



## Establishment Of Embassy Relations and the Beginning of Political Relations (Central Asia and India)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the ancient history of relations between India and Central Asia and their socio-political status. With the help of this information, the life of the country and the people was studied in concrete figures in order to get a clear idea of the historical processes of that period.

### Keywords:

Asia, India, Boburnoma, Temurids, Bukhara, ambassadors, trade, politics, economic life, cultural heritage.

The visit of Abdurazzak Samarkand to India is of great importance in the development of political, cultural and diplomatic relations between the peoples of Central Asia and India. A prominent historian, the great statesman of his time Abdurazzak the son of Samarkand Amir Temur the governor of Iran and Turan, close to the Shahrukh Palace, often served as an ambassador.

He was sent in 1442 as ambassador to India. He narrates his journey to India in the second volume of his two-volume work, Matlai Sadayn and Majmai-Bahrain (The Rise of the Two Blessed Stars and the Joining of the Two Seas). It comes from Herat through the cities of Iran and Oman (Arabian Sea) to the Indian city of Calicut. The ambassadors stayed in Calicut for some time and then went to Bijonagar.

Like Beruni, Abdurazzaq Samarkandi in his work provided valuable information about the social life of India, the traditions of the Indians. The author describes the Indians as a passionate artist, a people who skillfully perform music and dance.

The rare historical information given in Abdurazzaq Samarkandi's travelogue to India shows that the economic, political and cultural

ties between the peoples of Central Asia and India dating back to antiquity date back to the 15th century. The travelogue is of great importance for the history of the peoples of southern India, as it contains a wealth of important factual information about the economic and cultural levels of the peoples of the Middle Ages, the state system, and trade relations, which can be found in historical sources.

The logical continuation of "Boburnoma" is the work of Mirza Muhammad Haydar, History of Rashidi. This unique and rare work consists of two parts, 117 chapters, which cover the ethnography, geography, socio-political system and history of the peoples of Kazakhstan, East Turkestan (Xinjiang Province, China), Afghanistan, Tibet and India. contains valuable information about. Mirza Muhammad Haydar, who made military expeditions to Tibet and India, wrote useful information about these countries. His views on the nature, climate, customs, economy, and history of Kashmir, as well as those of Babur and the Baburis, are particularly noteworthy. Mirza Haydar's History of Rashidiy, like Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's memoir Boburnoma, is

based on the author's personal observations and observations.

We can say that the ancient relations between South Asia and Central Asia reached their peak in India during the reign of the Baburids, the successors of the Timurid dynasty.

Richard Falls, an American scholar, explains the reason for the Baburids' relationship with Central Asia, particularly Turkestan, as follows: Samarkand, the center of the lost world, not only India, but also the prosperous capital of the Timurid empire, which included not only India, but also the steppes of Iran, Syria, Anatolia and Asia Minor. We think that it was caused by stagnation [5]. Indeed, the Baburid sultans, descendants of Timur, considered Turkestan to be a world they had inherited to rule. For example, after Babur established his rule in India, he did not intend to live there permanently, but he wanted to rule his country from Samarkand like his grandfather Timur. After Babur's death, Humayun and his descendants finally recognized their position as the sultans of India.

The peoples of India and Central Asia have established economic, political and cultural ties with each other over the centuries. The main reason for this is that Central Asia has a very favorable geographical position. Through Central Asia, trade between East and West, including trade between Central Asia and India, has expanded on a large scale.

Early examples of architecture and fine arts of the Baburid period include the art traditions of the Timurid dynasty.

In the second half of the 16th century, relatively strong centralized states emerged in Central Asia and India. Almost simultaneously with the accession to the throne of Babur Akbarshah (1556–1605), power in Bukhara passed into the hands of Abdullah Khan (1557–1598), the last ruler of the Shaybaniy dynasty.

During the reign of the emperor, the Baburid empire stretched from the borders of Tibet in the north to the Todavari River in the south, from Gujarat in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east.

During the reign of Abdullah Khan, the Bukhara Khanate also became a military and political power, uniting a large area - from Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak and Khorasan.

After the conquest of the throne, Abdullah and Akbar began to consolidate their states, to subdue independent and semi-independent khans and principalities, and to conquer new lands. As a result of a fierce struggle, Abdullah conquered Balkh and Herat (1573), Shahrisabz, Karshi and Gissar (1574), and in the same years Akbar Malva, Gondwan, Chitor and Gujarat. During that time, there were a number of diplomatic exchanges between the two countries. For example, Abdullahxon 1572-73; In 1577-78 and 1586 he sent ambassadors to India.

Political relations between the Bukhara Khanate and the Baburid Empire have been regular since the 1970s.

In 1572, Hodja Altamish, the first ambassador of Abdullah II, came to India. At that time Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Samarkand were under the rule of Abdullah II, and battles were fought for Tashkent and Gissar. The Baburid Empire conquered Malwa (1561), Jaipur (1562), Gondwan (1564), and Chitor (1568), and sought to subjugate Gujarat, one of the largest provinces.

KA Antonova says about the Khoja Altamish embassy: Mirza Sulaymon, the governor of Badakhshan, attacked Balkh, which was semi-dependent on Bukhara, and failed in this struggle. He then asks Akbarshah for help in fighting the Uzbeks, and Akbarshah agrees. Aware of this, Abdullah II sent an envoy to India to learn more about Akbarshah's views on the matter and to establish as good a relationship with India as possible.

Along with the embassy of Khoja Altamish, gifts and a letter from Abdullah II addressed to Akbarshah will be sent. According to Abulfazl, in the letter, Abdullah II stated that in the past there were friendly relations between India and Bukhara, and suggested good neighborliness and solidarity. According to the Indian scholar R.Ch. Varma, Abdullah II, through his ambassador, proposed a plan to divide the Iranian territories between the

Bukhara Khanate and the Baburi Empire, and this plan was kept secret by both sides. [7]

Indeed, the khan of Bukhara, Akbarshah, and Mirza Suleiman acted in unison, fearing the danger of capturing Balkh from Bukhara. Because at that time Balkh was not yet completely subordinated to the Bukhara khanate. That is why Abdullah II sought good relations with India. However, the Bukhara embassy was tasked with a second task - to determine the attitude of the Akbarshah state towards Iran.

Although Abdullah II's letter to Akbar is not yet available, the Bukhara khan's views on Iran are not clear, but the political situation at the time helped determine Abdullah II's attitude toward Iran.

Before the ambassador of Bukhara, ambassadors from Iran came to India twice - in 967-1559-1560 AH and 972-1564-1565 AH. The first Iranian embassy was headed by Sayyidbek binni Masumbek, a relative of King Tahmasp (1524-1576), who was sent to India to offer condolences on the death of King Humayun and to congratulate Akbar on his accession to the throne. The ambassador will bring Arab, Iraqi and Turkish horses, various fabrics and gifts from Iran.

The Iranian government, through its second ambassador, has called for unity and solidarity between Iran and India.

Lekin bunga javoban Akbarshoh davlatidan Eronga uzoq vaqtgacha elchilik yuborilmaydi. Chunki bunga Qandahor masalasi to'sqinlik qilar edi.

umayun, who was defeated by Sher Khan Sur in the civil war, fled from India to Iran, where the Iranian king Tahmasp helped him to re-occupy India. In return, Humayun renounced his claim to Kandahar and considered it dependent on Iran. This means that if Akbarshah had maintained friendly relations with Iran, he would have lost Kandahar. The emperor, on the other hand, did not want to give up Kandahar, nor did he want to strain relations with Iran; because Iran had become a much stronger state during the reign of King Tahmasp. Therefore, Akbarshah is pursuing a policy of temporary "silence"

against Iran. At the same time, this policy was applied to the Bukhara Khanate.

Abulfazl said that during this period, the Akbar Shah's state was engaged in civil wars, that is, the struggle against countries that were not subject to the empire, so it could not pay much attention to foreign policy.

As for the embassy of the Sixties, the German scholar Noer Bukhara, who conducted research during the reign of Akbar Shah, said that the ambassador was not given enough respect in India. The Indian historian Varma also warns that according to the existing rules in the Akbarshah's palace, no compliment would be given to a party that could be in the spirit of enmity in the near future, and therefore no embassy was sent back to Bukhara. However, Noer and Varma's interpretations that the Akbarshah state intended to pursue an aggressive policy towards Bukhara were incorrect, and Abulfazl's above statements are closer to the truth. Because at that time there were many unoccupied lands and provinces in India; secondly, Muhammad Hakim, the governor of Kabul province (Akbar's half-brother), which borders the Bukhara khanate of Akbarshah's state, recognized the authority of Mirza Akbarshah only in his name.

According to Abulfazl, a letter was written to Abdullah II and sent through the Bukhara ambassador. This argument also refutes the notion that the Baburid Empire was hostile to the Bukhara Khanate.

Now, when it comes to dividing Iran, Varma's point is probably correct. In his letter, Abdullah II said that friendship had been established between the Bukhara Khanate and Turkey. Noting that this friendship was based on the struggle against the Shiite "infidels" Iranians, Abdullah II probably called on Akbarshah to unite in a religious alliance. The proposal has not been answered openly, as Akbarshah's policy toward Iran is not yet clear, and the issue is kept secret.

The next embassy will also be sent by Abdullah II. This time the embassy of Bukhara, headed by Abdurahim, came to India directly with the offer of "division of Iran" (1577). Abdullah II teaches that the Baburid Empire

and the Bukhara Khanate are states of the same Sunni sect, and that they should unite in an alliance to fight the Iranian Shiites, dividing Iran's Iraq, Khorasan, and Persian provinces between Bukhara and India.

Abdurahim's embassy was well received in India, and on his return to Bukhara he was sent to the palace of Abdullah II by the Indian embassy headed by the Sunni Mirza Polat. The Indian embassy came to Movarounnahr from 986 to 1579 AH. At that time, the governor of Samarkand, Abulkhair Abdullah Khan II, refused to submit and gathered forces from the surrounding regions to fight him, so Abdullah Khan II rushed to Samarkand. Abdullah II received the Indian ambassador in Zaamin, where the fighting was ongoing, and received a great compliment. Abdullah II took the Indian ambassador with him, and as a result, his return to India was delayed. In this way, the khan of Bukhara wanted to show the Indian ambassador the strength of the battles in Samarkand.

The Indian ambassador had brought a letter from Akbar addressed to Abdullah II. According to Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, the letter spoke of unity and solidarity and (allegedly) expressed readiness to obey the orders of Akbar Shah Abdullah II. Akbarshah sent great gifts to Abdullah II. Akbarshah's historian, Abulfazl Allami, said in the letter that Akbar did not agree to "divide Iran" and that Iran should be treated well because it belonged to the family of the Prophet Muhammad.

Although Akbarshah said he did not agree to partition Iran, he did not strongly condemn Abdullah II's intention to march on Iran. First of all, Akbar Shah did not want to loosen ties with the Bukhara Khanate. Because at that time the khan of Bukhara completely conquered Balkh and threatened Badakhshan. Although the Baburi Empire included provinces such as Gujarat (1573), Bangalore (1574–1576), and a number of Rajasthans in Rajputan, Tata, Mekron, Sistan, and many other lands were still under Akbar Shah's rule. Kabul also lacked confidence. [8]

Second, after the death of King Tahmasp of Iran (1576), internal feudal unrest in Iran intensified. As a result, favorable conditions

were created for Abdullah II to take Khurasan and for Akbarshah to take Kandahar from Iran. But Akbarshah was busy with internal struggles and was not ready to fight Iran. Therefore, even if Akbarshah tried to weaken Abdullah's aggressive actions against Iran (because Akbarshah did not want the Iranian lands to be occupied by the Bukhara Khanate, of course), he would not oppose his war against Iran. It is no coincidence that Mirza Polat, a Sunni supporter, has been appointed ambassador.

The embassy of Mirza Polat was given a second important task - to determine the attitude of the Bukhara khan to Badakhshan and, if possible, to prevent the threat to Badakhshan.

As for Badakhshan, Mirza Suleiman was the ruler of Badakhshan when the Sultanate passed into the hands of Akbarshah. Mirza Sulayman Akbar Shah, weak in his understanding of the state, attacked Kabul in 974-1567 AH, but failed. Then he suddenly attacks Balkh. The ruler of Balkh, Pirmuhammad, with the help of the Bukhara khanate, drove Mirza Suleiman out of Balkh, in which Mirza Suleiman's son Ibrahim Mirza was killed.

During the siege of Gissar by Abdullah II's troops (982-1574), at the request of the Gissars, Mirza Sulayman came to their aid. Meanwhile, one of his officials, Muhammadquli, revolted against Mirza Suleiman in Badakhshan. The widow of the late Ibrahim Mirza joined the uprising in order to hand over power in Badakhshan to her son Shahrukh Mirza. In the battle, Shahrukh Mirza won, and Mirza Sulayman went first to Kabul and then to Akbarshah for help.

In general, it is no exaggeration to say that embassy relations between Central Asia and India were established in the second half of the 16th century. These embassy relations became regular during the reigns of Abdullah II and Akbarshah and became diplomatic.

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