

Analysis of Information on Local Embassy Relations in Abdurazzak Samarkandi's Work "Matlai Sadayn Wa Majmai Bahrain"

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Abstract

We can get a lot of interesting information, that is considered as a valuable source for covering the process of socio-political, cultural, educational and embassy relations of the Timurid period by Abdurazzak Samarkandi's work "Matlai Sadayn wa Majmai Bahrain". In the work we can get acquainted with more than 200 information about the rulers, governors, governors and other officials of the Timurids of neighboring countries, as well as mutual internal diplomatic relations. From this work we can learn about some diplomatic relations, albeit brief, not only of the Timurids, but also of other dynasties that ruled at that time. Similar information is analyzed in this article.

Key-words: Amir Timur, Timurids, Abdurazzak Samarkandi, "Matlai Sadayn and Majmai Bahrain", Diplomacy, Embassy, International Relations.

1. Introduction

Abdurazzak Samarkandi's Matlai Sadayn wa Majmai Bahrain is a valuable source on the Timurid period. The most valuable parts of the work, which have been fully translated into Uzbek, were involved in the study. [1, 2] This translation has created a conducive environment for use in many studies.

In the Uzbek translation chronicles, the main historical events that took place in the territory of the Timurid state from the death of Amir Timur to the beginning of Hussein Boykaro's accession to the throne (1405-1470), especially in Khorasan and Movarounnahr. These parts of the work are valuable in that they contain events that the author himself witnessed more and is contemporary. The forerunners of Matlai Sadayn wa Majmai Bahrain were written by Hafiz Abru by partially supplementing Zubdat ut Tavorix. Abdurazzak Samarkandi attached great importance to the description of the cultural life of that period and the creative activity of the Timurid rulers and

princesses. He also attached great importance to the description of the Timurid state's diplomatic relations with China, India and other countries. The study of the cultural processes of that period from sources written by an author who was a direct witness to the events ensures the reliability of the data. [16].

The diplomacy of the Timurid period is characterized not only by intense relations with foreign countries, but also by interactions with the governors of the vassal states, representatives of the opposition, representatives of the people. The history of diplomatic relations during this period has been studied by scholars from many countries around the world. In particular, we can study more than 100 studies by Western and Eastern scientists. This research is mainly limited to the diplomatic relations of the Timurid state with China [3], India [4], Egypt and European countries. During the study of the parts of the work involved in the study, more than 200 pieces of information related to diplomacy were encountered. We can conditionally divide them into different groups.

These include embassy relations between the princes during the struggle for the throne, first after Amir Timur and then after the death of Shahrukh Mirza; After Shahrukh Mirza and other Timurid princes consolidated their thrones, embassy relations with neighboring countries - China, India, Egypt, Greece, Azerbaijan (Turkmen) and relations with frequently changing rulers, as well as diplomatic relations between at least other countries.

Another important aspect of Amir Timur's activity is that he paid great attention to international cooperation. Sahibkiran was well aware that without such cooperation there would be no independence. The participation of the young princes in the embassy ceremonies had a positive effect on their future work. At the age of 10, Ulugbek attended the reception of ambassadors from China and Spain. Timur and his descendants focused on trade, military and social cooperation in the development of the country. At present, the Republic of Uzbekistan is following a similar political path, taking the country to the next level. [20]

Information on embassies with China. It is noted that in the same years (1408), when Shahrukh Mirza returned from the march of Seiston, ambassadors came to offer condolences on the death of Amir Timur. The report said that the Chinese ambassadors arrived for the first time and that the ambassadors who came with many gifts were well received and escorted.

Chen Cheng 陳誠 (1365-1457) traveled between China and Herat three times as an ambassador during the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644). Each of these 4,000-mile, 12-month horseback rides between Beijing and the Timurid capital took more than two years. [18]

The second account of the Chinese ambassadors is given in the events of 1412. It states that Doy-Ming Khan came to Samarkand and Herat with a group of people from Du-Jihun-Boy and Sun-Qung-Ji Sada of Su-Jo's Kasoy Hazara and brought many gifts and greetings. Ambassadors are well received and all conditions are created. Letters and documents from China were written in three languages - Persian, Turkish and Chinese. When the Chinese ambassadors are finished, they are allowed to go with them, according to the embassy official, Sheikh Muhammad Bakhshi.

An important letter, a letter urging the Chinese king to convert to Islam, was also sent through the ambassadors. Many caravans of traders also accompanied the embassy contacts between the two countries. The ambassadors brought horses from Central Asia to China as gifts, while Chinese birds of prey - shunkars - were valued in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. Political relations with China during the Shah Rukh period were friendly, with the main focus on trade relations. In particular, during the reign of Chju-di (1404-1424), various types of taxes and duties that hindered the development of trade and embassy relations were abolished. [9]

In correspondence, the rulers skillfully tried to show their superiority through diplomacy. In Chinese correspondence, the Chinese ruler tried to exaggerate his superiority by giving various exhortations to Shahrukh Mirza, but Shahrukh Mirza gave him the answer he deserved by inviting him to Islam. [9]

It is noted that Bi-Bochin, Tu-Bochin, Jot-Bochin and Tatq-Bochin came to Shahrukh Mirza with 300 horsemen by Doy-Ming khan. The statement of the events of 1417 states that a banquet was given to the Chinese ambassadors who had arrived a few months before, and that they were allowed to return. He brought many gifts and greetings, thanks to satin and kimhobs. The ambassadors also brought a letter aimed at promoting cooperation and trade. The content of the letter is given in the book. The Chinese ambassadors are well received, and Ardasher Tavochi is added to them as ambassador.

Ardasher Tavochi, who had gone with the Chinese ambassadors, returned in 1419 and narrated the events there. He is said to have been accompanied by ambassadors named Pi-Mochin and Khan-Mochin. The text of their letters is given in the play. It is noted that the Chinese ambassadors returning from Khorasan were well received in Samarkand by Mirzo Ulugbek and sent their ambassadors with them. Amir Shodikhoja, Sultan Ahmad, Ghiyosiddin Naqqash, Amir Hasan, Pahlavon Jamal, Arkadoq, Orduvan and Khoja Tojuddin left Khorasan and Movarounnahr in 1421 as ambassadors to China. The details of this embassy will be written in detail by Ghiyosiddin Naqqash on behalf of Mirzo Boysungur, who established a large library in Herat and sponsored the art of bookkeeping. [10] Later, with abbreviations and modifications of the travelogue, Abdurazzaq

Samarkandi added it to the book "Matlai sa'dayn" [13]. Because Khoja Ghiyasuddin wrote the content of these stories in detail, the selected and selected of those words are given in the play. Giyosiddin Naqqash's Diary is one of the most complete and remarkable works on China in the Muslim world. It is noted that these ambassadors returned in 1422. In the second quarter of the 15th century, relations with China declined significantly. In a letter to the Chinese ruler Shah Rukh Mirza, he linked this to the problems in China. [16]

This is the End of the Work's Relations with China

Information on embassies with India. The territory of India, unlike that of China, consisted of a number of independent states. While most of them were under the rule of Shahrukh Mirza, the rest had a good sense of his power. Zero India was conquered by Amir Timur and incorporated into his country.

Hafiz Abru and Abdurazzak Samarkandi wrote in their works that during the first years of Shah Rukh's reign, ambassadors came from northern India to Herat in 1411, 1416 and 1421, and ambassadors from Shah Rukh's palace also visited India in those years. [13]

The play deals with the first relations with India in the commentary on the events of 1411. By Khizr Khan, the judge of Multon came to Shahrukh Mirza as an ambassador to the Badgis plateau. The ambassadors fully acknowledge the rule of Shahrukh Mirza and declare their subordination. The envoy of Shahrukh Mirza, who had been sent there by Hizrkhan from Delhi, also came in 1416. Ambassadors are well received. Ambassador Mirza Qaydu had sent an envoy to India to deliver a sermon in his name and order the minting of money, asking what to do about it. Another envoy was sent to these ambassadors, and in the sermon the order was given to mention first the name of Shahrukh Mirzo and then the name of Khizr Khan.

When Shahrukh Mirza arrived in Arron's Karabakh in 1420 for the winter, rulers, princes and ambassadors of many countries began to arrive. Among them were Indian ambassadors.

Before Shahrukh Mirza's march to Azerbaijan, Hizrkhan sent an envoy and asked him to send an envoy. For this reason, Amirkhoja leaves as an ambassador and returns at this time, and from there brings a wonderful gift of greetings, including a rhino, which is unfamiliar to these lands. In the play, the description of this rhino is explained in detail.

The author of the work, Abdurazzak ibn Ishaq, visited Samarkand as an ambassador to Samarkand, and his treatise entitled The Travelogue of India is very famous. Abdurazzak Samarkandi

returned to Herat in 1443 and sent with him Danoyak Hodja Mas'ud and Hodja Muhammad from Bijonagar, and Fathkhan Hodja Jamoliddin, the king of Delhi.

The king of Bangalore had complained to Sultan Ibrahim of Jonapur and asked Shahrukh Mirza for help. For this reason, Karimuddin Jami went as an ambassador in 1442 and by a decree forbade him from this path. This decree is contained in the manuscript "Majmuai riqat va muishaat" (Collection of various notes and letters) (No. 286 of the RFA). [15]

From Bijonagar, Danoyak's ambassadors Hoja Mas'ud and Hoja Muhammad, and the ambassadors of King Fathkhan of Delhi, Hoja Jamoliddin, were allowed to return to India in 1444. As a response embassy, Narullah Junabadi went with them to Danoyak in Bijanagar as an ambassador with all the necessary things.

The Play Deals with Embassy Relations with India

Information on embassies with Egypt and Damascus. The embassy's relations with Egypt are also noteworthy in the play. The first information about embassy relations with Egypt is given in the commentary on the events of 1421. Muhammad Tayyib, who had gone from Arron's Karabakh to Egypt and Damascus to the Sultan's Sheikh by Shahrukh Mirza, returned at this time and narrated the situation there. By the time he arrived, Sultan Sheikh had passed away, conveying the message that Muzaffar and Totor had ruled in his place, and that they had received the ambassador well and were ready for any agreement.

It is mentioned by the governor of Mecca that an ambassador named Sayyid Abdulkahf came to Shah Rukh Mirza in 1414, but the contents of the embassy, which came with a letter from the governor of Mecca, were not mentioned. It is noted that when Shahrukh Mirza was in Karabakh for winter in 1429, various ambassadors came from Farang, Egypt and Damascus and they brought letters and various requests. In 1439, an envoy named Jijikbuqo came to Shah Rukh Mirza by the ruler of Egypt Al-Malik Az-Zahir Chaqmaqbek. The purpose of the embassy was to restore friendly relations. It is also clear that Herat, which at that time became one of the centers of knowledge and enlightenment, was popular in distant lands. The Sultan of Egypt, Shahrukh Mirza, asks for copies of the rare books kept in his library. Although there are several copies of the books requested by the ambassador, they make another copy and present them to the ambassador. After receiving permission to return, the ambassadors, according to the embassy, Hisomuddin Mubarakshah, accompanied them as ambassador. The ambassador dies in Gaza, which belongs to Jerusalem, and his son, Amir Rahim, takes the documents and gift greetings. The ambassador is well received in Egypt.

The Timurid desire to cover the Holy Ka'bah, which has always been a desire, was not fulfilled for a long time without the permission of the rulers of Egypt. After the ambassadors of the sultan of Egypt came in 1439-40 and announced that they were allowed to do so, Muhammad Zamzami set out in 1443 as an ambassador to Egypt. After Muhammad Zamzami went to Egypt in 1443 as an ambassador and returned to the Holy Ka'bah, in 1444 Muhammad al-Murshidi and Muhammad Abhari returned to perform this mission.

The author of the work, Abdurazzak Samarkandi, as an experienced ambassador, visited the embassy several times. In particular, in 1446, Al-Malik Az-Zahir was appointed ambassador to Egypt under Chaqmaqbek. Abdurazzak begins to prepare letters and gifts written on behalf of Shahrukh. But Shah Rukh died in 850 in Dhu'l-Hijjah (February-March, 1447) while he was in Ray. As was the case after the death of Amir Timur, even after Shahrukh's death, the struggle for the throne between the Timurid princes intensified, and as a result, the ambassador who was to be sent to Egypt could not leave.

2. These are the Details of the Embassies Associated with Egypt

Embassy relations with Dashti Kipchak, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Greece, Mongolia and other countries. Foadkhan, Amir Idiku and Amir Ibsi from the lands of Dashti Kipchak sent envoys to Herat to Shahrukh Mirza. After the complete conquest of the lands of Movarounnahr, ambassadors from a number of places came to Shah Rukh, who returned to Herat in 1410. One of them was the embassy, which brought many gifts. The purpose of the embassy was to strengthen peace and cooperation. Shah Rukh also agreed to the offer and said that he was in favor of strengthening relations and sent an embassy in response to the offer. Amir asks Idiku's daughter to his son Muhammad Jogi. But the result is not recorded in the play. Abon Tavochi, who had gone with Amir Idiku's envoys, returned following the embassy's instructions. The ambassador, known for his eloquence, provides information about the situation there and the obedience of Amir Idiku.

As noted above, any ruler conveyed his purpose by sending ambassadors before another ruler came close to or close to her husband. Otherwise, the invasion of these lands would have led to the outbreak of war. Buroq, who was brought up by Ulugbek himself and took over the Uzbek nation, warns that in 1425 he came to Signak and sent an ambassador to Ulugbek. However, Ulugbek, angry that he had arrived at this address without informing him before leaving, started a war. Buroq, who had a great deal of combat experience, defeated Ulugbek, who was inexperienced in battle, and

inflicted heavy casualties on Movarounnahr. Relations with the Uzbek nation were also carried out by later Timurids.

When Sultan Abu Sa'id was trying to capture Samarkand in the 1450s and was living in Yassi, he learned that Abul Khairkhan intended to ally with him. Then they sent ambassadors and made a plan to occupy Samarkand together. It is noted that Abu Sa'id was visited by a large number of ambassadors from the Kalmyk country and Dashti Kipchak in 1459, who brought him greetings and were well received. There are also reports that Sheikh Nuriddin sent ambassadors from the Ilonboshi district to Mongolia to Genghis Khan. Sheikh Nuriddin Chingiz, who heard that Amir Shahmalik had set out for Mongolia and built a bridge over the shores of Sayhun, tried to make peace with him through the boy's mediation. Ramadan, a master of peacemaking, will be sent on behalf of the Uzbek Genghis Khan to establish peace between Sheikh Nuriddin and Amir Shahmalik. Despite several exchanges of messengers, no truce was reached and the incident ended with the execution of Sheikh Nuriddin.

In 1416, when Shah Rukh Mirza returned from Persia, Naqshi Jahan, the son of Sham Jahan, sent ambassadors to express his obedience. It is noted that ambassadors from Mongolia came to Herat in 1419 to Shahrukh Mirza from Shami Jahan, and when Shami Jahan accepted the invitation of truth and settled in the kingdom of his brother Muhammad Khan, he sent ambassadors and obeyed. Also, in response to the embassy, Shahrukh Mirza sent Hasanko, who had previously served as ambassador to the country several times and knew the customs well, as an ambassador and a courier. The embassy, which was requested by Muhammad Jagi, the uncle of Mehr Nigor, the daughter of Sham'i Jahan, ends successfully. It is said that when Shah Rukh Mirza arrived in Karabakh of Arron for wintering in 1420, an ambassador named Andkuy Yorguchi came from Mongolia.

While Shahrukh Mirza was in the winter in Karabakh, he sent an ambassador named Sultan Kushchi to Dashti Kipchak to Muhammad Khan. The ambassador returned in 1421 and conveyed that Muhammad Khan was well received and devoted to him. As Amir Qara Yusuf was not at peace with the Turkmen of Karabakh and Shirvan, in 1412 the ambassadors came to Karabakh to Amir Sheikh Ibrahim and offered him a truce. But Ibrahim, who had formed an alliance with Seydi Ahmad Shaki and Kashtondil Georgians, refused. The result is a battle that ends with the victory of Black Joseph. When Shahrukh Mirza returned to Herat from the Persian land in 1414, great men from various places began to come with gifts and greetings. In particular, Amir Qara Yusuf's messenger came in a letter acknowledging his rule. Also, while Shahrukh Mirza was in Sarakhs province, Hasanko, who had previously gone to the embassy to Amir Qara Yusuf, returned and reported on the events there. In

1415, Amir Qara Yusuf sent an envoy named Mardonshah to Herat to Shahrukh Mirza, asking him to take over the administration of Sultani. Shahrukh allows the ambassadors to say that if he sends his son Qara Yusuf here as a hostage, he will agree to give the Sultanate to him.

It is noted that the ambassadors led by Haji Kuchak from Azerbaijan were allowed to return in 1418 by Amir Qara Yusuf and Amir Qara Osman. It is said that in the events of 1420, Shahrukh sent a navkar named Mirza Siddiq to Qara Yusuf and urged him to submit and obey, but when he did not agree to this, the battle began. Meanwhile, many ambassadors have been sent to other places. It is mentioned by Amir Qara Usman and Amir Shamsuddin Bidlisi that in 1421 an ambassador named Qazi Muhammad came to Shahrukh Mirza on the banks of the Bandi River and delivered their petitions for statehood.

After the death of Shahrukh Mirza, in 1447, Sultan Muhammad ibn Baysungur, who had conquered Persia and Iraq, sent an envoy from Persia to Qazvin and the Sultanate, inviting Qazvin and the Sultanate to Turkmenistan, dismissing him and marrying his daughter. Embassies between the Turkmens and the Timurids continued among their descendants as well. There is also information about a number of embassies between Abu Sa'id and Jahanshah. After Jahanshah, we can also get information about the records of a number of embassies between Amir Hasanbek Mirza (Qara Usman dynasty) and Abu Sa'id. Ambassadors from Kerman to Abu Sa'id (1459) by Yusuf, the son of Jahanshah, came to declare Yusuf's complete obedience, which was well received.

When Shah Rukh Mirza arrived in Arron's Karabakh for wintering in 1420, rulers, princes and ambassadors of many countries began to arrive. Among them were the ambassadors of Alkida and Kostida from Georgia. It is also noted that ambassadors from Diyarbakir region Amir Kara Usman also arrived. Shahrukh Mirzo also sent ambassadors to Georgia. By sending Muhammad Dashti to Georgia in 1435 from Arron's Para Kurshi, he tries to find out whether the preconditions are valid. Alexander received the ambassadors well, accepted the payment of duties and tributes, and added his son Dimitr. Dimitr will be held there until the Muslims are released, and when Muhammad Fazlullah goes and frees the Muslims, Dimitr will be followed with reverence.

When Shahrukh Mirza settled the case of Yor Ahmad in Isfarzan in 1421 and came to Katmayi Ghiyasi from Hasankhani district, a number of ambassadors came. In particular, the ambassadors of the governor of Georgia Ivoni and Alexander expressed obedience. In 1431, ambassadors from Iraq and Azerbaijan came to Shah Rukh Mirza and informed him that Amir Abu Sa'id had been killed by his brother Amir Iskandar and that many riots were taking place. It is noted

that when Mirzo Ulugbek went bird hunting in Bukhara in 1421, a group of ambassadors from the Tibetan region arrived and were well received and allowed to leave.

In 1435, Shah Rukh Mirza sent envoys from Arron's Para Kurshi to many places. Sheikh Nuriddin Muhammad, the son of the late Sheikh Murshiduddin Junayd Goziruni, who brought the goods of Hormuz to Karabakh, sent him to the Roman embassy in Sultan Murad. The purpose of the embassy was to ask Amir Iskander to detain him if he went there. It was later reported that he had returned, that he had tasted it, that he had visited the embassy in Hormuz several times, and that he had been spreading bad rumors about the ruler of the land. Embassy relations with Ottoman Turks are relatively rare in the play. The dynasties that came to the khanates of Central Asia after the Timurids also actively maintained economic, political and cultural ties with the Ottoman Turks. [21]

In 1437, when Fakhridin Turanshah overthrew his brother Sayfiddin and became king in Hormuz, Sayfiddin went to Herat for help. In this regard, Turanshah sent ambassadors, expressing his complete obedience to Shahrukh, not to listen to him. As a result, the battle of Hormuz was stopped. Sayfiddin was given the fortress of Tirzak.

The play also includes information about the Russian embassy and is not described in detail. "These days, the king of the Russian region sent ambassadors to Humayun and expressed his love and solidarity. He treated the ambassadors with kindness and consideration." This information was provided by the Russian scientist V. Tizenhausen studied and called this embassy the first Russian embassy to Herat. [6]

The Following is a Brief Classification of Diplomatic Information in the Work

Shah Rukh Mirza used to tell his deputies that ambassadors should always be exchanged. This information is provided in the play. In particular, after the recapture of Ajam Iraq, the issue of sending ambassadors to the emirs who were deputies to those lands was mentioned.

3. Conclusion

Analyzing the diplomatic data of the work, we can get essential information on the socio-political, cultural and educational processes in Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Persia, Iraq, Azerbaijan, China, Dashti Kipchak, Mongolia, India and other countries in the period from the death of Amir Timur to the first years of Hussein Boykaro's accession to the throne (1405-1470). More than 200 of information in this area serve as a necessary source for research.

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