



ON THE MAIN FACTORS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST STATES (ON THE CASE OF CENTRAL ASIA)

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Received: September 7 th 2021	The article examines the conditions for the emergence of a state in Central Asia. Particular attention is paid to the role of production in the emergence of states and the importance of the growth of social relations with the advent of irrigation.
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INTRODUCTION

The oldest states appeared in the Ancient East (Egypt and Mesopotamia) in the IV-III millennium BC in China in the II millennium BC [Dyakonov I.M. 1963.]. Apparently, states emerged in different regions at different times. It depends primarily on the nature of the land, the climate, the fertility of the land. The occasional flooding of large rivers in Egypt and Mesopotamia, both irrigating and fertilizing the land, creates high yields. In turn, the high productivity allows for the rapid accumulation of additional products, which is a necessary condition for the formation of statehood [Dyakonov I.M. 1971.].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Central Asia, the exchange of subsistence farming (hunting, fishing, harvesting) with productive farming (animal husbandry, handicrafts), especially its type of farming, plays an important role in the emergence of the state. However, in our conditions, not any farming, but only high-yielding forms of farming based on artificial irrigation will lead to decisive changes. Because the system of multiple irrigation of crops has significantly increased productivity and led to an increase in labor productivity. More precisely, the development of agriculture based on artificial irrigation has provided an increase in surplus production in agriculture. Agriculture based on artificial irrigation was formed in the Bronze Age in the southern regions of Central Asia. In the northern regions of Central Asia, this process takes place a little later, in the Early Iron Age (IV millennium BC) [Shaydullaev Sh.B. 2009.]. Therefore, the famous orientalist MM Dyakonov argues that "the beginning of irrigated agriculture in the valleys along major rivers is associated with the establishment of the foundations of statehood in Central Asian societies" [Dyakonov M. M. 1954.].

It is worth noting that the boundaries of the structures of the first states in Central Asia often coincide with the boundaries of the oasis. For example, in the upper

reaches of the Amu Darya and its tributaries, Bactria, along the Murgab River, Margiyana, in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, Khorezm, on the slopes of the Kopetdag, Parthia, on the banks of the Zarafshan Sughd. This situation also shows the correctness of the above ideas. Thus, the rise of agriculture based on artificial irrigation is one of the important factors that gave rise to the first state structures.

Another key factor in the formation of statehood in Central Asia is the discovery of metal by mankind. The metal that man originally used in production was copper. The period in which copper weapons appeared is called the Eneolithic or Holcolithic. Copper is rare because it is rare in nature, and it has not always been superior to stone in terms of workmanship. Therefore, the tools of man in this period were still the tools of labor made of stone. However, the discovery of the working of metal working tools will undoubtedly affect the future development of society.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The discovery of the metal enabled the development of industries directly related to manufacturing in society. The growing need of members of society and the increase in the general level of welfare of the population leads to the formation of a class of artisans in society based on narrow specialization. As a result, in the III-II



millennium BC, the second division of labor in Central Asia - the separation of agriculture from handicrafts. During this period, such types of handicrafts as metalworking, pottery, textiles became widespread.

Although pottery originated in Central Asia during the Neolithic period, its rapid development is associated with the discovery of the pottery wheel in the Bronze Age. The introduction of the high-speed wheel in pottery allows for the production of a large number of high-quality, inexpensive, ceramic vessels of various shapes. Master potters with their own style and traditions emerge. According to Academician A. Askarov, each mahalla had its own workshop with its own logo or logo [Askarov A. 1976. с 126-136.]. The first cities in Central Asia - Oltin-tena, Gonur-I, Togolok-1 and Jarkurton - had pottery mahallas. Later (at the end of the II millennium BC) there were settlements that specialized only in the production of pottery [Rakhmonov U. 1979.].

Fragments of cloth were found in Sopollitepa, as well as urchuk heads used in textiles in almost all settlements of this period. The idea that Uzbekistan was one of the first countries of silk production is also well-founded. The discovery of textile looms during the same period, in turn, led to the development of textiles. Crafts such as stone, wood, and bone are also common. In the early days, artisans lived together with farmers. They also engaged in farming from time to time, as it was difficult to make a living from the income from handicrafts alone. During the period of the formation of the first states, the growing demand for handicrafts allowed artisans to settle in separate places. The distinction of handicrafts as a separate and distinctive branch of production is of great importance for the history of society. This process has led to the formation of specialists with mature technical skills for their time, a significant increase in production productivity. This situation leads to an increase in surplus production, which is important for the emergence of statehood in society.

Also, the discovery of cylindrical seals of ancient Mesopotamian culture in the monuments of Central Asia, the use of architectural traditions of the Harappan civilization in our ancient monuments, the closeness of the artifacts found in Fergana to the Iranian culture. 1984; Zadneprovskiy Yu.A. 1962. с 118.].

In trade relations, the function of money was played by precious stones (lazurite), ivory, metal, jewelry, livestock, grain and the like [Shirinov T. Sh. 1990. p. 44].

CONCLUSION

Conditions and factors in the formation of statehood. Another process that is inextricably linked with the formation of statehood leads to the emergence of cities.

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