

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN KUSHAN STATE

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Annotation: this article will talk about the occupation of the ancient Greco-Bactrian state by the yuechzhis, as well as about the founding of the Kushan Kingdom and about the system of government of the Kushan Kingdom.

Keywords: Kushan state, "Da-yuechji", "big yuechji", UNESCO, Ashgabat, Khorezm, Tashkent Oasis, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Panjikent.

Ancient Chinese sources provide information that Bactria was invaded by the yuechji tribes. Mile.avv. In the second quarter of the 2nd century (researchers say this date is a mile.avv. They define it as the interval between 172-161) after the defeat of the yuechzhis from the Huns, they migrate in the northern regions of Central Asia. These tribes are mentioned in Chinese sources as "Da-yuechji" – "great" or "great yuechji". According to Zhang Jiang, the yuechji, after being defeated by the Hunn tribes, move towards the south of Central Asia, conquer Dahya (Bactria) and settle on the northern side of Guyshuy (Amudarya). Even in the history of the big Han house, it is noted that the yuechzhis founded their capital from the north side of the Guyshuy River. According to the opinions of the researchers, the yuechzhis are miles.avv. Those who invaded Bactria between the years 140-130. Shortly thereafter, a large yuechji state would be established in Bactria. According to the history of the small Han house, there were five khokims (Xi-HEU) under the rulers of the Great yuechji, which consisted of humi, SHaunmi, Guyshuan, Xise and Dumis. Most researchers, drawing conclusions from Chinese sources, divide the entire yuechji period in the history of Bactria into three stages: 1. Mile.avv. 139-125-the Great yuechji invades the Dahya province, but their main property was on the north side of Amudarya. 2. Mile.avv. Up to 25 years – the formation and further development of the Great yuechji state. The capital of the state was on the north side of Amudarya, and the southern border was around Gibin (Kashmir or Kandahar). The territories subjugated by the yuechzhis consist of the possessions of the Hise, SHaunmi, Guyshuan, Hyumi, tail, which are united by the xi-Hou (yabgou). Mile.avv. After 25 years, the crisis of the Great yuechji state and the independence of the aforementioned Estates. Kushan (Guyshuan) yabgusi Kiotszyukyu (Kujula Kadfiz) United the four remaining properties and founded the Kushan state. It should be noted that in relation to cultural and socio-economic history, the political history of the Kushan state is a poorly studied issue. The date of the coming to power of the Kushans, the periodization of the history of this state is based on some Kushan records, coinage data, partly Chinese sources, Buddhist data, and early medieval sources. The researchers divide the history of the Kushan state into the following three stages: the end of the rule of the Greco-Bactrian tsars and the formation of several separate state associations in the territories of Central Asia and northern Afghanistan (mil.avv. The end of the 2nd century-the 1st century). The emergence and prosperity of the great Kushan state (III centuries AD). The crisis and devastation of the Kushan state as a result of the incessant wars of the settlers (late 3rd – 4th centuries). More Chinese sources and coinage information report the emergence of the Kushan state. In general, although the emergence and development of the Kushan Kingdom has long caused controversy among researchers, since the second half of the last century, research has been carried out that has made it possible to introduce a huge number of clarifications into this issue. In particular, the 1961 International

Symposium in London, the 1968 UNESCO conference on Dushanbe, the 1970 International Conference on the issues of the Kushan state, followed by numerous international conferences on this issue. By the beginning of the 1st century, Kiotszyukyu, Governor of Guyshuan, would unite all the estates and conquer Cubulistan and Kandahar. As a result, by this period, the Kushan state, whose initial capital was the harobas of the city of Dalvarzin Kohna in the Surkhon Oasis, was established in its significance as one of the most powerful and zabardast States of the ancient world, which could compete with the Khan State in ancient China, the Parthian Kingdom, the Roman Kingdom. The “governor of Guyshuan Kiotszyukyu” in Chinese sources is exactly the right bed for the “Kushan King Kujula Kadfiz”, where the found coins of the early Kushan period are reflected. Researchers who rely on coinage data believe that Kujula Cadfiz or Cadfiz I would rule the state for 50-60 years with a life span of more than 80 years and die in about 35 ad. During his reign, Cadfiz I rises from the ruler of the not too large yuechji estates in Bactria to the rank of King of a powerful state, which, in addition to Bactria, included Western and southern Afghanistan and Northern Hindiston. However, sources testify that under Cadfiz I, the Kushan state was not fully formed. In any case, during this period, the Kushans did not have their own coins, and Cadfiz I minted coins in imitation of the Roman emperors (Augustus and Tiberius). Sources indicate that after Kudzula, his son Vima (Gima) Cadfiz (Cadfiz II) will sit on the throne. After the accession to the throne of Cadfiz II, the Chinese authors “conquered Tianchju (Central India) and left it there to lead one of their commanders. From this period, yuechji became a strong and rich state,” they report. This message is also highlighted by coinage information. The fact that the coins minted by Kadfiz II were found on the Right Bank of Bactria, in the southern districts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan indicates that these territories were part of the Kushan state.

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.¹

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.²

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.³

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.⁴

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.⁵

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

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

³ 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.

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

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

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

According to research by the tangashunos in recent years, there is an inscription that Cadfiz II minted “king of Kings – the great savior” coins common in India, Afghanistan and Central Asia. Such coins were also found in Ashgabat, Khorezm, Tashkent Oasis, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Panjikent regions. There is information that cadfiz II established relations with the Roman Kingdom. The most famous of the Kushan Kings is Kanishka. During his reign, the Kingdom of Kushans rises to the top of its prosperity. During the Kanishka period, Punjab, Kashmir regions are annexed to the country. Some researchers believe that the capital of the state will be moved from Dalvarzin to the suburbs of Peshawar (Afghanistan). During this period (mil. II century) the territory of the country consisted of North India, Afghanistan, most of Central Asia, eastern Turkmenistan. Xuan Jiang wrote that " during the reign of Kanishka, his glory spread to neighboring countries. The military power of the country was recognized by many. Those on the western side of China would also recognize Kanishka's authority and send him his hostages." The Kushan dynasty was studied on the basis of written sources and through coinage studies. On one side of the first coins issued during the Kushan period, there is an image of the last king of Greco-Bactria, Hermey, and on the other-the words “kujula Cadfiz, the yabgus of the Kushans”. So, initially the Kushan governors did not associate their names with the concepts of “King”, “King”. However, along with the expansion of the territory of the Kushan state and the increase in its political-military significance, the term “king”, “King of Kings” are found in coinage. Such changes prove the information provided by the author of China, that is, that the military power of the state is recognized by most countries. Tsar Kanishka I retained and continued the traditions of Public Administration that preceded him. Certain provinces and cities were ruled by the viceroys of the supreme ruler who stood at the top of the state. Such viceroys were appointed by the Tsar and were considered his closest and most reliable representatives. They unconditionally obeyed the supreme ruler, that is, the king, and constantly held tributes to the state treasury. It is clear that such a procedure existed, although information about the tax procedure, which is collected from the local population during the Kushans, has not been preserved to us. The further rise of cultural life during the Kushans is evident. In particular, the Buddha religion, spread from India during the Kanishka period, became a state religion. There was a Kushan script based on Aramaic and Greek writing. There were also Sogdian and Khorezm records during this period. In the monuments of these records, some information reflecting the socio-political and cultural life of that time has been preserved. Also, during the Kushan period, great achievements were made in such spheres of the cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia as construction, sculpture, painting, painting. Many cultural monuments opened from Khorezm, Sogdiana, Bactria, Fergana, Choch, East Turkestan and North India indicate that the cultural life in the hudads above has reached its peak. During the Kushan period, it is assumed that both the building and architecture found a narrative of form and content. Because the administrative, religious, production, residential, defensive structures of this period, while some similarities with Eastern architecture, prevail in their own way. Examples of architecture themselves have been studied from Dalvarzin, Holchayon, old Termez, Kampirtepa, Fayoztepa, Karatepa, which are world-famous monuments. The crisis of the Kushan state is quite similar to the historical fate of the Kingdom of Gerk-Bactria and Rome. All these states were forced to conduct tireless marches on the eve of the massacre. For internal and external reasons for protection from external military invasions, not enough military capabilities were found in weakened large states. By

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

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the 4th century AD, the Kushan Kingdom was deprived of its main territories. Some of the possessions of this kingdom were preserved in North India.

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