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## **DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE-ECONOMICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS STATES IN 9-13 CENTURIES**

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Between IX and XIII centuries, Central Asia Turkic tribes had relations with various states in the Caucasus that were trading with them. Trade between these regions was characterized by a complex web of cultural, political and economic factors. In this scholarly article, we analyze trade relationships intricacy, goods exchanged complexity, significance of merchants and most important the impact of such complicated interactions on developmental paths of both areas [1, p. 128-130].

There was an upsurge in interaction and interdependence among Turkic tribes found in Central Asia and different states located at the Caucasus region. This stage saw emergence of intricate trade routes supported by busy centers for commerce as well as circulation of a broad range of commodities from sumptuous luxuries to basic staples. These diverse exchanges not only transformed economic landscape in these areas but also impacted on society's intricate webbing and politics too.

The Turkic tribes, including the Khazars, Oghuz Turks, and others, played a crucial role in facilitating trade between the East and West. Their nomadic lifestyle, knowledge of strategic routes, and proficiency in commercial activities made them key players in the transcontinental trade networks of the time. Meanwhile, the Caucasus states such as Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan were known for their rich cultural heritage, agricultural products, and artisanal goods, making them attractive trade partners [2, pp. 57-59].

During the IX-XIII centuries, the trade-economic relations between Turkic tribes of Central Asia and Caucasus states were characterized by several key economic features [3, p. 27-28]:

1. The Silk Road and maritime routes across the Caspian Sea and Black Sea facilitated extensive trade between the regions. These routes were vital for the exchange of goods, technologies, and cultural influences.
2. Central Asian nomads offered goods such as horses, furs, textiles, and luxury items like carpets and jewelry. Caucasus states supplied agricultural products like grains, fruits, wine, and artisanal goods.
3. Urban centers along trade routes, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Tbilisi, and Derbent, emerged as important commercial hubs where merchants from different regions converged to conduct trade and exchange goods.
4. Merchants played a crucial role as intermediaries, facilitating trade, negotiating deals, and contributing to the spread of knowledge, languages, and customs between the Turkic tribes and Caucasus states.
5. Various currencies were used in trade transactions, including silver and gold coins from different empires and states. These currencies facilitated the valuation of goods and services exchanged in the markets.
6. The trade relations led to the transfer of technologies such as agricultural techniques, metalworking, and craftsmanship, contributing to economic development and innovation in both regions.
7. In addition to commercial exchanges, there were instances of tribute payments and diplomatic interactions between Turkic rulers and Caucasus states, which influenced economic ties and political alliances.

Overall, the economic features of this period reflected a vibrant trade network, cultural exchange, and economic interdependence between Turkic tribes of Central Asia and Caucasus states, contributing to the prosperity and development of both regions.

During the IX-XIII centuries, the Caucasus region played a significant economic and trade role due to its strategic location at the crossroads of major trade routes linking Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

The Caucasus served as a bridge between East and West, with trade routes such as the Silk Road passing through its territory. This facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, technologies, and cultural influences between Central Asia, the Middle East, Byzantium, and Europe. Cities like Tbilisi (Georgia), Derbent (Dagestan), Ani (Armenia), and Shirvan (Azerbaijan) emerged as important commercial hubs, hosting bustling markets, bazaars, and trading posts. These urban centers attracted merchants, traders, and diplomats from diverse regions, stimulating economic activity and cultural exchange [4, p. 280-285].

The Caucasus region had a diverse economy based on agriculture, trade, craftsmanship, and natural resources. Agricultural products such as grains, fruits, wine, and cotton were important commodities traded in regional and international markets. Control over key trade routes, ports, and

mountain passes gave certain Caucasus states strategic advantages in trade and commerce. Cities like Derbent, located on the Caspian Sea coast, were crucial for maritime trade and transit of goods.

The economic interactions in the Caucasus facilitated a rich exchange of cultural practices, languages, religions, and artistic traditions. This cultural diversity contributed to the region's vibrancy and attractiveness to traders and travelers.

Economic ties often intersected with diplomatic and political relations. Trade agreements, treaties, and alliances were forged between Caucasus states and neighboring powers, influencing trade policies, taxation, and customs regulations. The economic prosperity of the Caucasus encouraged innovation in agriculture, craftsmanship, and trade practices. Artisans produced high-quality goods such as textiles, carpets, ceramics, and metalwork, which were sought after in regional and international markets.

During the period spanning from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries, the states in the Caucasus region employed a variety of economic mechanisms and structures to facilitate and enhance trade, commerce, and other economic endeavors. Urban centers and towns within the Caucasus states were equipped with well-established marketplaces where a wide array of goods were transacted, bought, sold, and traded among individuals. These marketplaces served as pivotal nodes for economic activities, acting as central points that brought together a diverse array of merchants, traders, and consumers seeking to engage in various transactions.

Throughout the IX-XIII centuries, the chronological overview of the development of economic relations between Caucasus countries and Central Asia unveils a tapestry of intricate interactions and pivotal events that shaped the commercial landscape of the era.

In the IX Century, the formidable presence of the Khazar Khaganate, a dominant Turkic state nestled in the North Caucasus and the Caspian region, wielded a palpable influence over trade and economic affairs. This influence was particularly manifested through its strategic control of crucial trade routes that facilitated robust exchanges spanning Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Byzantium. Moreover, urban hubs like Tbilisi (Georgia), Derbent (Dagestan), and Ani (Armenia) emerged as pivotal economic epicenters, actively engaging in trade activities with counterparts in Central Asian metropolises such as Samarqand, Bukhara, and Khujand.

The Caspian region, which seems as an absorbing space of unspoken mysteries according to Islamic geographers, is conspicuous by its significant beauty and an intricate region. The, fine-grained area encompasses of the four corners, the has own climates and soil characters; also, has been interacted as the crossroads of cultures and civilizations since history. Famous coastal areas surrounding the Caspian Sea are such places like Azerbaijan, Dagestan, Gorgan, Tabaristan and the Siyahkuh Desert which was first mentioned by the 10th-century Arab geographer and cartographer Muhammad ibn Abu Al-Hawakil ibn Sallam, the so-called Ibn Hawqa [4, p. 297]. In the literary "Hidden meaning of the world", authored anonymously around 10th century, the words that are east to the Caspian Sea were called the country of Guz (Oghuz) located in the desert of Khorezm [5, p. 5]. On the west side stand up Azerbaijan and other peoples of the Caspian Sea, while on the south are Ganja, Tabaristan, and Gorgan. In such an era, the main economic strategy of the Gok Turks spread over the Silk Road, the Caspian, and its surrounds became to control these trade routes [6, 7, 8]. Nonetheless, it was the authority of the Khazar Khaganate, another Turkish state, that was not completely established until they were promoted as being from the background of the route ownership over the northern part of the Caspian Sea . The Byzantine Empire has been significant for Eastern European history [9, p. 203]. It was the first to structure Turkish presence in the region in a robust state that had economic endeavors, religious tolerance and administrative power that spanned the coasts of the Caucasian, the Black Sea northern, the Khorezm trade route and the Yayik trade route [10, p. 781]. In its first period the vassalage of the Khazar Khaganate to the Islam was confronted with wars with Islamic army. Its trade suffered also from competition with Byzantium [3, p. 33-39].

However, after the 9th century, positive policies by the Abbasids, who assumed control of the Islamic state, led to peaceful relations between the Khazars and the Abbasids, ushering in a period known as the "Caspian Peace" in Eastern Europe, enduring for numerous years. The Khazar

Khaganate, by establishing public order in the region and on adjacent trade routes, ensured secure transportation and facilitated the construction of new ports and roads along international trade routes. This era of Caspian Peace transformed the region into a melting pot for artists, artisans, and traders. Various tribes such as Alans, Avars, On-Ogurs, mountain tribes of the Caucasus, Bulgarians, Burtas, Finno tribes, Hungarians in the Kuban region, and diverse Slavic tribes in the Kyiv region, Middle Dnieper, and Desna region acknowledged the authority of the Khazar Khanate [8, p. 100-110].

Transitioning into the X Century, the ascendancy of the Samanid Empire in Central Asia heralded a new chapter characterized by heightened economic and cultural synergies with the Caucasus region. Notably, cities like Samarqand and Bukhara burgeoned as prominent bastions of Islamic civilization, magnetizing a diverse array of scholars, merchants, and artisans from the Caucasus and beyond. The flourishing trade routes linking the Caspian Sea to Central Asia and Persia breathed vitality into cities like Derbent, which assumed the pivotal role of a conduit for maritime trade and diplomatic discourse.

Based on archaeological evidence, the inception of Derbent city can be traced back to ancient times, serving as both a fortress and a settlement strategically positioned between the Caspian Sea and the slopes of the Greater Caucasus mountains [11, p.164]. The area reigned into Khazar possession since the year 627 was finally ceded to the Arab-Islamic world in 652. Following that, governing the region passed from the hands of Abbasids due to the entry of Khzar in 799, but later in the Hashimite rule (an Arab dynasty), the city became their epicenter [12, p. 757].

In his research, Makdisi [13, p. 265] underscored the successful enclosure of Derbent by enclosing three out of the four sides while watchtowers served an additional purpose of surveillance along the wall. Located at the northern part was Bâbü'l Īmâre (stone gate) and Bâbü'l Cihâd (Forty gates) as the two main entrance gateways of the city." Not all the remaining land was set for the navy port of derbent, the remaining western area of the district became the administrative sites, the palace of the ruler and the military camp. Derbent, being a center road to the Caucasus in medieval times, not only fulfilled her defense functions, but through international trade, facilitated growth and craft development centers. The core of the kingdom, they prevailed in agriculture encompassing activities of limited crops, a development that ultimately led to an incline of consumption of fruits from surrounding regions [12, p. 759]. Derbent, in addition the rich silk production, was also known to be the center of commercial activity of saffron cultivation. Clothes, fabrics and fabrics that were colored with madder were the main goods that this settlement exported. Dudes around the world admired clothes produced in Derbent, which were highly demanded especially in Azerbaijan, Armenia and the local area of Arran [4, p. 340].

Derbent Port was named the major trading and shipping port of the Caspian Sea for the merchants who plied their commercial trade there [11, p. 164]. According to Ibn Havkal, the port also served Tabaristan, Gorgan, Serir, and Daylam regions, as described in the following statements. [4, p. 340]:

"Derbent city localized in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea has a central port for ship distribution. The port itself consists of a protruding building which from the sea, containing water as if from the dam of Caspian Sea and with mountains on its borders. This wrapped gate is fortified by the dam, which is held by the columns that look like white fluff, next to which is the reinforcement mountain. Meanwhile, the water remains behind this door, inviting the ships with access from the maritime city gates facing the sea towards Damascus and Beirut, as well as from the ones in the Gulf of Constantinople. A wrench on the hoop has been maintained by port's operators, confirming permission for accessing the ship and leaving it. It is the structure harnessing force of the river that includes lead-reinforced rocks.

Obviously, fortifications, which surrounded the port from the outer side, was designed to protect the Derbent Port from assaults by enemies, as well as from storms and provided a narrow passage for the ships to reach inner part. The area was blocked during moments of peril with the chains [12, p. 759]. Derbent stood as the central point where all commodities from the regions of Azarbaijan, Arran, and Shirvan used to accumulate and enter the market through port of Derbent,

which was able to accommodate ships coming from different directions across the sea. The slave trade in Derbent can be shown as one of the significant factors that played a major role in the region's economy, perhaps the exact port for slave trade for the whole Caspian Sea area. Derbent was an international slave market, where numerous Slavic, Turkish, Armenian and Caucasus slaves were trafficked [4, p. 340].

As the XI Century unfolded, the expansive reach of the Seljuk Empire, stemming from Central Asia and stretching into Anatolia, catalyzed a deepening of economic bonds between Central Asia and the Caucasus. Trade arteries traversing pivotal urban nodes like Otrar (Kazakhstan) acted as conduits linking the expansive Seljuk territories with the states of the Caucasus. This period also witnessed a vibrant tapestry of cultural and artistic exchanges between Central Asian cities such as Khujand and Caucasus urban centers like Ani, fostering a reciprocal enrichment characterized by the dissemination of knowledge, technologies, and artistic expressions.

The XII Century witnessed the ebb of the Seljuk Empire and the dawn of the Khwarezmian Empire in Central Asia, setting the stage for a recalibration of economic dynamics with the Caucasus. Urban hubs like Tbilisi and Shirvan (Azerbaijan) became enmeshed in intricate trade networks with Khwarezm, engendering a flourishing exchange of goods and nurturing a milieu of cultural interchange. Meanwhile, the enduring significance of the Silk Road persisted as a vital conduit of commerce, knitting together urban centers in Central Asia such as Samarkand and Khujand with markets in the Caucasus, where merchants bartered in coveted commodities like silk, spices, metals, and agricultural produce [6, 83-90].

The XIII Century unfolded against the backdrop of the Mongol invasions and the consolidation of the Mongol Empire under the leadership of Genghis Khan and subsequent rulers, leaving an indelible imprint on economic relations within the region. The advent of the Pax Mongolica ushered in an era of facilitated trade and communication channels spanning Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Europe, albeit under the suzerainty of Mongol governance. Noteworthy urban centers like Tbilisi, Derbent, and Shirvan sustained robust economic ties with Central Asian cities under Mongol administration, fostering a seamless flow of goods, ideas, and technologies across the vast expanse of the Mongol domains.

Throughout this epoch, the evolution of economic relations between Caucasus countries such as Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, and Central Asia, encompassing regions under the sphere of Khazar, Samanid, Seljuk, Khwarezmian, and Mongol influences, unfolded against a backdrop of evolving political landscapes, vibrant cultural exchanges, and the intricate tapestry of regional trade networks.

Within the Caucasus states, elaborate systems of taxation were devised and implemented to generate revenue that would support the functioning of governance structures and the development of public works projects. Taxes were commonly imposed on agricultural produce, commercial trade operations, and property holdings, thus contributing significantly to the financial resources of the state and enabling the advancement of infrastructure projects.

To effectively manage cross-border trade and uphold equitable practices, a series of regulations were put in place to govern trade activities, tariffs, customs duties, and the establishment of trade routes within the Caucasus region. Additionally, trade agreements and treaties were meticulously negotiated to foster smooth trade relations with neighboring territories and regions.

Despite the challenges posed by political changes, invasions, and transitions of power, the enduring resilience of trade networks, the adaptability of merchants and artisans, and the spirit of cultural exchange fostered a deep-rooted interconnectedness that transcended borders and ethnic boundaries.

In conclusion, the economic relations between the Caucasus countries and Central Asia in the IX-XIII centuries were characterized by dynamic trade networks, cultural exchanges, and mutual influences, laying the foundation for enduring ties and shared legacies that continue to resonate in the modern era.

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## СИСТЕМА И ЕЁ САМОУПРАВЛЯЕМАЯ И САМООЧИЩАЕМАЯ СПОСОБНОСТИ

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Система (она происходит от греческого слова, означающего целое, союз, состоящее из частей) - совокупность элементов, находящихся в контакте друг с другом и связанных определенными отношениями, образующих определенное целое, единство - комплекс. Эта концепция в ходе длительного исторического развития претерпела ряд изменений и в середине XX в. стала определяющей среди философско-методологических и специально-научных концепций. При изучении системы важно знать принцип системности, соотношение целого и части, взаимодействие системы с окружающей средой, композиционные особенности каждого структурного объекта.

При создании модели какой-то системы, особенно общественной системы, в связи с многогранностью, сложности таких систем изучать и объяснять такой системы очень трудно. Поэтому желательно изучать её только по отдельным аспектам. Иерархичность, многоуровневость, структурность – не только свойства структуры системы, но их поведения. Социальные системы – это группа людей, взаимодействующих друг с другом в течение