

G'ARBIY TURK XOQONLIGI: TARIXI VA DAVLAT TUZILMASI**Yuldosheva Feruza Yashin qizi**

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Annotatsiya. *G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi Markaziy Osiyo tarixida muhim o'rin tutgan ilk o'rta asrlar davlatlaridan biridir. Ushbu xoqonlik VI asr o'rtalarida Turk xoqonligining ikki qismga – Sharqiy va G'arbiy qismlarga bo'linishi natijasida yuzaga kelgan. G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi o'z davrida Yevroosiyo mintaqasida siyosiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan kuchli davlat bo'lgan bo'lib, Ipak yo'lining g'arbiy tarmog'i ustidan nazorat qilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Turk xoqonligi, Ili vodiysi, xoqon, etnos, Ipak yo'li.*

Xoqonlikning tashkil topishi. G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi 603-yilda Turk xoqonligining ikkiga bo'linishi natijasida yuzaga keldi. Bu bo'linishga sabablardan biri siyosiy ziddiyatlar va hokimiyat uchun kurashlar edi.

Bo'linishdan so'ng, g'arbiy hududlarda hukmronlik qila boshlagan xoqonlar o'z markazlarini Ili vodiysi va Chu daryosi bo'ylariga joylashtirdilar.

Dastlabki xoqonlardan biri Tardu (Tardu Xoqon) bo'lib, u o'zini mustaqil hukmdor deb e'lon qilgan. G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi hududi bugungi Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, sharqiy Turkiston (hozirgi Shinjon), shuningdek, janubiy Uralgacha bo'lgan yerlarni o'z ichiga olgan.

Bu davlat ko'chmanchi turk qabilalari – tulozlar, og'uzlar, qarluq va boshqa etnoslar tomonidan boshqarilgan. Xoqonlik harbiy aristokratiya asosida boshqarilgan bo'lib, hokimiyat xoqonlar va ularga yaqin turgan noyonlar qo'lida bo'lgan.

G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi o'z davrida ko'plab xorijiy davlatlar bilan diplomatik aloqalar o'rnatgan. Ayniqsa, Eronning Sosoniylar sulolasi, Vizantiya imperiyasi va Xitoy Tang sulolasi bilan olib borilgan diplomatiya muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Vizantiya imperiyasi bilan Ipak yo'lidagi savdo manfaatlari ustidan ittifoq tuzilib, Sosoniylarga qarshi birgalikda harakatlar amalga oshirilga

G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi davrida ko'chmanchi turklar va mahalliy dehqon aholi o'rtasida madaniy almashinuv kuchaygan. Savdo-sotiq asosiy iqtisodiy faoliyatlardan biri bo'lgan. Ayniqsa, Buyuk Ipak yo'lining g'arbiy yo'nalishini nazorat qilish ularga iqtisodiy kuch va siyosiy nufuz baxsh etgan.

VII asrning ikkinchi yarmiga kelib G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi ichki nizolar, hokimiyat uchun kurash va tashqi bosimlar oqibatida zaiflashdi. 657-yilda Xitoy Tang imperatori qo'shinlari xoqonlikka bostirib kirib, uning siyosiy mustaqilligiga yakun yasadi.

G'arbiy Xo'qonlik kuchli harbiy davlat edi. Harbiy tuzilma ko'chmanchi turkiy xalqlarning an'anaviy tizimiga asoslangan bo'lib, har bir erkak kishi harbiy xizmatga majbur edi.

Lashkar tuzilmasi o'nlik tizim asosida qurilgan: o'nlik, yuzlik, minglik va tumanlar. Bosh qo'mondon – bog'a-tarkhan xoqon tomonidan tayinlangan. G'arbiy Xo'qonlikda qonunlar yozma emas, balki og'zaki an'analar – to're (yoki toru) asosida yuritilgan.

Bu to'relar qadimgi turkiy urf-odatlar, ijtimoiy normalar va adolat tamoyillariga asoslangan.

Sud hokimiyati odatda beklik yoki urug' boshliqlari qo'lida bo'lgan. Ulug' ishlar xoqon qaroriga bog'liq bo'lgan.

Jamiyat qatlamlarga bo'lingan:

1. Xoqon va uning qarindoshlari – hukmdor tabaqa;
2. Noyonlar – harbiy va ma'muriy elita;
3. Oddiy qabiladoshlar – dehqonlar, chorvadorlar, hunarmandlar;
4. Qullar – urushda asir olinganlar va ijtimoiy past tabaqa vakillari.

G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi Markaziy Osiyo tarixida o'ziga xos iz qoldirgan davlatlardan biri bo'lib, u turkiy xalqlarning ilk davlatchilik tajribalarini shakllantirgan.

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