**Камбоджи** — кшатрийское древнеиндийское племя, часто упоминаемое в санскритской литературе и литературе пали. Самое ранее упоминание названия «камбоджа» можно встретить в одной из Брахман — «Вамша-брахмане», датируемой учёными VII веком до н. э. Племя и царство камбоджей упоминается в «Махабхарате» и в Ведангах.

Царство камбоджей располагалось на северо-востоке современного Афганистана и граничило с Гандхарой.[1] Одни учёные причисляют древних камбоджей к индоариям[2][3][4][5][6] или допускают такую возможность,[7] тогда как другие говорят о наличии у них как иранских, так и индийских черт.[8][9][10][11] По мнению большинства современных учёных, камбоджи были древнеми иранцами[12][13][14] и имели общее происхождение с индоскифами. Учёные также описывают камбоджей как царский клан саков и скифов.[15][16][17][18][19][20][21] Во время индоскифского вторжения в Индию, произошедшего в докушанский период, камбоджи начали мигрировать на юг: в Гуджарат, Южную Индию и на Шри-Ланку, а позднее — также и в Бенгалию и Камбоджу. Миграции продолжались в течение почти семи столетий: со II века до н. э. по V век. Потомки камбоджей правили мелкими княжествами в средневековой Индии.

Потомками древних камбоджей принято считать племя камбодж в Пенджабе[5][22][23][24][25][26] и некоторые племена в афганской провинции Нуристан.[27][28]

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21. IMPORTANT NOTE: Indian Epic Mahabharata (See: Mahabharata 5.19.21-23; See also: The Nations of India at the Battle Between the Pandavas and Kauravas, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1908, pp 313, 331, F. E. Pargiter, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland) states that Kamboja ruler Sudakshin Kamboj had marshaled and lead an Akshuni army of wrathful warriors which besides the Kambojas, also comprised a strong contingent from the Sakas (or Scythians). This fact clearly proves that the Sakas, in general, were subservient to the Kamboja ruler Sudakshina Kamboj and that Sudakshina’s clan was ruling over the Sakas. Thus from epic evidence also, the Kambojas were indeed a royal or ruling Scythian clan and the Scythians had formed an indispensable part of the Kamboja army. Furthermore, the Mathura Lion Capital Inscriptions also connect yuvaraja Kharaosta Kamuia (Kamboja) and his daughter Aiyasi Kamuia (Kamboja), chief queen of the Scythian Mahakshatrapa Rajuvula, to the imperial house ruling in Taxila (See: Kharoshṭhī Inscriptions, Edition 1991, p 36, Sten Konow)
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28. Cf: *There is an apparent trace of their (Kambojas') name in the Caumogees of Kaferistan, who may have retreated to the mountains before the advance of the Turk tribes* (H. H. Wilson). See fn 374:15: [1] .

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