

Study of History and Historical Figures Through Travelogues

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Abstract: *This article talks about the details of Pirmkul Kadirov's trip to India, specifically, from Kashmir in the North to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras regions in the south, in order to write historical novels about Babur Mirza and his descendants. In this travel diary, the information given in such sections as "Climate and Life", "Economy and Technology", "Responsibility of Ownership", "Human Will and State Control", "History", "Religion and Ethics" and Babur in each of them Interpretations and relationships related to Mirza and Baburi were discussed.*

Keywords: *Travel, historical novels, regions, religion, south.*

INTRODUCTION

In the middle of the 20th century, Gafur Ghulam was invited by the clergy of Alisher Navoi to travel, and as a result of this trip, the travel books "Hoki Musallo" and "Takhti Safar" were created. the interest in its history and fate led to the journey, and as a result of this trip, the writer's "Safarnama" was created.

"Writing historical novels about Babur Mirza and his descendants in the process, I made a creative trip to India 3 times. From Kashmir in the north to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras regions in the south, many places left a very vivid impression on me. Jamna and Ganga rivers, Himalayan mountains, tall palm trees that are green all year round, elephants and various other natural creatures are still there today, as they were in the time of Babur Mirza," writes Pirmkul Kadyrov.

THE MAIN OF THE RESULTS

The travel book consists of 6 small parts called "Climate and Life", "Economy and Technology", "Ownership Responsibility", "Human Will and State Control", "History", "Religion and Ethics". We know that in travelogues, the image of the tourist-author, who is a direct participant and observer of certain worldviews, is of primary importance. The speech of the tourist-author image forms the structure of the travelogue genre. That is why the tourist-author Pirmkul Kadirov, who has a clear goal in mind, sorts the events and situations according to his purpose, the student begins his life in unfamiliar lands, foreign destinations, the nationality, religion, culture, and way of life are completely different. looks at people's lives. At the beginning of the travelogue, the author describes the hot climate of India and awakens the reader's first impressions of this country mixed with warm feelings. looking for the freshness of fragrant flowers will make your soul familiar with the nature of the distant Indian land.

The writer takes a look at the distant history of the country, looking at the beautiful nature of India, generous gardens, and agriculture. He says that for thousands of years, India has never taken an army to other countries, it has not followed the path of conquest, but the rich nature of this country, its hardworking people, its fertile soil have always attracted ambitious conquerors. 300 of the tourist-author as we turn the pages of the travelogue one by one. You can feel his boundless love and respect

for this land, which opened his heart to Babur and the Baburites for more than a year. A. Qadiri, the master of our national historical novel, "I don't write about what I haven't seen, what I don't know... if I want to write a work about a place, it's better to go and check it again, no matter how many times I've seen that place before." I will learn", he wrote. Pirimkul Kadirov, one of the talented successors of the Kadiri school of novel writing, in the process of writing his historical novels about Babur and the Baburites, certainly aimed to study the nature, people, history, economy, and culture of the Indian land in such a way that this is his "Starry Nights", " It contributed to the emergence of large-scale works of historical and artistic epic, such as "Avlodlar Dovani". At the same time, another independent genre of travelogue was created in the writer's work, and in this work, the writer refers to the history of the Indian people for many thousands of years, and draws attention to the traces left by Mirza Babur and his glorious descendants on this stage of history. Since ancient times, the most ancient codes of ethics, which teach different countries to live peacefully, to be tolerant, to compromise with brothers, have not lost their power in India for thousands of years. ", "Gita" is the main root of stability in the spirituality of this people.

In the travelogue, we can see that Pirimkul Kadyrov, like modern tourists, follows the path of comparison and comparison based on the requirements of the genre. Paying attention to the fact that the majority of the population lives in villages in India, as in Uzbekistan, the writer notes that mostly Indian houses are simple, ordinary houses with roofs covered with bamboo leaves, and there are brick buildings built comfortably on the side of the main streets. says What attracted the attention of the writer is that in the villages and in the neighborhoods of the cities where ordinary people live, people trust each other without locks and keys, without iron fences.

"Once upon a time, in our own Tashkent, Samarkand and other cities, there were very few places that could be locked. Even the shops selling expensive goods at the market stalls were closed only at night with smoke. I remembered this good custom there with longing. "³, the author once again reminds the reader of the role and importance of feelings such as trust, loyalty, loyalty, faith, and honesty in human relations. In India, a five-member committee of cities and villages is responsible for administrative affairs, weddings, funerals, and works like the neighborhood councils in Uzbekistan. also expresses the opinion that if they come, they should exchange experience.

The attention of the tourist-author is attracted by the fact that in India, which is rapidly developing its industry and is becoming an industrial country, all people are taught to save money. "Whoever indulged in extravagance will pay for it out of his pocket. Because every square meter of land, every kilogram of cement, every soum of money is property. Many enterprises, constructions and roads belong to the state. But their calculations and self-interest are built on the basis of economic responsibility, similar to that of private property owners," the author writes.

Another achievement that pleased the tourist-author was that Indian scientists, after a long search, adapted a new variety of wheat grown in South America to the Indian climate and doubled the country's wheat yield in ten years. In this way, the need for wheat of 800 million people will be satisfied, and the worry of buying grain from abroad will be eliminated. The tourist-author evaluates the result of this great work as a large-scale entrepreneurship. In this place, Abdulla Qahhor's travelogue "Memories of India" breaks the soul of the colonial policy of the Indian people and creates a prosperous society.

In his travelogue, Pirimkul Kadirov specifically acknowledges that the Indian people preserve the historical monuments left by Babur and Baburi like the apple of their eye: "For twenty years, I have visited Delhi and Agra three times. I see master builders repairing the garden and dozens of gardeners tending to the lawn "Indira Gandhi, the immortal child of India, paid special attention to these monuments in the last years of her life," he said.

The pages of the travelogue dedicated to Indira Gandhi and Akbar Shah are probably the most exciting and proud point of both the trip and the travelogue. According to Pirimkul Kadyrov, Indira Gandhi was asked by a newspaper published in Frankfurt, Germany, "Which military victories of India are you proud of?" He answered that he was proud of Akbar's victories, emphasizing that Akbar

was a far-seeing, wise and tolerant leader. Pirimkul Kadirov recalls four centuries ago that Babur issued a special law prohibiting the preparation, sale, and drinking of alcohol throughout India.

The tourist-author is interested in the sale of books related to the history of Babur and his descendants in Indian bookstores. Abdul Fazl's book "Akbarname", which he bought for 500 rupees in 1983 from "Oxford book", which deals in historical books in Delhi, says that it helped him to write the novel "Passage of Generations". An English edition of Babur Mirza's "Baburnama" by Gulbadanbegim is on the bookstore's front. "Humayunnama" proudly states that Jahangir's "Tuzuki Jahangiri" is taking place.

At the end of the travelogue, Pirimkul Kadyrov said: "I would like to conclude my thoughts on the trip by saying that if peoples and countries look at each other's best experiences with interest, study them, sort them out and accept what is acceptable, both sides will benefit from this, humanity would have won."

Conclusion

According to the Russian scientist V. M. Guminsky: "In addition to knowledge and learning, travel writings can also promote aesthetic, political, journalistic, philosophical and other tasks." In our opinion, the information contained in the travelogues is written in the spirit of life, so it is not only for that time, but also for the representatives of the next generation. We make sure that it is also important as records.

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