



Journal Website:
<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Research Article

IRAN-KHIVA EMBASSY RELATIONS IN “RUZNOMAIY SAFARI KHORAZM”

Submission Date: February 17, 2023, Accepted Date: February 22, 2023,

Published Date: February 27, 2023 |

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajssei/Volume05Issue02-02>

Jurabek A. Polvonov

Lecturer, Tashkent “Temurbek School” Military-Academic Lyceum Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article tried to cover the history of Khiva khanate’s diplomatic relations with Iran, which is considered an integral part of the state history, based on the information described in the diaries of Ambassador Muhammad Ali Khan Gafur “Ruznomaïy Safari Khorazm” (“Khorazm Safari Diary”).

KEYWORDS

19th century, 20s of the 19th century, 1842, 1844, amir, Persian-Tajik, council, ayon, sarkarda, naqib, amirulumaro, mutavvali, shaykhulislam, father, biy, mirab, darga, arbob, aqa, merchant, quote, khon.

INTRODUCTION

The peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, have a very rich and ancient history. This country is considered one of the lands where human culture first originated. He has made a significant contribution to the improvement of universal human values throughout history. This situation is clearly visible in the rich and meaningful experience of dozens of countries that grew up on these borders over the

course of millennia and acted one after another in accordance with the requirements of history. Unfortunately, little attention was paid to the study of the history of statehood in the past of our country before independence, and to the scientific summarization of its experiences. In the conditions of independence, great opportunities were created in this regard. Now, an objective analysis of our eventful

history from all sides, restoration of its pages that were deliberately destroyed or forgotten during the Soviet era has been started. In today's dangerous times, it is important to properly organize the embassy and make well-thought-out decisions in foreign relations. In this regard, the reception of ambassadors in the Khanate of Khiva, which had an important place in the history of Uzbek statehood, and the attention given to them are worthy of attention. Conducting consistent research in this direction and providing scientific conclusions is an urgent task facing the science of history today. Therefore, if every researcher used local sources as well as archival documents in making scientific news, the scientific problems facing the science of history would be clarified.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY

There is a misconception that the Khanate of Khiva is a backward country in a state of isolation, cut off from the world in foreign relations. The 19th century is considered to be the period when political, social and economic revitalization took place in the Khiva Khanate, and political relations with neighboring and far-off countries also became active. This information is reflected in the diaries of Khorezm historians and foreign military scientists and diplomats, in the documents that have reached us, O. Sodikov, M. Yoldoshev, T. Tokhtametov, B. Mannonov, F. Abdullaev and Munirov, S. Saburov, O. Mutalov, M. Qayumov, Z. Rahmonkulova, O. Masaloeva, etc., have been researched in certain topics and areas. The memoirs of the Russian diplomat N. Muravyov's trip to Central Asia in the 1920s and the visit of the Iranian ambassadors Mohammad Alikhan Ghafur to Khiva Olloqulikhan in 1842 and Abbas Qulikhan to visit the Bukhara emir Nasrullah Khan in 1844 were also published in Uzbek [1].

Navoi and Ogahi performed the honorable task of translating the masterpieces of Persian-Tajik literature into Turkish with great skill. This auspicious work rose to greater heights during the reign of Babur Mirza and Muhammad Rahim Khan II Feruz Khan.

It should be noted that during the last one hundred and fifty years, the science of Turkic studies in Iran, and the science of Iranian studies in Uzbekistan and other countries have been established. Uzbek and foreign Iranologists H. Ritter, P. Shpuler, V. Hints, J. Cameron, H. Bailey, V. V. Struve, A. Yu. Yakubovsky, E. E. Bertel's, Sh. Shomuhamedov, B. Gafurov, Scientists such as B. Mannonov, Z. Rakhmonkulova, O. Masolieva, O. Mutalov, N. Polvonov, Ismail Bekjon, N. Allaeva have done significant work in this field. But their published works are devoted to the history of literature, art and culture. Currently, there are very few translated works on the military and civil history of the Iranian and Turanian peoples in recent centuries. However, if we look at the scientific activities of Oriental studies in Russia, particularly by Iranian scholars, and in particular at the books published by them, it can be seen that this branch of science is rapidly developing in them.

Among them, A. Gotovtsev, G. Benderov, A. Domontovich, F.I. Eliseev, A.G. Emel'yanov, I.E. Zakharin, D.I. Ismail-zada, N.G. Korsun, V.S. Markov, M.H. Muguev, A.V. Shishov, A.B. Orishev, S.M. Aliev, Z.A. Arabadjyan, A.V. Basov, S.E. Belikov, O.K. Berezin, M.I. Volodarsky, I. Genin, I.A. Gilyazov, Yu.G. Golub, A.I. Demin, E.A. Doroshenko, A.S. Erusalimsky, I.I. Koroboynikov, Yu.L. Kuznets, N.M. Mamedova, A.B. Orishev, I.I. Palyukaitis, S.P. Rudnix, L. Khavas, etc., hundreds of researchers and many books published by them can be cited as an example.

3. Research results: It is known from historical studies that the High Council was active in solving important issues in Khiva Khanate. For example: Olloqulikhan

always called a council before making any important decision. The council was attended by influential people such as Mehtar, Qushbegi, Naqib, Shaikhulislam, Devanbegi. With the participation of these people, the council made decisions on internal affairs of the khanate and resolved issues related to the external relations of the khanate with other countries. This was reflected in the diary of Mohammad Alikhan Ghafur, the Iranian ambassador who came to Khiva at that time. It can also be said that “before the start of the negotiations, dinner was served to those present, and after the hospitality, the consultation began”[2] writes N.Muravev.

During the ceremony of receiving ambassadors or other important events, dignitaries and title holders sit in the porch in the following order: the khan sits in the middle of the wall on the day side of the long porch. On the left side of the Khan sit the nobles and commanders: Naqib, Amirulumaro, Chief Inaq, two Mutawvalis, clans of the Khan from the Sayyids, Shaikhulislam, four fathers, four fathers, four biys, four mirabs, three dargas, three arbabs, two aqa and three merchants.

It should be noted that in “Ruznomai Safari Khorezm” (“Khorazm Safari Diary” authors Ne’matjon Polvanov and Ismail Bekjonov, translator from Persian Ismail Bekjonov) Muhammad Alikhan Gafur’s three-month embassy in Khorezm in 1842 shows the political-social, economic situation and military potential of Khiva Khanate. collected information about some fields and presented it to the Iranian state in the form of a report.

When I read the information in “Ruznomai Safari Khorezm”(“Khorazm Safari Diary”)[3], the main form of negotiations in this diary was oral communication, and the ambassador discussed the main issue directly with the khan or the mehtar who worked on his behalf. In cases where the debates were prolonged or it was

difficult to reach a consensus in decision-making, the negotiations were also carried out by letters. In particular, Muhammad Alikhan Ghafur, who wanted to get the khan’s concession regarding the release of Iranian slaves in Khiva, wrote letters in most cases, stating his objections and demanding an appropriate response to them. It should be said that the rules of subordination were strictly observed even when applying through letters. In particular, both the Iranian ambassador and the British representative Thomson expressed their complaints by sending letters to the mehtar, not directly to the khan [4].

It is also worth paying attention to welcoming the ambassadors who came to the khanate and showing them respect. Muhammad Ali Khan Gafur wrote about this in his diary: “After that, according to their rules, one of the Mehtars was arrested and left with his bread in front of us. After a while, two heads of Russian sugar were placed in the middle of the table, a portion of nuql (in a parvard with a grain) and another plate of kishmish, and another plate of rice... for our daily expenses, it is equal to two tumans (10,000 dinars in the Iranian currency in the Middle Ages). the guard brought forty coins, and the overseer (who watches over our situation) turned his hand” [4].

When the Iranian ambassador went to receive hospitality, he talked about what was served on the table and how the service was. “The day before we left Khivak, they sent through their person to come and visit us for lunch tomorrow in such and such a garden”. The next day at noon, a man came again and said, “Come on...we went to the said place, there was a pond full of water in the garden, and a carpet was laid under one of the huts around it”, broth, a plate of food cooked in sesame oil wrote Muhammad Alikhan Ghafyp in “Ruznomai Safari Khorezm”.

At the same time, he wrote about some of the Khan's paintings in his diaries as follows:

"Khan is not much different from other people in terms of dressing. That is, the khan does not wear any special decorations, only he wears an expensive brooch on his headdress. The price of a Khan bracelet is probably fifty-sixty tumans. When the rider walks, shiny silver ornaments are worn on the horse's tail. Trumpets are blown three times before riding. As soon as he gets on the horse, they blow the trumpet once".

"Khan sits in the hall to receive visitors. Greetings are not specific people. Maybe whoever wants to, that person can easily go to him. The khan allows mehtar tora and similar high-ranking people to sit. People of other categories greet the khan, recite the blessing according to the rule, and put their hand on their face and beard and go back. If someone brings a gift, the khan accepts it with an open face. For example, someone brings ten apples, and someone else brings a lamb. It is not considered a sin to bring a gift to the Khan. I even witnessed such an event that one day a butcher brought a sheep's heart and a few ram's eggs to the Khan as a gift. And he was very happy about it."

The ambassador informed the mehtar or khan about a matter. There were specific reasons why the matter was discussed through letters. Although the number of negotiations was not limited, the ambassador, who stayed in the khanate for two to three months, met directly with the khan only once or a few times. In some cases, these negotiations lasted until midnight. During the rest of the time, the mehtar negotiated with the ambassadors on behalf of the khan.

The negotiation started directly with an organized conversation to discuss the main issue or to create the desired situation. After all, according to the specific procedure of diplomacy, in some cases, general official

words were mentioned in the letters, and important issues were conveyed through the oral messages of the ambassadors.

In the sources, the phrase "presented" is used when the ambassador is in the reception of the ruler, so it can be understood that there were issues that should be communicated orally through the ambassador, along with the sending party stating its content in a letter.

It can be seen that the personality of the ambassador, his character and behavior were of great importance in the negotiations. In this regard, as mentioned above, he arrogantly told Khiva officials, "You don't know the rules". "You ignore the rules and say whatever you want," said Muhammad Alikhan, who made a bad impression in the palace of the Khan of Khiva. [5]

Along with the personality of the ambassador being important in the negotiation process, there were several other factors that had a direct impact on the results of the embassy and the general situation. In particular, the main reason for the failure of the embassy headed by Muhammad Alikhan, as he himself noted, was that the representatives of England and Russia came with him. According to the ambassador's newsletter, the khan reprimanded the Iranian ambassador at the last meeting and said, "The king of Jamshid rank always sent his own people, but why did they send Russian and English people this time?" They were appropriate when you were gone. He expressed the opinion that if I give prisoners now, friends and enemies will laugh at me saying that the Khan gave prisoners because he was afraid of the Russians and the British [6].

It should be noted that Muhammad Ali Khan Ghafur said that there are no thieves in the khanate, therefore any robbery or touching other people's property is severely punished. He heard from the local residents

that one day one of them forgot his belt under a tree, and one of them hung it on a tree. It can be seen from this that during the time of Olloqulikhan, we can say that the laws of Sharia were correctly and strictly enforced.

CONCLUSIONS

It is worth noting that by the middle of the 19th century, Khiva's foreign relations began to improve, and relations with England, Russia, Iran and other countries became stronger, as evidenced by the works of research scientists. But their published works are devoted to the history of literature, art and culture. Currently, there are very few translated works on the military and civil history of the Iranian and Turanian peoples in recent centuries. However, if we look at the scientific activities of Oriental studies in Russia, particularly by Iranian scholars, and in particular at the books published by them, it can be seen that this branch of science is rapidly developing in them.

The translation of Muhammad Ali Khan Ghafur's diaries from Persian helps us to gain more knowledge from the information of that time..

After reading this source, I came to the conclusion that during the meeting of the ambassador, the officials of the khanate, even disrespecting the khan, left a bad impression on the ambassador.

As a conclusion, it is worth noting that many of the materials in these documents have not yet been reflected not only in textbooks, but even in studies directly related to the history of the Khiva Khanate. The

reason is that such information written in Arabic and Persian script is very difficult to read. Therefore, it is necessary to continue the work of our scientists N. Polvonov, Ismail Bekjonov and others, and publish such diaries and present them to the general public.

REFERENCES

1. Muhammad Ali Khan Ghafur. Khorezm travel diary (authors N.Polvonov and I.Bekjonov) - T: "New century generation", 2009.
2. Amonullah Mutalov. Khanate of Khiva during the reign of Olloquli Khan. -T: 2005. p. 27
3. Muhammad Ali Khan Ghafur. Khorezm travel diary (authors N.Polvonov and I.Bekjonov) - T: "New century generation", 2009.
4. Muhammad Ali Khan Ghafur. Khorezm travel diary... - p.ZZ - 37.
5. Son of Agahi Muhammad Reza Erniyozbek. Gulshan state... - p.180.
6. In that place. - p.38.
7. Ambassador "I recited some of the poems of Mr. Najmuddin Kubro and Pahlavon Mahmud Khorezmi from memory. They copied them and took them around," he notes. See: Rizaqulikhon Hidayat. Saforatnomai Khorezm... - p.142.
8. In that place. - p.150.
9. In that place. - p.128 - 129.
10. Zalesov N. Embassy Khivu captain Nikiforova v 1841 g. - p.76 - 77.
11. In that place. - p.77.
12. Muhammad Ali Khan Ghafur. Khorezm travel diary... - p.36.