

The role of Sh.H.Vohidov, the scientist in the historiography, in the emirate of Bukhara

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Abstract: The article reveals information about the contribution of source-scientist, Sh.H.Vohidov to the history of Bukhara Emirate's history. It analyzes the writings, translations and articles of the scientist relating to the Emirate of Bukhara.

Keywords: Bukhara emirate, source study, source, manuscript, research.

Sh.X.Vakhidov, the scientist in the field of source-study, has a special role in history. He was born on December 19, 1961 in the city of Panjantent of the Republic of Tajikistan. After being appointed as a translator-officer in Tashkent in 1986, he started his career in the Tashkent Institute of Manuscripts named after Hamid Sulaymonov in Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

In June 1990, he defended his Ph.D. dissertation on "The Avaz Muhammad Attor and his" History of the World "(research, translation and interpretation) in the second year of postgraduate study, and in March 1998, he defended his doctoral dissertation on " Development of Historical Development in Kokand Khanate ".[1]

Nowadays scientist has published more than 20 scientific works (some co-author), more than 200 scientific articles on history and culture of Central Asian peoples.

In this article we will focus only on some aspects of the scientist's contribution to the history of the Emirate of Bukhara.

One of the studies of the scientist, Avaz Muhammad Attor Haqqandi, has been described in his book "History of the World" (World History), which also provides information about dynasties of sheibainiykhans, ashtarkhans and manghits

According to Sh.Vohidov, the work of the World History ("The History of the World") is primarily intended to cover the history of the Kokand Khanate. Avaz Muhammad strongly criticizes the rulers of his era in a cowardly, unbelievable manner. Historians condemn the occupation of Turkestan by the Russians. In this work, the relationship between the Kokand Khanate and Bukhara, as well as the book's end, is devoted to Mr. Hudoyorkhon and the Bukhara king, to the looser Muzaffar, the events that took place in their time. "The peace treaty proposed by the Emir of Bukhara, Saif al-Muzaffar, the Emir of Bukhara to the Bahodirkhan", and the "Ambassadors of Bukhara Emirate to Said Muzaffar Bahodurkhan, the application of the peace treaty proposed by General-adjutant Fon Kaufman", and the general their secret appeals to the terms of the warranty, which Mr. Said Muzaffar invited to Bahodur Khan, "Agreements concluded between Turkestan General Governor-General, Auspice-General Kaufman and Emir of Bukhara Said Muzaffar movie, [2].

In recent years, attention has been paid to historical people who have not been well learned in history. One of them, Sadri Ziyo (1867-1932), was a ruler of the famous people of Bukhara in the end of the XIX - early XX centuries, first in Bukhara's Jondor, Karki, Karshi and Gijduvan districts, and later in the Bukhara Emirate he was the judge of Bukhara.

Later on, in the works of R. Hodizoda, LM Epifanova, U. Hamroev, Sh.Vohidov and A.Erkinov, M.Shukurov, Sh.Esonova, O.Massalieva and others we were informed about Sadri Ziyo's life, work, heritage, library [3].

According to the historian scientist Sh.Vohidov, Tajik scientist S.Siddiqov studied the scientific heritage of Sadr Ziyo and prepared a monograph entitled "Sadr Ziyo and his Tazkira", but it has not been published because of the death of the author in 1993 [6].

Based on the data of Mukhtaram, Sadridin Aini and Rasul Hodizoda, we have been able to complete a complete list of Sadr Ziya's 72 works (including Rajman and Zawayah), "writes Sh.Vohidov and Z.Chorievs.

Historian scientists Sh.Vohidov and Z. Choriyeu write that the collection "Navoi Ziyaiya" (Unikum Ziya) will receive five separate works. They are: "The author of biography and biography of his ancestors" (Author and his biography), "Tazkirat al-vuzaro" ("Tazkirat al-vuzaro"), "Sababhoi inqilabi Bukhara" (Reasons for Bukhara Revolution), "Latoifu Mutawaty author and mu'jironi u" The novel stories of the author and his contemporaries), "Tazkirat al-khumaka" (Biography of the Prophets) [8].

According to the scientist of the source-study Sh.Vohidov, in the Soviet regime, historical and literary manuscripts were mainly used to confirm official ideas. Regularly, systematically, their study and publishing work were far behind, while publishing work was done by selecting figures [9]. The views are also contrary to the source of Bukhara, and the following points are confirmed

In 1957, A. Semenov wrote in the introduction to the translation of the book "Ubaydullanama": "Mir Muhammad Amin-i Bukhari's work is characterized by a vivid picture of despair, general disorder, disobedience of feudal lords, local authorities and distorted" right and left "Uzbek breeds. The misfortune of the palace and the khan's beloved to the state affairs, and the misleading effects of the tribulations, the various misfortunes, the general public revolts, and so on. [10].

One of the sources of the scientist's services is the translation of Muhammad Ali Baljuvani's manuscript, "Tarixi nofeiy", into one of the sources of the history of the Bukharan emir, in co-authorship with Uzbek Z. Choriyeu, and acquainted the Uzbeks with the works closely.

Although the book names fifteen chapters, there are only seven chapters. The role of Bukhara's Sharif land, the order of the kingdoms of Bukhara, the reign of Sayyid Alkhamid and his era, the emir of Amir Al-Bukhara and Bukharan emigrants after the Kolesov events, his withdrawal to Afghanistan, the defeat of Russian troops, the overthrow of Bukhara, amir al-Amir al-Ghashari and his escape to Afghanistan and then the destruction of Bukhara. Works by Asar A.Muhtorov on Tajik, Sh.Vohidov, R.Holiqova and others are announced [11].

Shokir Vahidov was one of the first in the years of independence in the Bukharan khanate on the issues of statehood, ranks.

The well-known scientist Sh.Vohidov studied the above issues on the basis of Mirza Badi Devon's *Majma ul-Ark*, prepared by A.Semyonov's book, later edited by B.Vildanova [12].

Particularly, Sh.Vohidov's research will help solve the controversial issues in the history of Bukhara Khanate. For example, he wrote that after the death of Rahmat Ashtarkhoni his sons Abdullo and Abdal-mo'min came to the throne(1747). Then, in 1756, the rulers, horsemen and clergymen, rising as kings in Bukhara, he was considered as the deputy governor of "Nabi al-Hukm". Rakhim was married to his daughter Abdulfayzkhan In the year 1472 AD, after the death of the Rakhimbi, he was captured by his uncle, Doniyol, in the 14th year of Hijri. [13]

It should be noted that this information of Shokim Vahidov corresponds to historical sources, although many books and articles have been mistaken that Muhammad Rakhimbi came to the throne in 1753.

According to the scientist of the source-study Sh.Vohidov, the reason for the occupation of Kokand by the Emir of Bukhara in May 1842, was the capture of this invasion and the plunder, the acquisition of new property and wealth. The brawl was a struggle for the throne of different groups and forces and interference with Madalihon's private life for his own purposes. As a result, khan's occupation was destroyed and khan and his descendants were killed and the country reportedly remained within the Bukhara state for several months [14].

According to Sh.Vohidov, the information of an unknown author in the book "Zafarnamayi xusraviy" and works by Muhammad Hakimkhon "Muntabab at-tavorih" clearly indicate the time of Nasrullah's reign. This incident took place in 1242 in the month of Sha'baan and Ramadan / March, 1827. This is how Amir Nasrullah (known as the 1826-1860s in the literature and textbooks of Amir Nasrullah's reign years) and former Hussein, Umar, may have been able to deal with previous problems, depending on the time of state management [15].

In short, the books and articles of the scientist play an important role in studying the history of the Bukharan Emirate.

It is impossible to clarify the merits of this creative writer in one article. We hope for more scientific studies from our teacher.

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