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Economic Fundamentals of the Chaganian State

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Abstract: The article we are covering presents a number of analytical data about the economic foundations of the Chaganian statehood, which existed in the early Middle Ages, and its relations with local states in other regions in different centuries.

Key words: *Chaganian state, Chagankhudots, Somani, Seljuks, Karakhanids, Ghaznavids, Khorezimshah states, economic relations, political processes.*

The state of Chaganiyan was established in the territory of Uzbekistan in the early Middle Ages, and its features of statehood confirm that it operated as an independent and sometimes dependent state in various socio-economic processes until the 16th century. For example, in the 5th-7th centuries, the independent Chaganian state was founded by the Chagankhudots, the city of Dalvarzin became the political and administrative center, and the Iranian-Turkish khans established neighboring relations with the Sugdian states on the basis of diplomatic relations.

In the 9th-13th centuries, relations between Ismail Somoni, Seljuks, Karakhanids, Ghaznavids, and Khorezimshahs were conducted by the Chaganiyan emirs on behalf of an independent state. , the internal and external policy that was reflected in historical sources was scientifically analyzed in the research process. Also, the statehood of Uzbekistan was analyzed separately in history, as it was in other regions during the Arab invasion, Chaganiyan also maintained its political independence from the beginning of the 8th century to the beginning of the 9th century and during the invasion of Genghis Khan from the second quarter of the 13th century to the middle of the 14th century. lost for a long time. In the historical sources created during the years of Soviet power, the history of the statehood specific to Uzbekistan, its early formation processes are almost ignored, and the historical ideas that are illuminated are analyzed on the basis of false ideas. The ancient history, the methods of state administration, culture, and language history of the national peoples who reached the peripheral lands of the former USSR in the field of statehood under the political influence of the Communist Party were not specially included in the textbooks of the history of the USSR. Also, on the basis of a secret instruction, it was not allowed to study and promote the state history of the Middle Ages in the territory of Uzbekistan. As a result, the history of Chaganiyan, like the history of other countries, was removed from the pages of special history, and the false idea that Chaganiyan was not an independent state was turned into the main idea of the Soviet ideology. In many historical works published under the pressure of communist ideology, the history of Chaganion was falsified and was not included in special textbooks of the history of Uzbekistan. The saddest thing is that even local historians could not express their independent opinions against this policy,

knowing that there are sources that support the presence of Chaganiyan's characteristic features of statehood in this political influence. The state of Chaganiyan, which is reflected in many historical sources of the Middle Ages, has not been researched by the scientific community in historical textbooks and educational manuals that are being created.

Chaganiyan appeared in the territory of ancient Bactria, Greco-Bactria, Kushan, and it was found that the traces of people living in the Chaganiyan area belong to the Middle Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods. In the 2nd half of the 2nd millennium BC, the first agricultural settlements (Mo'lalitepa) appeared here, and in the middle of the 1st millennium BC, the first city (Kyziltepa) was established here. In the 1st century BC - 1st century AD, Chaganion was one of the main centers of the Yuechji state. In the 1st-3rd centuries AD, the territories of Chaganiyan were part of the Kushan kingdom. The economy and culture of Chaganiyan flourished during this period, many cities and villages were established, commodity-money relations, irrigated agriculture, various professions, visual and applied arts, especially sculpture in Kholkhayon and Dalvarzintepa developed. In the second half of the III-IV centuries AD, Chaganiyan was mainly ruled by Chaghanhudots. In the 2nd half of the 5th century AD - in the 6th century, the region was first part of the Eftali state¹, then the Sassanid state. From the 2nd half of the 6th century to the 2nd half of the 8th century, Chaganiyan was ruled by a local dynasty, which in name only obeyed the supreme rulers of Tokharistan - the Turkic Yabgu. The names of some rulers of Chaganiyan - Khidevs or Chagankhudots have been determined according to written, epigraphic and numismatic data: the supreme rulers of the state of Chagankhudot, that is, the kings Faganish, Sashr, Zarin, Turontash, Tish, Khnar, etc. names were reflected in historical sources. In the second half of the 7th century AD, the Arabs came to Chaganiyan, they ended the local dynasty at the end of the 8th century².

Historical development shows that regardless of the period in which the states appeared, they operated in the political framework of their time from the point of view of internal and external policy. The state of Chaganiyan exerted its influence on neighboring countries with its policy, reform processes, management system, trade, internal and external policy. The study of the history of Uzbek statehood is currently a very urgent issue, but it is gaining acute political importance: if necessary, there are still forces trying to convince the international community of this. The main task of Uzbek historians today is to prove that this claim is false, to create a history of our statehood based on a scientific point of view³. At the end of the 19th century, debates began among European historians about the history of the Chaganiyan statehood, which was formed on the territory of the Bactrian, Seleucid, and Kushan states. V.Geyger⁴, E. Raysh⁵, T. Nol'deke⁶, At the beginning of the 20th century J. Praseklar⁷ He expressed his opinions about the history of Chaganiyan. Many scientists have commented that all the states formed in the territory of Chaganiyan were politically strong, economically and culturally developed in their time. For example, Ktesei Knidsky describes that "Bactria is a strong and powerful country, it was an independent state as early as the 8th century." The works of Ctesius Knidsky have reached us as an appendix in the work of the medieval historian Photius⁸. Based on the above ideas, based on the scientific study of the issues related to the first statehood formed in the territory of Uzbekistan, the state administration of the Chaganiyan property,

¹ Гумилев Л. Н.-Эфталиты и их соседи. ВДИ. -1959. -№-1. С12-16. Он же. Эфталиты – гории или степняки. //ВДИ. - 1967. №-3, С5-9.

² Григорьев Г.В. Об арабском путешественнике X века Абу Долефе И странствованииего по Средней Азии. //ЖМНП.СПб., 1873.Вип. 2, с 45-56. Бартольд В. В. Чаганиан. Соч, Т. ИИИ, М.,1965, С-5-11.

³ Каримов И.А. Ўша асар. 139-бет.

⁴ Geiger W. Ostiranische kultur im Altertum. Erlangen, 1982.V. 66; Geiger W. Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times. London. 1985. V. 45.

⁵ Reisch E. Baktrionoi. Paulys Real-Encyclopedie. t. II. 1896.

⁶ Nildeke T. Iranisches Nationalepos, Grundriss der Iranische Philologie, II. 1896-1904. V. 141.

⁷ Prasek J.D. Geschichte der Meder und Perser, Bd. I, Gotha, 1906. v. 50-54

⁸ Массон В.М. Древнеземледельческая культура Маргиани. МИА, 1959 № 73.

which was formed in the early Middle Ages, appeared on the basis of the existing agriculture, handicrafts, and trade relations. The material and spiritual culture formed in the territory of this country played an important role in the formation of the foundations of statehood. Chaganian's statehood embodied the specific features of the state administration typical of the Bactrian, Ahmonites, Kushan, Hephthalites, and Turkic khanates. It is necessary to emphasize that Chaganian statehood was formed under the influence of these forms of administrative state management. As a result of the political and cultural development of these countries, the economy, trade, and handicrafts developed, and the local population developed their traditional farms. The characteristic features of the establishment of the Chaganian state are fully consistent with the signs associated with the creation of the state, its territorial-geographical location, population and its national composition, foreign policy with neighboring countries, trade relations, military operations. issues such as participation were scientifically analyzed. In the course of the historical analysis of the article, it was found that the political, economic and social experiences of the ancient states based on the establishment of the Chaganian state were the decisive basis, and that these states created administrative management methods for the Chaganian territories. The science of being an important tool in management was highlighted. It is necessary to emphasize that the fact that the Chaganian state has great political and economic influence has attracted many historians from a different historical analysis point of view. The most important thing is that the history of Chaganiyan was conducted based on the events in accordance with the current historical concept that it is necessary to study the history from the state point of view.

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