

***DEDICATED  
TO  
MY DEAR PARENTS***

Much has already been written and still is in the process of writing about the relations between India and Iran. But, inspite all that there are many lapses that have remained behind. In India, whatever has been written is almost based on the translations made by the Britishers with help of their assistants called *Munshis*, who used the Persian words in the sense which are known to Urdu speaking people, while the Turks and the Persians have slightly different usage of them.

The Turks all over the globe, called the invasions of their ancestors as some heroic deed, while the Persians called it Barbarianism - a question that opens many avenues to think over it. But due to a gap of communication many facts have not yet been brought to the light. As this writer has used the most recent research papers, produced in Turkey and Iran, as he is Tati speaker, a dialect of Tajik Persian and interested in ornate prose, in which most of the works, related to Timur have been written, therefore it was easy for me to apprehend the spirit of the language. It is for this reason that much emphasis has been laid to use the original sources and render the related parts of it before the readers in English, being the international media of communication of the day, so that the further researchers may be done on the base of original sources.

When Mongols and after them the Tartars captured all the regions which were once governed by Muslim rulers, they needed the biographers who could record their achievements. None could do better than the Persians, because the tradition of maintaining imperial records they, had inherited from their ancestors who lived during Sassanid period and even earlier.

The Muslim historians and biographers knew the fact that the Mongols and the Tartars were the invaders and tyrant rulers. They exposed their real character and tyrannical acts in the guise of their bravery and by condemning the defeated rulers, with whom the historians were sympathetic. To expose the character of the tyrannical rulers was a hard task, for which they adopted ornate style. In the bombastic words and far fetched smiles and metaphors they presented the real history.

In other words there were functioning two streams, the main one which presented their achievement while the other, a sub stream, which mentioned the facts of their conduct, based on their tyrannical accounts. This sort of expression is still common among the Persians and the native speakers can easily understand the real spirit and the intention of the writer. It is for this reason that to know the real history of the Timurids profound knowledge of classical Persian is basically essential. So that the full justification can be done with the subject.

Last but not the least, I would like to pay my thanks to Prof. Harbans Mukhia and Professor Muzaffar Alam extended their unstinted cooperative and gave their valuable advice and encouraged me to bring this study to friction. With thanks to all my well wishers, I wish the friendship of India and Iran to last as has also been cherished by the poet laureate, Bahar, in the following verses: