

ON THE HISTORY OF GOVERNANCE IN THE SOGDIAN CONFEDERATION

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ANNOTATION

This article notes the relationship between the Sogdians and the Turkic ethnic groups. Also, on the basis of historical data, the system of administrative management of Sogdian is given, when the Turkic Khaganate, having occupied these lands, exercised control through local Sogdians and Turks.

Keywords: Sogdian, Turk, management, cache, Shishpir, Afrosiab, Mount Mug archival documents.

In the early Middle Ages, the Zarafshan oasis was inhabited mainly by Sogdians and Turkic ethnic groups. After the capture of these lands, the Turkic Khaganate exercised control through local Sogdians and Turks. This is known in Sogd due to the activities of the Turkic and Sogdian rulers in the management of Sogd and its provinces. The Sogdians were not in the management of more trade who were in the lead in the economic sectors. Indeed, the Sogdians had a strong ability and propensity for trade in relation to administrative activities. This feature has been passed down from generation to generation.

It cannot be denied that the Turks played a certain role in the system of government in Sogd. This is evidenced by the images of Turkic images on the frescoes of Afrosiyab, Panjikent and Sogdian coroplasty.

At the time of the formation of the Turkic Khaganate (551), the work was carried out on the Sogdian written medium. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that the main text on the commemorative stone plaque installed on the grave of Mukhan Khagan's brother Makhan Tekin in the bay of the Arkhangai aimag of Mongolia is written in Sogdian. It is believed that the deer memorial was written between 583 and 588 based on an analysis of the historical situation.

The historical and cultural region of Sogd occupies an important place in the processes of statehood on the territory of our country. In the Zarafshan oasis, by the 7th century, a relatively independent Sogdian Confederation was established under the political control of the Turkic Khaganate [4.126-147].

In 640-642. BC e. Shishpir (Shashebi in Chinese sources) ascended the cashew throne. The capital of Sogd in this period was Kesh, and in 656-660 there was a serious struggle between Kesh and Samarkand for the status of the center [5.39]. The Keshga taxed all estates in the Confederacy. Although Cash was the center, all the provincial rulers minted coins in their own name.

Under Varhuman (fuhuman in Chinese sources), who ascended the Sogdian throne in 655/56, the center was Samarkand [2.315]. On coins minted in the name of this ruler, his name occurs in the form of Avarhuman. Although there is not a single intermittent year between the reigns of shishpir and Varhuman, sources indicate that between these two rulers there was a ruler named vazurg. Archaeological research has found more than 30 coins minted in the name of

Vazurg. But the reading of the name Vazurg is still approximate [3.179.]. In the panjikent coin catalog his name is listed as Tonga. We know from the coins that between shishpir and Varguman there was a ruler named Tonga. But his name is not mentioned in written sources. At some point during the power struggle, Tonga may have minted coins in his own name to signify his claim to power.

After the formation of the confederation, it is still unclear exactly how relations between the center and individual possessions developed. But in the general account, all estates were subordinate to the center of the Confederation. The center of the Confederation in Samarkand in the palace of the ruler was a temple where sacrifices were made to the spirits of ancestors, and by participating in the sacrifice ceremony, the rulers of the region proved their loyalty to the center.

According to information from written sources, which are given about the central royal power in Sogd, the ikhshid (king) stood at the highest level of the system of government. The Central Asian ruling families of the early Middle Ages are referred to in Chinese sources as "Zhao-u". On the other hand, the origin of the Samarkand dynasty goes back to the Kan family of this dynasty.

The next category of the nobility were "freedmen", large landowners. In the common name they are called "freedmen". O.I. Smirnova tried to show the general meaning of the place of "freedmen" as a social category in society through the document a-9 [4.70]. Valuable information can also be obtained about the central royal power in Sogd, the titles of local rulers as a result of the interpretation of the frescoes of Afrosiab.

MLK' is a title with the Aramaic ideogram (writing symbol representing a whole word or concept) "king" (ruler) as their highest title. The titles *MRY'* "ruler" and the next Sugdian *gwv* (*w*) - "governor, gentleman" were also high-level titles at the top of the central authority [6.49.]. The title *MLK'* was the title of the king of Sughd (*sgwdyk MLK'*) and was hereditary. This title was preserved during the period of existence of the dynasty. According to Sugdian documents, the title *MRY'* - "ruler" was the title of the rulers of Samarkand (*sm'rkndč MRY'*) and Panjikent (*rncy MRY'*).

Information about the ruling houses of Central Asia can be found in Chinese annals such as "Bei Shi" (History of the Northern House), "Sui Shu" (History of the Sui Dynasty), "Tan Shu" (History of the Tang Dynasty) [8.52.]. In Chinese sources, it is mentioned that the representatives of the ruling house of Central Asia are Yuechi. According to these chronicles, some of the ruling clans included many generations. For example, the dynasty of Bukhara rulers consisted of 22 generations, and each generation ruled for an average of 20 years, and one dynasty ruled for more than 400 years in total. So, the rule of the Khan dynasty in Samarkand dates back to the beginning of our era [1.271-281]. It can be seen that the Khan dynasty is older than the rulers of Bukhara and dates back to the Kushon period.

According to Nasafi's "History of Al-Qand fi Samarkand", there were thirteen successive rulers before the arrival of the Arabs. These data are also confirmed by numismatic data.

In short, although the central government of Sughd was politically subordinate to the Turkish Khaganate, it was independent in economic and other matters. Because Sughd is a large revenue-generating area for the Khaganate's treasury, if a special administration is forced to be introduced here, the income coming to the treasury of the ruling state could stop.

The Sughd administrative management system, formed over the centuries, was hardly changed by the Khaganate. On the contrary, efforts are being made to bring it closer to the Khaganate administration, and the management system of the vassals under the Khaganate in Sughd and other Central Asia will be improved.

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