

## FACTORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE KUSHAN KINGDOM

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**Annotation:** this article will talk about the occupation of the ancient Greco-Bactrian state by the yuechzhis, as well as the founding of the Kushan Kingdom, and about the socio-economic and cultural life of the Kushan Kingdom.

**Keywords:** Kushan State, "Great Silk Road", satraplik, Yuechjids, Derbent, Greco-Bactrian.

The Kushan Kingdom is the most prosperous period of the Kanishka reign. In Central Asia, the northern border of the Kushan estates along the Hisor Ridge, in the mountain gorges on it, fortified border walls were built in IDEAT. During kushon's rule, the amount of prisoners of war in the country increased as a result of the frequent occurrence of wars. Struggling with China and Parthia, the Kushan Kingdom was an ally of Rome, which was at war with Parthia to dominate the Middle East. However, trade interests brought these states closer together. Create favorable conditions for the development of international trade along the "Great Silk Road". In the east - through the annexed cities-oases of Eastern Turkestan, trade was made with China, in the south - with northern India, subject to Kushans, in the West-with the cities of the Roman Empire in the Mediterranean basin through Iran by sea route, through Egypt or by land route, in the north with Khorezm and Eastern Europe through the Urals. More than a hundred urban and rural ruins dating from southern Uzbekistan dating back to the Kushan period have been identified. During this period, the city and the village were firmly connected, and many small villages were located around each city. The Kushan Kingdom was a state in which political power was in the hands of priests, in which the Tsar, along with being a secular leader, was also the high priest. The state was divided into satrappers, whose satrapparn had some freedoms. Although the Kushan Kingdom was a slave-owning state, a significant place in it was occupied by the rural community. The Kushan tsars pursued a policy of large-scale interreligious intolerance in the country: the population mainly professed the Buddhist mahayana sect, and there were also many other religions in the country, such as Zoroastrianism, fireworks, Hinduism. Crafts, domestic and foreign trade were widely developed. More gold and copper coins were used in the monetary system. Farming, in particular irrigation farming, is developed, most types of agricultural crops are planted. When it comes to the economic relations of the Kushan era, it should be noted above all that the political totality of most of the region gave rise to a single economic one. Amalgam's increased monetary reform during the reign of cadfiz II served as a major factor for the further acceleration of economic relations. The Kushan Kingdom was one of the most powerful kingdoms in the Ancient East, which was able to compete in all respects with Rome, Parthia and China, and for two centuries had a great influence on the political, economic, social and cultural life of Asians. Developing at a high level, boorish was also characteristic of crafts. In the cities and villages of Sogdiana, Khorezm, Fergana, Bactria, North India, it was possible to find many masters engaged in pottery, metalworking, textile, glassmaking, carpentry. The experience gained in the field of ceramics, the skill of the Masters was at a high level. For example, Goblet dishes related to this area and found by archaeologists in our time, that is, with a history of 2 thousand years, are so elegant that

they are not inferior to crystal goblets in ringing. In the structure of one kingdom, the unification of several countries, peoples and nationalities brought different cultures closer together, embodied the cultures of the era (local ancient Bactria, Greek, sak and Indian cultures. On the basis of archaeological finds and ancient written sources, the following important scientific data on the culture of the Kushans were revealed: the city with a strong defensive wall of the Zodiac was developed, several dozen such cities, many large irrigation structures were built. Inside the cities there are Arches, around which a complex of various buildings is surrounded. In the construction of buildings in the north-western regions of the Kushan Kingdom, more raw brick and paxsa were used, and in the South-East-stone. Cities were built, as a rule, on river banks, in strategically favorable places. They consisted of a tsar's Palace, a rich-noble and artisan neighborhood, streets and squares, courtyards, structures of various religions, plantations and gardens. The houses are multi-room, luxurious, and some are built with two wings. In the courtyard sahani, the floor of the rooms, stairs, etc., baked bricks of different sizes were used. Under the wooden pillars of the porch are installed beautiful tagkursis made of limestone. For the waters falling from the roof, special ceramic tarnets were used. The premises and rooms are decorated with sculptures, works of Fine Art. The statues and paintings mainly depict Kings, members of the Tsar's house, rich-nobles, sozanda and masharaboses (Holchayon). And in the constructions belonging to the Buddhist religion, the Buddha and his comrades, followers, priests and servants are expressed (Ayritom, Dalvarzintepa, Karatepa, Fayoztepa). The sculptures were made mainly of limestone, clay and ganch, among which gold water was kept on the surface. And the murals depict religious and party ceremonies, landscapes of nature, cavalry. Pottery is distinguished by the variety of cultivated, found pottery and its delicate, sonorous nature. Applied art is widely developed, the best examples of which are kept in the State Hermitage in St. Petersburg. It was developed to make jewelry, labor and combat weapons, to weave fabrics. The decision of the centralized state during the Kushan period caused the prosperity of the economy. Even during this period, the grain-growing, cotton-growing, horticultural and horticultural sectors of Agriculture develop rapidly. In the mountain and foothill areas, lalmikor farming is thriving. Rich experience in land processing, in particular in crop rotation, will be paid, new irrigation systems will be built. Great work has also been carried out on the development of livestock farming. It was during this period that the handicraft industry was highly developed, and such types of this industry as ceramics, metalworking, weapons, textiles, glassmaking were significantly increased. Even the Baktrian bottlenecks left the Chinese lol at 420 Yid making bottles of a different color in the Chinese capital. During the Kushan period, the prosperity of the economy will also stimulate the development of trade. In particular, during this period, the Merchants of Bactria went and traded to the countries of Parthia, Rome, China and India. The discovery of Kushan coins or karatepa pottery from the ruins of the Roman city of Pompeii, may found in Termiz, as well as clay vessels with the image of a festive scene organized in honor of the Aishu ishrat gods Vakhonia, Taig Vakh-Bolus, as well as the discovery of Emperor Nero coins from Hayitobodtepa are proof of the above idea. During this period, the Surkhon Oasis was a territory where trade routes were interconnected, and of course this situation had a great positive impact on the iqt isodium and cultural development of the country. The products prepared by the Craftsmen of the city of Termez were issued to neighboring countries, including Parthia, Sogdiana, Chin-Mochin, Azar and the countries of the Muslim world, and were highly appreciated. During the Kushan period, cultural life also reached heights. From the time of Tsar Kanishka, the boxtar language is declared the state language. During the Kushan era, architecture was much higher, and the construction of residential buildings, temples and palaces was much more intense. A special experience is also gained in decorating buildings, making patterns. During this period, the process of mutual mixing of Indigenous culture and Indian culture takes place. Especially

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in the Kanishka era, as a result of the proclamation of the Buddha religion as the state religion, the art of sculpture in connection with the Buddhist faith is much higher. In Buddhism, the observance of five moral requirements (panchashina) was put forward. They are: not to kill any living being, not to take someone else's property, not to make an eye on someone else's wife, not to lie, not to drink alcohol. During the Kushans, Buddhism rose to the level of the state religion. His lines of hinayama, mahayama, and later Lamaism arose.

In this article are given the importance, role, types of the family in modern society. Its development from ancient times till present is widely described in this article.<sup>1</sup>

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.<sup>2</sup>

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.<sup>3</sup>

The most important aspect of working with unorganized young people is that they are related to engaging in entrepreneurial activity. The author sought to reveal the philosophical essence of Uzbekistan's experience in this regard.<sup>4</sup>

The views of Western scholars on the transformation of higher education have been analyzed from a socio-philosophical perspective. The development of higher education in Uzbekistan has been studied through the prism of foreign research.<sup>5</sup>

The article is based on the didactic basis of drawing in fine arts classes. Written about developing their skills.<sup>6</sup>

The fact that during the Kushan period the city of Termez became a stronghold of Buddhism testifies to the fact that during this period there were temples of the city of Termez, and next to them there were also monasteries. Another of the important services of the Kushan Tsar Kanishka was that he successfully acted on the path of uniting the country's population under the banner of purpose, ideology, fighting for the unification of the country. Kanishka Kadfiz calls for the Universal Buddhism in the Punjab region in 78 and promotes the Mahayama direction of Buddhism, according to which Makhayama sees it as "the equally great path for all." Although the kushonshahs introduced freedom of faith, they built takyagoh, khanakoh, temples in different cities to spread Buddhism more widely and develop it, and provided opportunities for the development of religious and philosophical thought, such as the reproduction of the sacred books of Buddhism ("Tripitaka"), their study, translation and interpretation, writing new interpretations, and protected state policy with material funds. As a result of such a policy, Tarmita became a major economic, cultural and Buddhist religious center of its time. During the Kushans, Bactrian monks also make a very significant contribution to the prosperity of the Buddhist religion. Among the propagandists of the Buddhist religion in Chinese, Tibetan sources, the names of dharmamitara of tarmita and Khoshakas of toharistan are also noted. It

<sup>1</sup> Nasriddinovich, A. A. (2020). The features of appearing family in modern society. *European science review*, (3-4), 69-72.

<sup>2</sup> TOLIBJONOVICH, M. T., & OGLI, G. O. R. (2020). Lombard Microcredit Organization Its Concept and Its Importance Today. *JournalNX*, 6(10), 109-111.

<sup>3</sup> Tolibjonovich, M. T. (2021). EASTERN RENAISSANCE AND ITS CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE VIEW OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(05), 211-215.

<sup>4</sup> Abdumalikovich, E. A. (2018). Innovatory methods of working with unorganized youth. *European science review*, (9-10-1), 259-260.

<sup>5</sup> Egamberdiev, A. (2022). HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOME WESTERN RESEARCH. *Thematics Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(2).

<sup>6</sup> Yuldashevna, S. G. Didactic Fundamentals Of Drawing In Fine ARTS Classes. *JournalNX*, 851-853.

is on this land that the directions of Xinoyana and Makhayana, which are considered major sects of the Buddhist religion, also prosper. Archaeological monuments of the Kushan period located on the territory of the region have been studied on a large scale, and in the course of these studies, rich historical data on the Kingdom of Kushan were revealed. Based on this data, it can be observed that during the reign of Kushan in the OASIS, the economy and culture were highly developed. During the Kanishka period, the Kushan-Bactrian language was adopted as the state language. The population mainly professed the mahayana sect of the Buddhist religion, many Buddhist temples were built, as well as the firecracker lik, Hinduism were also common. Kanishka was the first in the history of Buddhism to introduce the occasional call for a religious gathering. At the initial gathering, this new sect of Buddhism, mahayana, was formalized. This caused Buddhism to become widespread in Asian countries, becoming one of the world religions. This is evidenced by the fact that various goddesses were depicted on the back of the coins found-Mitra (goddess of The Sun), Fire (Goddess of fire), Farr (goddess of luck and administration) and others. The development of trade in the kingdom made it possible for writing to spread widely. On the basis of Aramaic writing, Sughd and Khorezm records arose and developed. A sample of kharoshthi writing based on the Indian Alphabet was first found in Termiz, and a sample of khorezmian writing, which was finished in leather and board, was found in Toprakkal. It was found that the Great Silk Road, which passed through the lands of the Kushan kingdom, had a positive effect on the development of foreign trade. Gold, silver and copper coins minted by Kushan Kings were found in Ethiopia, Scandinavia, Italy and many other countries. This indicates that the Kushan Kingdom maintained large-scale trade and cultural ties with foreign countries. Under Kanishka, the state language was considered the Kushan-Bactrian language. Until then, the state language was Greek - (under Kudzula) cha, and then Greek and Indian (Under Vima Kadfiz) cha. By the Kanishka period, the coins came with the inscription Bactria. In 100, Kanishka calls the Congress of Buddhist religious scholars and, having studied their opinions, conducts a rest reform in the field of religion. Previously minted coins were issued only with the image of the God xind (Shiva, now the number of Gods increases in the images on the coins. This circumstance indicates that although Kanishka proclaimed the Buddha religion as the state religion, at the same time people were allowed to believe in different religions. History books about the Kushan state provide extensive information. We are not mistaken if we say that in Central Asia the oldest of the empires, the most inhabited in the periodic aspect (I-IV centuries AD), was the Kushan state. The borders of the Kushan state, which in comparison with its time occupied unparalleled huge regions - China in the East, the Caspian Sea in the West, India in the south and the island in the North reached its height. The three largest sources of ancient world culture are the Great State, which was formed on the central land, where the Indian, Persian and Turkish peoples adjoined. The invasion of the yuechji into the Greco-Bactrian state in the middle of the 2nd century BC led to the complete liquidation of this state. The first possessions of the yuechzhi were in the territories of Northern Bactria. In Central Asia, the borders of the Kushan state passed through the peaks of the Hisor mountain ranges in the south of present-day Uzbekistan. In the high mountain gorges (Derbent) there, solid border structures were erected. In those times, new cities were erected on the borders of the state, trade relations were established with India, China and the Roman Empire. During the excavations carried out in Pompeii, Kushan coins were found, as well as figures made of bone by the kuskhan master. Architecture developed highly during the Kushan period. Especially much attention was paid to the construction of palaces and temples. In the Palace of the rulers of Kus Khan in Holchayon and in the temples of the old Termez and the Buddha in Dalvarzin, wall drawings and sculptural samples with high artistic taste are well preserved. During the excavations carried out in holchayon, Dalvarzin and Ayritom, bronze dishes, magnificent gravestones, mirrors and jewelry

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products were found, which testified to the high skill of the Kushan Masters. Farming was the backbone of the Empire's economy. In order to increase the yield of the earth, various fertilizers have been widely used. The pre-mountain areas and deserts were used for livestock purposes. During the excavations carried out in termiz, letters based on the Aramaic language were found. The kushan italic letter was distinguished by its sharp-angled, Square and circle-shaped letters, and was very common in those times. During the Kanishka period, Buddhism enters the Kushan state and soon becomes a state religion. But at the same time, the religions of Zoroastrianism and the indigenous peoples of Central Asia, India, Iran, Greece and Egypt also do not lose their strength. The Kushan State ended at the end of the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

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