
THE EMERGENCE OF STATES IN WORLD HISTORY

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Abstract

This article analyzes in detail the historical development of the concept of the state, the process of its emergence and the main factors that influenced its formation. It is shown that the development of agriculture, social stratification, political centralization, religious and military factors are of great importance in the early formation of states. The process of the emergence of states is studied using the examples of ancient Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Chinese and Indian civilizations. The article also covers the role of the concept of the state in society, its stages of development and its impact on the modern era.

Keywords: state, emergence of states, history, social development, economic factors, political centralization, ancient civilizations, Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, India, religious factors, military power

Introduction

The state is one of the most important social institutions in human history, which performs the function of governing society, establishing laws and ensuring social order. The emergence of states is an important turning point in the cultural and political development of mankind. Looking at historical processes, it is clear that the formation of states occurred as a result of the combination of many social, economic and political factors. The purpose of this article is to study the emergence and development processes of the concept of the state based on historical sources and modern research.

The concept of the state not only means a system of power and governance, but also includes social order, economic relations and cultural values. Therefore, the emergence of states is closely related to the complexity and specialization of human society. This article analyzes the early formation of states, their main characteristics, and stages of development

Methods

The article was written using the method of historical-comparative analysis. With the help of this method, the processes of state formation in different periods were compared and their specific and common aspects were identified. Historical sources, archaeological finds, ancient written documents and modern historiographical literature were used as the main sources of information. Also, the social and economic

aspects of the concept of the state were more widely covered through scientific research in the field of sociology and economics.

The following research sources and methods played a key role in writing the article:

- Analysis of historical documents and ancient texts
- Results of archaeological research
- Modern historiographical and sociological literature
- Methods of historical-comparative and integrative analysis

Results

1. The development of agriculture and social stratification

The early formation of states is closely related to the development of agriculture. In the 10th-8th millennium BC, people began to transition from a hunting and gathering lifestyle to farming and animal husbandry. This stabilized food production and led to an increase in population. Increased population density and the stability of food supply led to new social relations and specialization.

As a result of the development of agriculture, new classes appeared in society: farmers, artisans, merchants, and rulers. Social stratification laid the foundation for the formation of state power. Thus, the change in the economic base led to the emergence of political structures and systems of governance.

2. Political centralization and consolidation of power

Political centralization was an important factor in the formation of states. As a result of the centralization of power, a system of governing bodies, laws, and discipline emerged. Rulers expanded their powers and began to use military force to protect and expand the territory of the state.

In this process, state administration became more complex and a state apparatus was formed. At the same time, state power acquired religious legitimacy, and rulers were often considered divine representatives. This situation contributed to the strengthening of state power.

3. The emergence of ancient states

In the 4th-3rd millennium BC, the first states appeared in the territories of Mesopotamia, Egypt, China and India. For example:

- Mesopotamia: The Sumerians founded city-states and created a writing system. They achieved success in state administration, tax system and law development.
- Egypt: The pharaohs strengthened central power and created a powerful state system. The development of agriculture around the Nile River served the stability of the state.
- China: The centralized imperial system, Confucian teachings and social order played an important role in the formation of the state.
- India: Political centralization and social systems were formed in ancient civilizations, including the caste system.

4. Religious and Military Factors

State power was often based on religious foundations. Rulers proclaimed themselves divine representatives, strengthening their power. Religious institutions played a major role in state governance.

Military power was a decisive tool in protecting and expanding state territories. Many states sought to gain strategic positions in order to increase their military power.

Discussion

The emergence of states is a new stage of social development and an important turning point in the history of mankind. It arose as a result of the combination of economic, political and cultural factors. The development of agriculture, social stratification and political centralization formed the main foundation of states.

Religious and military factors also played an important role in strengthening state power. Although the process of state formation in different geographical and cultural conditions is unique, there are common principles.

Today, the concept of the state is taking on new forms under the influence of global processes, technological progress and political changes. The formation and functions of states are of great importance in modern world politics and economics.

Conclusion

The emergence of states is a complex and multifaceted process in the history of mankind, which was shaped by social, economic, political and religious factors. The formation of states in ancient civilizations marked a new stage in the development of human society. The concept of the state and its role in society is still relevant today and continues to evolve.

In the future, states are expected to change and create new forms and systems of governance to address new global challenges.

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