



Early Geopolitical Teachings in Ancient China and India and Their Principles

Khushnud Djumaniyazov

PhD, Associate Professor of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizomi, Tashkent, Uzbekiston

Article History	Abstract
<p>Received: 12 June 2023 Revised: 10 September 2023 Accepted: 19 September 2023</p> <p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p><i>This article focuses on the early geopolitical doctrines, the reasons for their emergence, and their role in the development of international relations. The views of thinkers who greatly contributed to the development of early geopolitical knowledge in ancient China and India are highlighted. The location of their country, form of government, natural-geographical, socio-economic, and logistical possibilities are highlighted in their views. In the analysis of processes in the region, the methods of analysis and synthesis, historicity and logic, comparative comparison, and generalization are appropriately used.</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Central Asia, Turan, Great Silk Road, geography, logistics, national interest, geographical environment, geopolitical factor, demography.</i></p>

1. Introduction

Further development of relations with long-standing partners of our country, expansion of the geography of foreign relations, expansion of cooperation with strategic partners along the Asia-Pacific Ocean is an important direction of our foreign policy in a practical spirit [1]. Since ancient times, it has gained importance as an important sector in the foreign economic relations with China and Indian countries through the Great Silk Road. Of course, the historical roots of economic relations with these regions go back a long time.

From the beginning of human history, human communities have chosen places on the surface of the earth that are convenient for them in every way, and have lived in these places. This convenience refers to the level of development of productive forces achieved by mankind at this time. Humanity has been improving its traditions of statehood within the intellectual and practical knowledge it has acquired. Due to the civilizations in different parts of the earth's surface, this expansion soon turned into a conflict of interests and disputes. Humanity has entered an unprecedented new stage of its development. Science, technology, production forces have reached the peak of their development. In such conditions, the industry feels a great need for new natural reserves and spaces. For this reason, the need for geopolitical factors and related research is increasing.

Literature review

Geospatial processes and teachings did not arise in a vacuum, or if not, there was no social cause. From the time when the first traditions of statehood were formed, it has been a high responsibility to analyze, study, develop appropriate measures, and implement them. A lot of attention was paid to understanding the extent to which any adopted political decision, its impact on the development of society, its consequences are related to the geographical situation of the country. For this reason, thinkers have always considered the interdependence of political norms and space when developing political theories about geopolitical processes. The geopolitical situation in Central Asia and issues related to the region's natural-geographical possibilities during the years of independence, Uzbek historian, sociologist, philosopher, political scientist A. Begmatov, A. Zakurlaev, A. Yunusov, Sh. Goyibnazarov, S. Otamurotov, B. Ochilova, P. Pakhrudinov, O. Sirojov, M. Lafasov, M. Khadjieva, M. Yuldashev, N. Safarova, R. Toshkuvatova, S. Tuychieva, Q. Kuronboev, Q. Nazarov and others conducted research.

2. Research Methodology

As in ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India, the first civilizations began to emerge in China along the banks of the Huanghe and Yangtze rivers in the III-II millennia BC. The ancient state of China arose in the middle reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow River). Huanghe, which is also described as "Daidi river" and "river of a thousand calamities", often changes its course and often overflows, so residents took shelter in hilly places.

At the end of the II millennium BC, representatives of the Zhou tribe began to unify the Chinese lands. It forms a large state called "Zhou". Due to the greatness of the state, the rulers call it "Zafaryar" or "Middle Kingdom", and they call themselves "Sons of Heaven". All of Central China was part of this empire.

In the 8th-7th centuries BC, due to a number of reasons, the central power in the Zhou state began to weaken. The nobles of some remote regions sought to be freed from the tsar's authority. Taking advantage of the fact that the nomadic tribes began to attack China, the inhabitants of the remote regions separated and began to form their own state. For this reason, the great period of the 6th-5th centuries BC has been called the period of "gala kingdoms" in history. At the same time, the period of "Warring Kingdoms" begins in China. The wars started between the supreme rulers of the "Zafaryar" empire and the rulers of the seceded states lasted for more than 200 years. This period ended when the ruler of the Sin state destroyed all his rivals and created a single state in the 3rd century BC.

The process of uniting China into a single state is headed by the ruler of the state of Sin, one of the states of China. Xin Shihuang, who was actually a tough man, ruthlessly slaughtered his opponents. During the reign of Xin Shihuang, a unified and centralized state was restored. Xin Shihuang carried out several reforms that allowed the development of agriculture, crafts and trade. Since the great geographical discoveries, China has been called "China" (pronounced Sun, Sin) in some European languages. Later, the northern lands of the country were occupied by the Kidan community belonging to the Mongols. The Mongolian ethnonym "kidan" began to be pronounced "Chinese" in Turkish languages [2].

The state of Sin was surrounded by endless deserts from the west and north. The Hun tribes living in these vast areas lived. The fight against the Huns was of particular importance in the geopolitics of the Chinese rulers. The Himalayan mountain range in the south of the country and the endless ocean in the East were a big obstacle to entering the international arena. Through the Gobi Desert, the emperors could connect with the Dovan, through which socio-economic relations with Iran and Mediterranean countries could be established. For this reason, during the reign of Xin Shihuang, the construction of the Great Wall was started in China to protect against the incessant attacks of nomadic Huns. In ancient times, it served as

a serious obstacle for the enemy's troops, because the cavalry could not pass it, and the settlers could not yet manage to storm the fortresses.

Ancient Chinese thinker Lao Zi, who lived in the VI-V centuries BC, worked as an archivist in the court of the Zhou rulers. Dissatisfied with the events happening in the palace and nearby, the thinker decides to leave the kingdom. The head of the border customs requires Lao-Zi to pay the amount of customs duty to cross the border. Unlucky Lao-Zi has to give his work "Daodeshin" to the border guard. After this incident, no one saw Lao-Zi again. Although "Daodeshin" (Book of Activity and Power) is not a geopolitical work in its entirety, it contains a lot of geopolitical information [2]. For example, when it comes to large and small kingdoms, the hydraulic theory in the theory of statehood is discussed - the role of rivers in the development of the state and society; focuses on the importance of agreements, alliances, and coalitions in occupying the geopolitical space.

Although Lao Tzu's disciple Confucius is famous for his moral teachings, there are geopolitical aspects in his views. If the powerful but cruel, despotic Si changes, Si can be compared to the morally weak kingdom Lou. If there are changes in Lu, Lu will achieve a high level of moral control[3]. It is necessary to widely spread the ideas of Confucius about respecting the elders, caring for people, and compassion in the "circle of the four seas", that is, in all four corners of the world or in the four geostrategic directions. The most important task for the ruler is to subdue the headless rulers and put an end to the oppression of the barbarians. During this period, Ancient China was divided into nine kingdoms. Among them, Xi gives the following geopolitical conclusion to the question of whether he can fight against the remaining eight kingdoms: "The small cannot withstand the big, the weak against the many, and the weak against the strong" [4].

The country of India occupies the Indus Peninsula and a part of the Asian continent in the valleys of the Indus and Ganges rivers. In terms of natural conditions, the nature of the country is similar to Egypt and Mesopotamia. The warm climate and the wide-spreading rivers flowing with the sediment silt together with the water created ample opportunities for the emergence and development of agriculture. The Himalayas served as a kind of natural defense wall against the invasion of enemies and cold winds from the northeast.

In the first millennium BC, several states emerge in India, including: Magadha, Koshala, Malla, and others. After conquering Central Asia, Alexander the Great invaded Punjab in 327 BC. The rulers of the countries located in this country strongly resist the invaders. Alexander the Great reached the Indus Valley with great difficulty and returned to Babylon in 325 BC. In 318 BC, the Greek-Macedonian army was completely expelled from India. The famous Indian general Chandragupta is leading the fight against the Greek and Macedonian armies. After the expulsion of the Greek and Macedonian armies, Chandragupta became the founder of the Maurya state, which included all the states of northern India.

In ancient India, during the time of Chandragupta I (IV-III centuries BC), the founder of the Maurya kingdom, the Brahmin Kautilya, who was a court administrator, created the work "Arthashastra" (Book of Politics). This work is an important heritage of the ancient Indian culture, it covers many aspects of the life of the Indian society. According to some sources, the work "Arthashastra" was written by a number of authors over several years. The work focuses on well-thought-out rules that have passed life tests: attracting and settling residents to occupied or vacant areas, rules for the organization of central districts, districts, and settlements of the kingdom, allocating land plots to population categories, giving benefits to new immigrants, reducing taxes[5] and so on.

3. Conclusion

- Conclusion and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendations). Based on the analysis of the emergence of initial geopolitical knowledge, the need for it and their role in the development of international relations, the following conclusions can be put forward:

First of all, the emergence of initial geopolitical knowledge, the need for it, the emergence of a society of people, geopolitical factors have gained a special place and importance in everyday life. Even when people were not engaged in mental work, they tried to choose a suitable place and conditions for a decent marriage based on all aspects.

Secondly, it is important to take geopolitical factors into account when analyzing the positive or negative consequences of the political decision made by the government on the community and its social life.

Thirdly, although all the doctrines and programs developed by a certain person or a certain government are the product of intellectual work based on social reality, they are implemented in a geographical space. In other words, geography has served as a training ground for political theories, doctrines, programs, and doctrines mentioned above.

4. References

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. About the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. PF-60. 28.01.2022.
2. Tikhonravov Yu.V. Geopolitics: Textbook. - M.: INFRA-M, 2000. -29 p.
3. Philosophy of Ancient China: wise men of the Celestial Empire. <https://www.epochtimes.com.ua/ru/china/culture/philosophy-of-the-ancient-city-wise-under-heaven-94589.html>
4. Wisdoms of the Celestial Empire: Collection. Simferopol, 1998. P. 80.
5. Arthashastra, or the Science of Politics. M., 1993. P. 52.
6. Nigmatov, A. N., Abdireimov, S. J., Rasulov, A., & Bekaeva, M. E. (2021). Experience of using «gis» technology in the development of geoecological maps. *International Journal of Engineering Research and Technology*, 13(12), 4835-4838.
7. Sadikova, S., & Abdusabirova, L. (2022). MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA TASVIRIY FAOLIYAT TURLARI VA MAZMUNI. *Science and innovation*, 1(B8), 760-764.
8. Sadikova, S., & Sultanmuratova, Y. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING STREET SAFETY TO CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *Science and innovation*, 1(B7), 1519-1521.
9. Nasreddinova, K., & Sadikova, S. (2022). FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN A BILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT. *Science and innovation*, 1(B7), 1440-1444.
10. Sadikova, S., & Azamatova, D. (2022). PEDAGOGICAL INNOVATION CLUSTER OF ACTIVITY OF CENTERS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION. *Science and Innovation*, 1(7), 1138-1143.