

**THE ROLE OF AFGHANISTAN IN MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Kasimov Mutalib,**

*Tashkent State*

*University of Oriental Studies*

*independent researcher*

*p/n: +998 (90) 935-76-43*

*e-mail: abdulalom1959@mail.ru*

**Annotation:** *This article analyzes the opinions of expert researchers regarding the role of the Afghan factor in modern interstate relations, in particular the influence of this factor on relations between the United States and Pakistan and on other countries, especially countries neighboring Afghanistan.*

**Key words:** *Afghanistan, factor, research, international relations, politics, military operations, Taliban movement, diplomacy, situation, neighboring countries.*

The relationship of neighboring states has always been one of the topics studied by political science. In a world that is globalizing and changing rapidly Day by day, it is becoming extremely relevant to the issues of studying not only the relations and influence of neighboring countries, but also on a particular country. The fact that the monasteries between the Russian Federation and Ukraine have now turned into a sharp, ultimately large-scale war, as well as affecting large-scale countries around the world, is a vivid indication of this opinion.

From the earliest days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has also established good-neighborly monasteries with neighboring countries, including the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (today "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan"), which has not known what tranquility is for almost forty years, making efforts to promote peace in the region.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev spoke with a video message at the United Nations headquarters in New York on September 21, 2021 at the general debate within the 76th session of the UN General Assembly, saying that "it is not only we, neighboring countries, but the whole world, that peace and tranquility will be established in this state. In this difficult period, it is impossible to isolate Afghanistan and throw it into

the whirlwind of troubles. On the Afghan issue, the influence and voice of the United Nations should sound stronger than ever".<sup>10</sup>

A criminal case has been opened on this fact, an investigation is underway. Mazur noted that currently not all states agree with his position on this issue. The most important of these rules are the threats that this new system poses for national security.

Now not only the great powers have changed, but also the ratio of forces between them, previously it was these things that were the main indicator of changes in the international system, today the basic principles of world politics have changed.<sup>11</sup>

Before entering the political analysis of the modern situation in Afghanistan, it will be necessary to look at the reasons for the emergence of a new political system in this country, which appeared by the end of the 2000s. Because it was around this time that the attitude of the United States and Pakistan towards Afghanistan began to be activated. After a limited number of Shoro troops left Afghanistan on February 15, 1989, the country became a Pinkhouse to strengthen the position of various forces from outside (USSR - USA) in the area, and inside the country the arena of transparent armed clashes of the "Northern Alliance" and the "Taliban" movement to come to the top of the government. In general, it is worth noting that from this period on, the use of direct U.S. support by the Taliban only in strengthening its position made it possible for the Taliban movement to reach the height of its hand in the country's civil war. Meanwhile, the political process within the Taliban movement was marked by a struggle between the supporters of Mullah Umar, who regularly resided in Kandahar city, and the authority of the Afghan Islamic Emirate in Kabul, which exercised executive power in the country.<sup>12</sup>

The dereliction of Interstate Relations also directly affects the situation in the third State (Afghanistan) with which they cooperate, and the situation in this state causes the need to monitor and conduct a scientific analysis of its impact on its immediate neighbors, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

The failure of attempts to resolve the situation in Afghanistan in a military way over the past 30 years suggests the need to look for new ways to calm the conflict situation in the country. It is through socio-economic projects that closely connect Afghan territories with neighboring countries and

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<sup>10</sup> <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/4633>

<sup>11</sup> Baranovsky V. G. The main parameters of the modern system of international relations (Part I). – Policy. Political studies. 2012, pp. 36-44

<sup>12</sup> N. Nojumi The Rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan: Mass Mobilization, Civil War, and the Future of the Region. New York: Palgrave, 2002

regions, as well as through the performance of a coaching role supporting peaceful negotiations, that the initial impetus for the search for a compromise between the various Afghan political forces can be given.

A brief look at the activities of the Taliban movement is necessary to analyze the inter-state relations of Afghanistan between America and Pakistan over the past 25 years. Because it is more correct if it is said that the relations of the above two states are directly related to precisely this activity (policy) of action.

The Taliban established full control over the country's central and northern provinces in 1998. By early 1999, the Taliban had control over nearly 80% of Afghanistan's territory, including areas mostly populated by Uzbeks and Khazar nationalities. The Taliban movement was originally formed in 1994. The founder of the movement was Mullah Umar, who was the leader of the Taliban until 2013 (until his death). The death of a blind military leader was recognized by his associates only in 2015. The Taliban have since changed their leader twice.

According to the opinion of political scientist Suhrob Bovorovs: "when the US and NATO coalitions entered Afghanistan in 2001, the economic and social situation here was completely imposed on Western coalitions. This process continued until 2021. Investing several tens of billions in the Afghan economy every year – was the basis of the Western strategy for the formation of statehood in Afghanistan. The arrival of the Taliban to power in Afghanistan last year stopped this process. That is, Afghanistan has so far not been able to create a productive, competitive economic system from the inside.

On the eve of his rise to power, the Taliban were given much more serious and reasonable conditions by the United States. Negotiations are still ongoing. Now, a severe socio-economic crisis has arisen as a result of the cessation of foreign aid to Afghanistan.

Today, due to the fact that all the attention of the world community is focused on Ukraine, the focus on Afghanistan has declined. But this does not mean that the crisis in Afghanistan is finding its solution."<sup>13</sup>

On this basis, mutual cooperation in stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan is one of the most pressing problems in relations between Pakistan and the United States. This issue is regularly discussed by statesmen from both countries. The U.S. President's statement on the change and

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<sup>13</sup> Rabbimov K. Boronov S. There are 3 Scenarios for the development of events — about the events that political scientists are waiting for Afghanistan <https://kun.uz/ru/news/2022/04/13/tri-ssenariya-kakogo-razvitiya-sobytiy-ojidayut-politologi-v-afganistane>

Washington's withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan by September 11, 2011 began to give a new touch to the situation in Afghanistan. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sh. Qurayshi's statement also introduced some abstractions to the relations between the above states. At a press conference at the Ministry of foreign affairs, he completely excluded the transfer of American troops from Afghanistan to the territory of his country.<sup>14</sup>

Some experts claim that previous strategies failed because they did not take seriously the root cause of the Afghan problem. According to one of the experts on South Asia, "any strategy that does not touch on the problem of Pakistan will not give results. Trying to catch every fly without paying attention to its nest is not the right decision."<sup>15</sup>

On 23 October 2017, U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson arrives in Islamabad and makes "special demands" regarding Pakistan's "withdrawal from supporting Taliban and other terrorist organizations". This has now ushered in a new era in relations between the two states.

While the Afghan factor has become an influential ring linking US-Pakistan relations in the period covered by the study, relations between these states are characterized by extreme instability. The importance of issues related to the development of the situation in Afghanistan has steadily increased, and by the end of the 21st century, the need to fight the Taliban and their co-conspirators has given the relationship between the United States and Pakistan a completely different nature. Relations between Pakistan and the Americas have now ceased to be supported by the people of Pakistan, unlike in the anti-schism era.

To date, the predictions that the United States' interest in Pakistan has faded do not justify itself. In contrast, the administration of President J. Biden is attempting to improve relations with Pakistan..

It was on the basis of this policy that the idea of an "AfPok", developed by R. Holbrook and adopted by the B. Obama administration, was decided. The idea was to phase out NATO troops from Afghanistan, provide powers to Afghan security forces, involve Pakistan in the peaceful governance process as much as possible, and provide dual guarantees to Afghanistan and Pakistan as a result. In this way, in practice in "AfPok" circles, the

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<sup>14</sup> Prokhorov R.E. Pakistani-American relations: current state and prospects. Russia and America in the XXI century. 2013-2022. Issue No. 2 Vol. 2021. // The Foreign Minister of Pakistan said that there would be no American soldiers in Pakistan. 11.05.2021. URL: >>> (accessed: 13.05.2021).

<sup>15</sup> A. Ahmadzai (2017). Trump's New Afghanistan Strategy: An Afghan View. The Diplomat. Retrieved from: <https://thediplomat.com/2017/08/trumps-new-afghanistan-strategy-an-afghan-view/>. Accessed on: 06.11.2017.

unification of Afghanistan and Pakistan into a common military-political space occurred.

This is because Pakistan is an important international Afghanistan. At present, Pakistan independent yillarida Umshning assistant has coped just as well with such problems as the rise of Berghana rivozhlanatgan economist yalatihga. This is a sign that Pakistan is at least not financially dependent on the United States.

Until the coming years (2020), there were views that the success of deciding the peace process in Afghanistan would not go without the participation of Pakistan. Because on 11 May 2013, the arrival of Nawaz Sharif at the top of the government in Pakistan was given great meaning in Afghanistan and other states, as it was his third victory. Nawaz Sharif held the post of prime minister from 1990 -1993 and 1997-1999. However, interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs-direct military assistance to the Taliban in the war against Afghanistan as well as the involvement of the Pakistan regular army in this-has shown that Nawaz Sharif's government is not benevolent towards the official government in Afghanistan.

But now, in terms of neither public administration nor foreign policy, Hecht "shows time"to say in an acceptable phrase to politicians how the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, which does not have any education, behaves in general in relation to countries around the world, in particular Pakistan.

Peace will not be decided in Afghanistan and the region as a whole until reliable relations are established between the two countries and certain issues are partially resolved.

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