

CENTRAL ASIA AND KAZAKHSTAN IN THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF ACADEMICIAN B. A. AKHMEDOV

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ABSTRACT

The creative heritage of academician B. A. Akhmedov can be divided into four major scientific areas. The first direction is the study of the ethnic history of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia.

Keywords: heritage, scientific heritage, academician, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Orient.

August 12, 2004 the prominent orientalist Buribai Akhmedov would have turned 80 years old. Honored Scientist of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Academician B. A. Akhmedov is widely known in our country and abroad as the author of more than 300 scientific and popular science works, including about 40 monographs and other major works on the history and culture of peoples Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The scientist's research is entirely based on written monuments and is of a fundamental nature.

In his works, B. A. Akhmedov repeatedly emphasized that in order to study the complex issues of ethnogenesis and the ethnic history of the peoples of Central Asia, the collective efforts of qualified specialists of various profiles are necessary [1]. At the same time, he emphasized two important points in the development of this issue. Firstly, it is difficult to artificially separate the ethnic history of any people of Central Asia from the history of other peoples of the above-mentioned region. The formation of the intra-ethnic structure of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan continued from the 6th century. BC. until the 16th century AD B.A. Akhmedov believed that this process went through four main stages: the first, from ancient times to the 6th century AD; the second - from the 6th to the 13th century AD; the third - from the XIII - to the middle of the XV century; the fourth stage - the end of the XV - the beginning of the XVI. Secondly, written monuments can serve as the main source of the feudal period.

Written sources provide numerous data on the tribes that inhabited the territory of the Central Asian khanates, however, information about them is scattered, therefore, scrupulous work of the researcher is required to identify them. B. A. Akhmedov introduced a number of valuable information on the ethnic composition of the Turks into scientific circulation. This information is contained in such works as "Nasab-name-yi uzbek" ("Genealogy of the Uzbeks"), "Asami-yi navadu du firka-yi uzbek" ("Names of ninety-two Uzbek clans"), "Zikr ta'dad padishahan -i uzbek" ("Listing of Uzbek kings"), "Tarikh-i saladin-i mangytiya, uzbekiya va ashtarkhaniya" ("History of the Mangyt, Uzbek and Ashtarkhanid rulers") and others.

On the initiative of B. A. Akhmedov, a search group was created to study and publish materials from Arabic, Persian, Turkic and Chinese sources containing information on the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of Central Asia. The work was completed by the staff of the department and was released in 2003 [2].

The collection includes translations and scientifically commented extracts from almost twenty rare handwritten and published (Chinese, Arabic, Persian and Turkic) works containing

information about the origin, composition, occupations, customs and customs of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia. It also contains the translation of B. A. Akhmedov from Old Uzbek into Russian of the famous work of Ibn al-Asir "Al-Kamil fi-t-tarikh" ("Complete set of stories"), including the history of the East from the "creation of the world" to 633/1231 of the year. On behalf of the Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahim II (1865-1910), the work of Ibn al-Asir was translated from Arabic into Old Uzbek. The work of Ibn al-Asir contains information about the fall of the Samanid state and the establishment of the power of the Turks over Maverannahr, the invasion of the Turks from China, the Turks of Maverannahr, the Turkic padishahs and khans, the Turks of Khorasan, as well as a description of the cities of Turkestan.

The second direction is the study of the socio-political history of the peoples of Central and Central Asia in the 10th-19th centuries.

In the scientific world, the monograph by B. A. Akhmedov "The State of Nomadic Uzbeks" is widely known, dedicated to the history of the Turkic tribes that lived in the eastern part of Dasht-i Kipchak in the middle of the 15th century and, mainly, the political history of the state of Abu-l-Khair Khan [3]. In the book, B. A. Akhmedov used numerous written sources, data from archeology and ethnography. Many information from such works as "Matla as-sadayn" by Abd al-Razzak Samarkandi, "Rauzat as-safa" by Mirhond, "Habib as-siyar" by Khondemir, "Tarikh-i Rashidi" by Muhammad Haidar, "Tarikh-i guzide, Nusrat -name" by an unknown author, "Shaibani-name" by Muhammad Salih and Benai, "Mehman-name-yi Bukhara" by Ruzbekhan, "Tarikh-i Abu-l-Khairkhani" by Kuhistani, "Bahr al-asrar" by Mahmud ibn Wali, were introduced by B. A. Akhmedov in scientific circulation for the first time, as well as the term "nomadic Uzbeks".

Considering the structure of the state of Abu-l-Khair-khan, the researcher notes in it the presence of state officials, divans, a tax system, minting can on behalf of the khan. According to B. A. Akhmedov, the political disintegration of the state after the death of Abu-l-Khair Khan changed in the 90s. 15th century a new political association, from which the state grew: Uzbek (led by Muhammad Shaibani Khan) and Kazakh (with Burunduk Khan).

Many scientists spoke positively about the monograph, including the well-known Kazakh orientalist V.P. Yudin. In the review of V.P. Yudin it is noted that "the history of the Uzbeks of Dasht-i Kipchak is the history of the Kazakhs and part of modern Uzbeks. The foregoing explains the importance of this problem and the interest that the work of B. A. Akhmedov arouses among historians of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. [4]. An interesting idea is V.P. Yudin that "the roots of the state traditions of the Uzbeks of Dashti Kipchak should be sought in the Ulus of Jochi as part of the Mongol Empire of Genghis Khan." Noting a number of significant shortcomings contained in the monograph, the reviewer as a whole highly appreciates it, considering it to be world-class, "that B. A. Akhmedov wrote a useful work."

The scientific research of the scientist deservedly received a high appraisal of the oriental community. For example, the "history of Balkh" [5] is recognized as a fundamental work done at a high scientific level; for the first time, the history of the Balkh Khanate of the 16th-18th centuries is recreated in it. This monograph is the result of many years of deep work of the scientist, written on the basis of over 100 narrative and other Arabic, Persian and Turkic sources. Historical geography, political life, dominant socio-economic relations, political system, foreign policy relations of the state and the reasons for the disintegration of the Balkh Khanate

are consistently considered in the work. In this work, B. A. Akhmedov first introduced the term "Balkh Khanate" into scientific circulation.

Based on the materials of the sources, a picture of the socio-economic and political development of the main cities of the Balkh Khanate in the 16th - first half of the 18th centuries was recreated. (Balkh, Akhcha, Andkhud, Gurzuvan, Derzab, Deregez, Dzhuzdzhan, Zemm, Kelif, Meimene, Faryab, Khulm, Chechektu, Shebergan, etc.) [5, 15-74]. In the monograph, the researcher notes that Balkh was an important political, cultural, trade and economic center under the Saffarids, Samanids and Ghaznavids. And although Balkh remained the capital of the specific possession of the heir to the throne of the Chagataev ulus, the city never reached its former greatness. The city received significant development in the 16th-17th centuries, during the reign of the Sheibanids and Ashtarkhanids. The city of Akhcha, located first on the caravan route between Mevarannahr and India, quickly grew and developed. B.A. Akhmedov believed that he retained this appointment to the present day.

In the chapter "Socio-economic relations and the state system of the Balkh Khanate in the XVI-first half of the XVIII century." B. A. Akhmedov's research on feudal land tenure in the Balkh Khanate should be noted. On the basis of data from narrative and documentary sources, the scientist established the following categories of feudal land ownership: state lands (mamlaka, arazi-yi mamlaka), khan lands (mulk-i khas, amlak, ikta, or suyurgal), vakuf and lands of nomadic tribes [5, 130] .

The study of numerous written sources allowed B. A. Akhmedov to study for the first time data on taxes and duties that existed in the Balkh Khanate. The book describes such basic taxes as mal, kharaj, mal-i gallat, mal-i jihat, dah-i yak, dah-i du. From the nomadic tribes taxes kupchur yasagi and sava'im zakat were levied, and from the merchant class and artisans - tamga and badj. Extraordinary taxes ('Avarizat, ihrajat, tagar, azuka, gallat, atma' a va ushruba, ashlyg) were also periodically levied from the urban and rural population. In the Balkh Khanate, there were such duties as konalga, ulufa, mardikar, hashar, pishkesh, savari, nisar and others.

The undoubted merit of the scientist is that he singled out, subsequently and carefully investigated, the following important points: 1) the reconstruction of the history of the Balkh Khanate; 2) study of its administrative, socio-economic structure; 3) study of the history of political and trade relations of the Balkh Khanate with India, Iran and Russia. In the course of the research, the scientist for the first time introduced into scientific circulation a number of the most valuable little-known narrative and documentary sources.

The third direction is source study.

In 1985, the scientific work of B. A. Akhmedov "Historical and geographical literature of Central Asia of the 16th-18th centuries" was published. [6], where he considers their division according to types and types to be the most correct principle for classifying written monuments. The scientist divides written sources into two main types: 1) documentary sources (decrees, letters of supreme and specific rulers; documents of government and subordinate institutions; private acts; correspondence of officials and prominent political and religious figures); 2) narrative sources (annals, i.e. brief weather records of the most important events; historical chronicles; memoirs; biographies, historical and literary reference books and treatises of ethical and didactic content).

In this study, more than fifty historical works written in Persian and Turkic languages, reports of Russian ambassadors and travelers containing original information on the history and culture of the peoples of Central and Central Asia were analyzed. This study is of interest not only to scientists, but is also a necessary tool for teachers and students. The author himself notes in the introduction: "In this work, we sought to introduce into scientific use the most valuable, from our point of view, narrative sources on the history of Central Asia in the 16th - first half of the 18th centuries. , to show the richness and diversity of the information contained in them on the example of Persian-language and Turkic-language writings of the 16th - early 19th centuries, written in Central Asia and beyond its borders: in Iran, Afghanistan, North India" [6, 4].

B. A. Akhmedov's book consists of two parts. The first part is devoted to historical and geocosmographic writings, the second - to memoirs, biographies and travels. When reviewing sources, the author focuses on revealing the content of the monument, identifying what is new and useful, which can eliminate gaps and inaccuracies in the study of the late medieval history of the peoples of Central Asia.

Particularly noted are works containing information about taxes and duties, feudal institutions (ikta, suyurgal, tankhs), large land areas, the state system of the Central Asian khanates (mainly information about the ranks, titles and social status of their bearers); on the state of irrigation and the position of the Central Asian cities, political and trade relations of the Central Asian khanates with Iran, India, Russia and East Turkestan, as well as information on chronology and genealogy.

B. A. Akhmedov was engaged in the study and publication of written monuments on the history of Central and Central Asia. Until now, his works "Unknown version of "Sheibani-name" by Binai [7], "Hondamir" [8], "Ulugbek" [9], "Mahmud ibn Vali and his encyclopedic work" [10], have not lost their scientific significance, "The role of the Dzhuybar Khodjas in the socio-political life of Central Asia in the 16th-18th centuries." [11], "The Significance of Written Monuments and the Study of the Ethnic History of the Peoples of Central and Central Asia" [12], and others".

The scientist's great merit also lies in the fact that he defined a new direction in Soviet Sinology - the study and publication of Muslim sources on the medieval history of China. In a very short time, under his leadership, two major collections on this problem were created and published: "From the history of Central Asia and Eastern Turkestan" [13], and "materials on the history of Central and Central Asia" [14].

The materials of the collections contain valuable information about the socio-economic, political and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia and East Turkestan, about their historical, cultural and trade ties with China and other countries of the East in the 10th-19th centuries. The collection "materials on the history of Central and Central Asia" includes fragments of almost thirty works of translations in Arabic, Persian and Turkic languages, translated into Russian with comments and notes. It contains translations of B. A. Akhmedov's extracts from the works "Tarikh-i Mubarak-shah", "Tarikh-i-Abu-l-Khair-khani", "Bahr al-asrar fi manakib al-akhyar", "Tarikh-i Badakhshan. The composition "Tarikh-i Mubarak-shah" contains valuable information about the Turkic tribes of Central Asia, their economic activities, way of life, customs and language. The author of the work Muhammad ibn Mansur Merverrudi gives

the names of sixty Turkic tribes living in Turkestan. The encyclopedic work "Bahr al-asrar" contains unique information about the population of cities and regions: Aksu, Almalyk, Billuristan, Kashgar, Osh, Taraz, Tatars, Tibet, Turkestan, Uygur, Fargana, Farkhar, Khitai, Khotan.

Among the numerous studies of the scientist on source studies, one should also note the publication of such works as "Abdulla-name" by Hafiz-i Tanysh Bukhari [15], the original part of the encyclopedic work of Mahmud ibn Wali "Bahr al-asrar" [16], "Tazkirat-ash- Shuar" by Dauletshah Samarkandi [17], "Memories of contemporaries about Navoi" [18].

The fourth direction is Timur and the Timurids.

There are many valuable works about Amir Timur and the Timurids, among which should be noted "Ruzname-yi Gazavati-i Hindustan" ("Diary of a campaign in India"), Giyas ad-Din Ali, "Zafar-name" ("Book of Victories") Nizam ad -din Shami, "Zafar-name" by Sharaf ad-Din Yazdi, "Adjaib al-maqdur fi akhbari-i Temur" ("Miracles of fate in the stories about Timur") by ibn Arabshah and others. However, the work "Tuzuk-i Temuri" ("The Code of Temur") is of particular importance in the study of the life and socio-political activities of Amir Timur. It outlines the autobiography and views of this outstanding statesman and military figure on the management of the state and the army.

A complete translation of the valuable written monument "Tuzuk-i Temuri", the list of which dates back to the 17th century. [19], was prepared for publication under the scientific editorship of B. A. Akhmedov.

In the preface to the publication, B. A. Akhmedov gives a scientific historical and source study analysis of a unique source. The scientist notes that the essay "Tuzuk-i Temuri" is also known under the names "Malfuzat-i Amir Timur" ("Amir Timur's Sayings"), "Tuzukat-i Temuri" ("Temur's Codes"), "Tarjima-yi Tuzuk-i Temuri" ("Translation of Temur's Codes"), "Vaki'at-i Temuri" ("Events of Temur's life"). The work was originally compiled in the Chagatai language, but its translation into Farsi has come down to us. The translator Mir Abu Talib al-Husayni at-Turbati notes in his preface that during a pilgrimage to the holy places in Arabia, he visited Yemen and discovered a work in Turki in the library of the ruler Ja'far Pasha, which later turned out to be the autobiography of Amir Timur. Returning from Arabia, Mir Abu Talib al-Husayni at-Turbati stopped in Agra, where he entered the service of Baburid Shah Jahan (1628-1658), at whose request a translation of this work into Farsi was prepared and presented to him in 1047/1637 -1638. There is also a new, corrected edition of Temur's Codes in Persian, the author is Muhammad Afzal Bukhari.

There are different points of view about the authorship of the essay. Some researchers believe that Amir Timur is not the author of this work. According to B. A. Akhmedov, "Tuzuk-i Temuri" is the political testament of Amir Timur, left to posterity, and its authorship is beyond doubt. The scientist writes: "... if you study the work carefully, comparing it with well-known works dedicated to the life and socio-political activities of Temur, such as, for example, "Zafar-name" by Nizamuddin Shami and "Zafar-name" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, it becomes clear groundlessness of such statements" [19,7]. This is followed by fact-based evidence of the scientist about the authorship of Amir Timur [19,7-9].

Amir Timur, as a sophisticated politician and major statesman, in his work "Tuzuk-i Temuri" gives a clear description of his state, shows what it should be like, defines the rights and

obligations of officials working in the central office and in the field. The essay provides information about feudal institutions (ikta, suyural, tankhs), forms of feudal land tenure, taxes and duties levied on the population. B.A. Akhmedov emphasizes that Amir Timur strongly encouraged the initiative to revitalize the "dead lands" - that was how fallow and abandoned lands were called at that time. For example, persons who undertook this difficult and noble cause were granted certain benefits in the state of Amir Timur. At the same time, the right to own abandoned land was strictly regulated by law.

The army of Amir Timur was the largest and most powerful in the Middle Ages, both in organizational and tactical terms. The army was built according to the decimal system: it was divided into tens, hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands (fogs). Initially, the combat formation of the army was the same as that of the ancient Turks and Genghis Khan, and consisted of the center, right and left flanks, flank guards, vanguard and rearguard. Later, Amir Timur improved his army and made it mobile. This and other issues of the military organization of the army of Amir Timur, set out in detail in his work, are important for studying the history of the peoples of Central Asia, including Kazakhstan.

In the preface to the publication, the scientist writes about the use of the terms "Turan", "Turkestan", "Turkestan Zamin", the population of this territory is called Turks and Tajiks, and both ethnonyms are given side by side: "It is known that Turkic-speaking Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Turkmens, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks and Iranian-speaking Tajiks from ancient times lived and worked together in this territory, entered into family ties and created material and spiritual values. These peoples actively participated in the socio-political life of Central Asia. Therefore, attempts to oppose these fraternal peoples and, moreover, to belittle the role of one and exalt the importance of the other are anti-scientific and do not serve the true interests of these peoples" [19,17].

According to B. A. Akhmedov, "Tuzuk-i Temuri" contains valuable information about the influence of the Golden Horde on the Chagatai ulus, which from the first half of the XIV century. even intensified: "Temur fought precisely against the Dasht-i Kipchak Uzbeks, whose troops and feudal lords from the time of Batu Khan sat in the cities and villages of Maverannahr and Turkestan and ruled over its population" [19,19].

B. A. Akhmedov is one of the first researchers of Mirza Ulugbek's famous work "Tarikh-i arba' ulus" ("History of four uluses"), an important source on the history of Central Asia. Initially, the scientist conditionally divided it into four parts [20]. However, later, with a deeper study, as well as in the literary and artistic translation into Uzbek, B. A. Akhmedov came to the conclusion that it would be more correct to divide the essay into an introduction and seven chapters [21].

The scientist-researcher B. A. Akhmedov also had a literary gift. He wrote the most interesting literary works, among which the novel "Ulugbek" should be especially noted, which was published twice in the Uzbek language and was translated into Russian [22].

The works and scientific activity of B. A. Akhmedov testify to the outstanding personality of the scientist B. A. Akhmedov is one of the talented students of the famous orientalist I. P. Petrushevsky and, like his teacher, devoted a lot of time to working with his students. He prepared candidates and doctors of sciences in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, USA. Devotion to science, benevolence

towards employees and students earned him universal respect, leaving in their hearts a good memory of this talented scientist.

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