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Review Of The Research On Boburology Abroad And In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the review of the researches carried out in the direction of Boburology by local and foreign boburologists. During the research a number of monographs, articles, treatises and books of the scholars from Uzbekistan and abroad were analyzed and studied as well as the materials of the “Encyclopedia of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur”.

KEYWORDS

Boburology, Bobur, “Boburname”, research

INTRODUCTION

In order to develop national literature and history, to provide comprehensive support to creative intellectuals in Uzbekistan, to create the necessary conditions for their effective functioning, the monument of more than 20 outstanding poets and writers in the Alley of Literary Men has been erected and noticeably the architectural image of Zahiriddin

Muhammad Babur deserves a special place among works of honor.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech noted “... this great descendant, from the age of twelve, struck himself both on the grass and on the peak in order to preserve the state of Temurids, was not afraid of any

enemies or trials. Babur inherited great love and noble qualities for his descendants to the motherland” [1].

As a result of the research carried out in the direction of Boburology in World Science, modern research on the recognition of new aspects of the king and poet is intensified. In fact, interest in the creativity of Babur began in the XVI century, and it was carried out in Russia, the USA, France, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Turkey, India, Pakistan and a number of other countries.

Finding a way into the hearts of people in a difficult time that is changing rapidly today and inspiring them to reach high states, deep study of literature, the rich heritage of history, integration into the hearts of today's young people and bringing them closer to the next generation serves as a criterion of high spiritual values. In this regard, in-depth study of the life, activities and military skills of Bobur, active implementation of extensive research on new aspects of today's agenda is one of the living issues. After all, one of the most important features of maintaining a high spirituality in today's globalist era is the expression of an active study of the spiritual wealth of ancestors and leaving a worthy inheritance for the next generation.

RESEARCH ON BOBUIROLOGY

For five centuries in the World of Science the activity of the life of Bobur, his scientific and spiritual heritage, military skills and courage continue to be studied intensively. In particular, in the USA, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Turkey, India, Pakistan and other countries, a group of Boburology scientists was formed and today's generation continues their work.

As soon as the work “Boburnome” began to be studied interest in his work began to form

as a separate line of Oriental Studies. In the XVI century works like “Tuhfai Somi” by Som Mirzo Safavi in Iran and “Ravzatus-salotin” by Sultan Muhammad Fakhri Hiravi in Khorasan view the image of Bobur not only as a king but mostly as a poet and brief information was given in this regard. Since the XVI century, in most of the works written in Central Asia, Iran, Turkey, Azerbaijan and India, information about Bobur has been brought and samples of his gazelles and rubai have been given.

It is observed that the attitude of scientists of the world to Bobur is manifested mainly in four directions:

- political activity of Bobur as a statesman;
- express the work “Boburname” as a collection of encyclopedic information and look at its author as a historian;
- to recognize Bobur as a great poet and writer;
- to look at Bobur as a unique great historical figure. The last direction was reflected mainly in artistic and publicistic works, which were written influenced by the form of Babur and his fantastic fate. The first translation of “Boburname” in Western European languages was carried out by Vitsen, which was published in Amsterdam in 1705 year.

The world-wide attitude to the work of Bobur's memoir “Boburname” is manifested in the following directions:

- evaluation as a historical work based on the chronological sequence of events;
- recognition as an encyclopedic work and study by comparing it with other sources written by contemporaries;
- translation of “Boburname” into world languages and interpretations of similarities and differences in them;

- to study the history of India on the basis of “Boburname”;
- features related to the comparative study of the events in the work with the information in the books written in the following years.

Studies on the life of Bobur and the activities of the Boburids were carried out not only for scientific, but also for political purposes, the Government of England, along with the nature, wealth, territorial units of the country, paid special attention to the study of the management system of the Boburids.

German scientists in active research carried out in the direction of Boburology in Europe – A.Kaiser, A.Shimmel, F.Vyurtle, V.Stamler, from the French – A.Klaprot, F.Berne, Pierre Laruss, Pave de curtail, G.Fernan, F.Grenan, L.Gambi, B.Gramon, the contribution of Lui Bazen is significant.

By the nineteenth century, Boburology entered the stage of development at a rapid pace, even in the Eastern countries. Iranian scientist Z.Mansuri on the basis of research published his work “Iran and Bobur”. Japanese orientalist E.Mano made a huge contribution to the Baborology. He is actively working on the promotion of the Bobur personality in the Japanese language, along with the study of the Bobur heritage. Also in China in 1997 in connection with the translation of the book into the Uighur language by Hamit Temur, Boburology began to develop in this country as well. In particular, Abdurahman Hurmat has given a special place to the tasavvuf foundations in his work “Mubayyin” and in the brochure “The philosophy of tasavvuf”.

In Uzbekistan fundamental researches in the field of Boburology were actively conducted in the 20th century. In the years of independence, attention is paid to the issue at

the level of Public Policy, systematic measures are being implemented. In particular, organization of Museum of Bobur and World Culture under the auspices of the International Public Fund of Bobur, International Expeditions as well as scientific and practical conferences is the significant examples.

BOBOROLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN

It can be said that studies in the field of Boburology in Uzbekistan were started by Abdurauf Fitrat.

In Uzbekistan, the first major step to the study of Boburology was laid in the middle of the XX century with the publication of the book with in large amounts. S.Azimjonova's large research work “On the history of Fergana second half of the XV century” was published. In the first chapter of the work, which is called “Umarshayh reign” it is said that Khoja Ahror gave Sultan Abusaid a blessing in the possession of the throne, that Sultan Abusaid helped Yunushan in the acquisition of the Mongolian throne, that the daughter of Sherhojibek, one of the influential superiors of Yunushan, Esandawlat married Begim, that their daughter Kutluğnigor married Umarshayh, from this marriage the birth of Bobur, conflicts of the Mongol Khans and the Temurids, the struggle of Bobur for the restoration of the state of the Temurids, despite ideological repression at that time, it was illuminated by a much more scientific objectivity.

The work “Mirotul mamolik” (mirror of the countries) by the Turkish Admiral Seydi Ali Rais, translated by orientalist Shorasul Zunnun from Ottoman Turkish into Uzbek, is of particular importance for the Boburology. The reason is that the significant historical events that occurred during the reign of Humayun after the death of Bobur in it were illuminated

by their direct witness. S.Azimjonova who edited the translation and wrote the word head noted that the author of the work was well aware of the political situation in Turkey, the Middle East, Iran, Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, participated in battles on the sea and land, was sent by Sultan Suleiman as an ambassador to Humayun, performed military and diplomatic duties in the fight against the Portuguese invaders of India.

S.Azimjonova translated “Humayunnoma” by Gulbadan Begim into Uzbek from Persian and publication of the book with a detailed vocabulary was also an important contribution to the Boburology in Uzbekistan. The interpreter in the foreword said that after the death of Bobur, his sons Komron, Askari and Hindol tried to seize central power from the heir to the throne Humayun, not content with the provinces given to him, repulsed their attacks on Badakhshan, Balkh, Kabul and other events.

Prime Minister of India Javoharlal Nehru at a visit to Uzbekistan noted in his speech that the recognition of the role of Bobur in history and the high assessment of his personality have somewhat revived the Boburology in Uzbekistan after the publication of the article by N.A. Muhiddinov in the journal “Gulistan”.

Some thoughts about Bobur's poems and his works were published in “Collections of samples of Uzbek literature”, “Contemporaries of Navoi”, “Anthology of Uzbek poetry”.

In 1958-1959, in the publishing houses “Fan” and “Uzdavnashr” selected works of Bobur were published.

In 1960, the “Boburnoma” with some corrections was reprinted with the foreword by V.Zohidov. V.Zohidov managed to study

the life and creativity of Babur in Uzbekistan. His article “Thoughtful research on Bobur” was published in Moscow and also in the book “Ogni istorii”. In the same period M.Salye’s translation of “Boburnoma” was printed in Russian. After that, M.Salye’s translation of “Boburnoma” was reprinted several times.

S.Azimjonova studied the photo images of the 38-page “Devon”, which was kept in the National Museum of India, manuscript inscribed by Bobur, whose titles were decorated with gold water, and as a result in 1966 she published the book “Indian Divan of Babura”. The publication commented on what historical events were reflected in the gazelles. On the initiative of literary scholar H.Suleymov, in 1970 the publishing house “Fan” printed miniatures on the hands of “Boburnoma”, which was translated into Persian by Abdurahimkhon during the Akbar period. The book “Bobur’s state in Kabule and Indii” by S.Azimjonova was published in 1977, Moscow in the publishing house “Nauka”. On the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Babur in 1981-1983, Boburology in Uzbekistan has risen to a new higher level.

In 1982 A.Kayomav and S.Hasanov published the book “Poetry of Babur” in the series of “Heritage of oriental classics”. S.Hasanov in the foreword analyzed the artistic features of Babur's poetry.

Since Amir Temur, Bobur, Shayboniykhan and generally feudal state figures were strictly controlled in those times, the research and printing of the works written on the relevant topics was carried out by jury consisting of such influential figures of science and culture as Oybek, Gafur Gulom, V.Zahidov, Hadi Zarif, G.Karimov, H.Suleyman, P.Shamsiyev, A.Qayumov.

Scientist in the field of Indian culture I.Nizamiddinov in his treatise "From the history of our cultural cooperation" studied the contribution of scientists and poets of Central Asia such as Beruni, Avfiy, Sa'diy, Khusrav Dehlaviy, Babur and his descendants to the development of Science and culture of India in the XVII century. In terms of coverage of the style and historical period with all its complexity, the work of Muhammad Heydar Mirzo "History of Rashidiy", written in the form of "Boburname" was translated by A.Urinboyev, R.Jalilova, L.Yepifanova and published in Russian.

In 1982, the scientific team of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruniy of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (S.Azimjonova, M.Khayrullaev and others) prepared 2 volumes of Bobur's works in Uzbek and Russian languages.

H.Hasanov in "The book of tourism scientists" allocated a special place to Babur, Muhammad Haydar Mirzo and Gulbadan begim from among such geographers and historians as Muhammad ibn Musa Khorezmi, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Abu Zaid Balkhi, Mahmud Koshgari, Yakut Khamawi, Avfi.

After the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, among many other historical figures, a wide path was opened to study the life and creativity of Bobur. Until now, hundreds of books and thousands of articles have been published that fully or partially cover this topic.

In the field of Boburology the tremendous works of V.Zahidov, H.Sulaymonov and S.Azimjonova were later continued by the scholars like A.Urinboyev, T.Fayziyev, A.Ebdogaforav, I.Nizamiddinov, A.Shamatov, S.Ganiyeva, I.Hashimov, N.Kamilov, S.Jalilov,

S.Hasanov, A.Madrimov, A.Ibrahimov and others.

H.Sulaymonov during his scientific trip to Paris brought a microfilm of the work on Bobur's "aruz" science, indicated in the E.Bloshe catalog, stored in the National Library of Paris with the number 1308. A section of I.Hoshimov's book "The Kingdom of the Boburids dynasty in India" was devoted to coverage of the life and activities of Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahongirshah, Shahjahan and Avrangzeb.

The work of "Mubayyin", dedicated to the Islamic Pharisees of Bobur was edited by A.Rustamov and published by S.Hasanov, H. Hasan. The study and publication of Komron Mirzo's "Devon" was also a new step in Boburology.

In the 10 volumes of A.Qayumov "Works" consisting of "Humayun", "Hindol", "Askariy", "Mirzo Abulqosim ibn Komron", "Gulbadan Begim", "Gulrukh Begim", "Correspondence between Bobur and Khoja Kalon" and other articles have special place.

S.Jalilov contributed to the promotion of the historical and creative heritage of Bobur with books and a series of articles like "The Ferghana state of Bobur", "Bobur and Julius Caesar", "Thinking about Bobur". In the treatise "Analysis of the Arabic footnotes in Boburname" by S.Hasanov and Sh. Rustamkhoyev verses of the Qur'an, hadiths, words and phrases related to the Fiqh in the text of Boburname were interpreted and laid the groundwork for eliminating shortcomings in this regard.

The work of the International Public Foundation named after Babur is to bring copies of extremely unique sources stored in foreign libraries and museums related to Bobur and his period, introduce scientific and

artistic works into the current Uzbek language and prepare scientific and literary works for publication, organize scientific conferences as well as encourage the research of the most active boburologists.

In recent years, a number of scientific and artistic works written abroad about Bobur and his descendants have been translated and published into Hindi, English, French and Persian languages. It should also be noted that in the preface to the works of Bobur, which are repeatedly published, thoughts are made about the study of the scientific, literary and spiritual heritage of Bobur and other issues related to Boburology.

CONCLUSION

Under the leadership of Cabinet of ministers, secondary special education and Culture, Academy of Sciences, Tashkent City Administration and the International Public Foundation named after Bobur there was held an international scientific conference “The role of Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur in the history of World Culture” dedicated to the 530th anniversary of the birth of Bobur which served Uzbekistan to become the center of Boburology in the World.

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