhan (on the behalf of the Shaybani Navruz Ahmad Khan), and in 1604 a false Abdulgaffor Khan (on the behalf of the Abdulgaffor Sultan) during the reign of Ashtarkhani Baqi Muhammad Khan. In the work we also find information about the distant past history of Tashkent, Turkestan, Balkh, Kulob, Uratapa and Fergana.

Academician Bo'riboy Ahmedov, in his book "Lessons From History", emphasizes the need to study "Musakhkhir Al-bilad" more scientifically and translate it in Uzbek [2, 383].

This work of Muhammadyar ibn Arab Muhammad qataghan also gives some notable information about the political relations between the Khanate of Bukharan and Iran and the Kazakh Khanate at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, which in turn gave examples in his research on the possibility of being an important source for the study of the history of Bukhara [2, 387].

**CONCLUSION.** In conclusion, the academician Bo'riboy Ahmedov's work "Musakhir al-bilad", which belongs to the pen of Muhammadyar Ibn Arab Qatagan, is considered one of the noteworthy scientific studies, an important research that can make its worthy contribution in writing the history of peoples, including identifying a number of data on the history of Bukhara, as well as bringing to the attention of readers and researchers.

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