PREFACE

The present volume contains the proceedings of the international conference, Uzbek-Japanese Scientific Cooperation: History and Culture of Central Asia (Sources and Methodological Issues) organized by IV AN RUz, Kyoto University of Foreign Studies and the NIHU Program Islamic Area Studies Center at the University of Tokyo (TIAS), and supported by the Mitsubishi Foundation. The conference was held in Tashkent on September 3-4, 2009 (at Poytaht Hotel), in the presence of honorable guests, Prof. Shavkat Salihov, the president of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and Prof. Morita Yoshikazu, Chancellor and Chair of the Board of Directors of the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, and with 22 panelists (other than Uzbekistan and Japan: France, Germany, Kazakhstan, and the United States) and many participants from all over the world.

Our conference consisted of three sessions under separate subjects as seen in the following program.

Session I

State and Law in Central Asia from the 9th to the Early 20th Centuries = Государство и право в Центральной Азии IX–начало XX вв.

Шамсиддин КАМАЛИДДИН (Ташкентский государственный
институт востоковедения)
“Символика тюркских правителей Средней Азии IX–начала XIII в.”
Гайбулла БАБАЯРОВ, Андрей КУБАТИН (Институт востоковедения АН РУз)
“Параллели в титулатуре Западно-Тюркского и Караканидского каганатов (на основе нумизматического материала)”
Азат САРСЕНБАЕВ (Ташкентский исламский университет)
“Роль правовых текстов в процессе развития законодательства в Мавераннахре IX-XIV вв.”
Ron SELA (Indiana University)
“The ‘Timur-nama’ Manuscripts at the al-Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies”
KIMURA Satoru (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)
“Reinterpreting the Tuhfat al-Khānī: How Does It Legitimize a Non-Chingizid’s Khanate?”
Бахтияр БАБАДЖАНОВ (Институт востоковедения АН РУз)
“Прошлое Коканд глазами местных историков Туркестана начала XX века (реинтерпретации и критические оценки)”
Афтандил ЭРКИНОВ (Ташкентский государственный институт востоковедения)
“Перфекционизм в хивинской придворной культурной среде при Мухаммад Рахим-хане II как способ противостояния протекторату (1873-1910)”

Session II

Problems of Source Study: Methodological Issues, Diplomatics, and Manuscripts = Проблемы источниковедения: вопросы методологии, дипломатика, рукописи

HORIKAWA Toru (Kyoto University of Foreign Studies),
Камилджан ХУДАЙБЕРГАНОВ (Государственный историко-архитектурный музей-заповедник «Ичан-кала»)
“The Significance of Islamic Court Documents as Historical Sources of Social Information in Central Asia + Роль эпиграфических надписей на архитектурных памятниках г. Хивы в изучении истории Хивинского ханства”
ИСОГАЙ Кенъичи (Киотский университет по изучению зарубежных стран)
“О ривайатах из Самарканда начала XX в.: Функция ривайата в судебном разбирательстве”
Галиб КУРБАНОВ (Бухарский государственный архитектурно-художественный музей-заповедник)
“Печати Бухарского ханства в коллекциях музеев”
Jeanine Elif DAGYELI (Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg & Gerda-Henkel Foundation)
“The Digitalization Project of the al-Biruni Institute: Proceedings and Prospects”
Wolfgang HOLZWARTH (Oriental Institute, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg)
“Some Inshā’ Collections from Nineteenth Century Bukhara: Possible Interconnections and Use as Sources of Administrative History”
Санджар ГУЛАМОВ (Институт востоковедения АН РУз)
“О некоторых архивных документах, числящихся в составе коллекции рукописных произведений фонда Института востоковедения имени Бируни”
Салимакан ИШАНОВА (Институт востоковедения АН РУз)
“О значимости литературного жанра ma’ruh (хронограммы) в изучении истории Коканда”

Session III

Society and Culture in Historical Perspective: Social Life and Ideas of Reformism = Общество и культура в исторической перспективе: общественная жизнь, идеи реформизма

Диларам АЛИМОВА (Институт истории АН РУз)
“Реформаторская концепция туркестанских джадидов и идея младотурецкого движения: сравнительный анализ”
Аширбек МУМИНОВ (Институт востоковедения имени Р. Б. Сулейменова МОН РК)
“Значение фетв в изучении региональной формы бытования ислама”
Халим ТУРАЕВ (Бухарский государственный университет)
“Посещение культовых мест в Бухаре”
YAJIMA Yoichi (Kyoto University of Foreign Studies)
“The Spread of the Kubrawiyya”
KAWAHARA Yayoi (Islamic Area Studies Center at the University of Tokyo)
“The Development of the Naqshbandiya-Mujaddidiya in the Khanate of Khoqand”
Devin DEWEESE (Indiana University)
“‘Dis-ordering’ Sufism in Early Modern Central Asia: Suggestions for Rethinking the Sources and Social Structures of Sufi History in the 18th and 19th Centuries”
Stéphane A. DUDOIGNON (National Centre for Scientific Research, Paris & University of Amsterdam)
“For a History of Sufism in Soviet Central Asia: The Resources (and Limitations) of Oral Sources, through the Case of Tajikistan”

Although some of the papers submitted to the conference are not included in this volume due to various reasons, I believe that this volume shows the significance of our conference as well as the diversity of recent research trends. For example Jeanine Elif Dağıyeli and Sanjar Ghulomov’s joint paper “Some preliminary information on an ongoing cataloguing project at the Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies, Tashkent” encourages our future studies based on a large number of manuscript sources located in IV AN RUz.

In the prospectus of our conference, as the chair of the Organizing Committee I wrote as follows:
As well known, since the late 1980s studies in the history of Central Asia have made a great progress not only Central Asian republics but also in other countries in the world. New research trends and increasing diversity in research topics are presented in such epistemological works as Stéphane A. Dudoignon & Komatsu Hisao eds., *Research Trends in Modern Central Eurasian Studies (18th-20th Centuries): A Selective and Critical Bibliography of Works Published between 1985 and 2000* (2 vols., Tokyo: The Toyo Bunko, 2003-2006) and *Central Eurasian Reader* prepared by Stéphane A. Dudoignon (Klaus Schwarz Verlag, 2008). When we look at this remarkable progress from the view point of Japanese historiography, we notice that two factors played great role during the last two decades. First is the academic cooperation between Uzbek academic institutions, among others IV AN RUz, and Japanese universities. In fact a number of joint projects have been realized and a lot of Japanese doctorate students have enjoyed research opportunities in Uzbekistan, and they constitute the main body of Central Asian studies in Japan. Second is Franco-Japanese cooperation that has developed intensively based on affirmative efforts among rather younger scholars and has brought about fertile products and invaluable networks. This is the reason why we decided to hold an international conference dedicated to the history and culture of Central Asia, retrospecting our achievements during the last two decades and expecting further development in our research field.

I am sure that our wishes are going to be realized in multiple aspects. As shown in this prospectus, Uzbek-Japanese scientific cooperation has enhanced our academic network and brought about a number of invaluable products. For example I would like to introduce the latest publication list of TIAS, among others TIAS Central Eurasian Research Series.
During the second term of the Islamic Area Studies Program I hope new titles will be added to this list.

Among the participants in our conference I missed Prof. Asom Urunbaev (1929-2009) who spared no pains for the development of Uzbek-Japanese cooperation in Oriental studies since 1991. Once again I would like to express my regret over the death of this great scholar.

Finally I would like to express my deep gratitude to all the colleagues who worked for our conference, including those who could not participate in our conference because of unexpected reasons. I wish to express a particular gratitude to Dr. Bayram Balci, the Director of IFEAC, who supported our project from the initial plan. Our thanks, however, would not be complete without mentioning great efforts of our conference secretary Kimura Satoru as well as the editors, Kawahara Yayoi and Bakhtiyar Babadjanov.

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