



**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY OF  
UZBEKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN**

Shavqatulloev Do`stmuhammad

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, Student

Тел:998932214673, e-mail:ma6069054@gmail.com

Toshboltayev Zarif Shuhrat o`g`li

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, Student

Jo`ramurodov Islombek Gulshanbek o`g`li

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, Student

**Abstract**

Uzbekistan and Afghanistan are fraternal nations with very close ethnic origins. Has undergone ancient and rich historical processes .During the reforms carried out due to independence

economic, social, cultural and educational work is being carried out between the two countries.

Changes in education will have the greatest impact on the path of science and science, as the many conflicts in Afghanistan are leading young people to ignorance. Parliamentary and presidential elections are expected in the next two years, which is the first step towards a democratic year in the country. neighborhood policy.

**Keywords:** Declaration, Forum, Taliban, Hayraton-Mazari Sharif, Surkhan-Pul-Khumri Electric Network, SCO-Afghanistan, Kabul Process, Ethnicity.

**Introduction**

Speaking of Uzbek-Afghan relations, we remember the words of Mawlana Rudaki: our images were born and educated. Under the conditions of independence, perceptions of the nation's inter-ethnic national culture, the cultural heritage of the fraternal peoples, the geographical and economic unity of ethnic issues have changed. The socio-political processes that are emerging in the new historical conditions have begun to require a different approach than ever to their historically specific lifestyles and close neighborly relations. After all, life itself considers it



necessary to search for ethnic roots that are ethnically close to each other, to re-establish relations of mutual cooperation.

There were several small states on the territory of present-day Afghanistan in the 1st millennium BC. Bactria was the strongest of them all. For centuries they were ruled by the Achaemenids, the Seleucids, the Arab Caliphate, the Ghaznavids, the Mongols, the Timurids, the Baburids, and the Safavids. In 1747, Ahmad Shah Durrani conquered Khorasan, Seistan, Sind, Balochistan, Punjab, Kashmir, and Balkh, as well as parts of the left bank of the Amu Darya, and established the first independent Afghan state. However, in 1818 it was divided into a number of khanates (Kabul, Kandahar, Herat and Peshawar). In 1825, Dost Mohammad, the governor of Kabul, tried to unite the Afghan lands into a single state, but was prevented by the British wars of invasion (1838-42, 1878-80). Britain was unable to colonize Afghanistan, but in 1879 foreign policy came under its control. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the process of establishing a centralized state in Afghanistan was completed.

On December 25, 1979, the USSR, which supported the Afghan government and established its foreign policy by expanding its sphere of influence by spreading communist ideology around the world. Its inclusion in Afghanistan has been strongly condemned by all the developed nations of the world. The long war cost the country \$ 20 billion. 1 million Afghans were killed and 4 million fled abroad. In February 1989, former Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. In April 1992, Najibullah's government was overthrown. Islamic forces seized power. From that year on, the country became known as the Islamic State of Afghanistan. Even after the withdrawal of former Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the country has not yet entered a period of much-needed political peace and economic reconstruction. The country was plunged into civil war, which wreaked havoc on the Soviet Union. With this in mind, Uzbekistan, one of Afghanistan's closest neighbors, has sought to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem. At the 48th session of the UN General Assembly in 1993, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov drew the world's attention to the plight of the country, and at the 50th session in 1995 he made proposals to eliminate this problem. In 1997, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan initiated a dialogue with six countries bordering Afghanistan, as well as the United States and Russia. This initiative led to the formation of the "6 + 2" group. His first meeting was on October 16 of that year in New York.



Finally, on July 19, 1999, a regular meeting of this group was held in Tashkent. It was attended by representatives of Iran, China, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, as well as the United States and Russia, and was chaired by the United Nations. It was attended by prominent figures from the parties to the conflict in Afghanistan: the Taliban and the United Front of Afghanistan. At the end of the conference, the Tashkent Declaration "On Basic Principles for the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan" was signed. The declaration provided the basis for direct dialogue between the Taliban and the United Front and between members of the 6 + 2 group. The UN Security Council praised the results of the Tashkent meeting of the 6 + 2 group. The adopted Tashkent Declaration has the status of a UN document. Afghanistan has been a member of the United Nations since 1946. Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan were established in October 1992.

Afghanistan is one, Uzbekistan is one ...

The status of Uzbeks in Afghanistan is slowly increasing, and this is the result of changes over the past decade. However, this is not the case for everyone in the country.

"Uzbeks actually fled to Russia and came to Afghanistan," said a Pashtun acquaintance who seemed to be a foreigner.

There is a lot of life in this statement, but the truth is that this land has been inhabited by Uzbeks since ancient times, and the rulers of their time are the ancestors of modern Uzbeks. It is said that Bobur came from Samarkand. But Alisher Navoi's umbilical cord blood was shed on this land, and Hussein Boykaro ruled. The Ghaznavid and Kushan kingdoms have always included Afghanistan. In this sense, Uzbeks see their historical roots in the same country.

The number of educated and active Uzbek women, such as lawyer and human rights activist Salomat Azimi, is also growing. They are not in a bad mood. Many Uzbeks say Afghanistan should be a federal state just to strengthen its rights. When Uzbekistan laid the railway from Termez to Mazar-i-Sharif, the first to rejoice were the Uzbeks. Uzbekistan is entering not only culturally, but also economically. There were many who said that relations would grow and that the Afghan government would begin to respect Uzbeks more. Many say that Uzbekistan is our homeland and we are proud to have such a country behind us. But they want to find their place in Afghanistan. "Mujahideen and militants fled Uzbekistan during the Taliban era," recalls a Balkh intellectual who worked for local officials.



Against Uzbekistan. " "We said one thing: Uzbeks in Afghanistan will not go against Uzbekistan, the only Uzbek state. If we have one Afghanistan, we have another Uzbekistan!"

From time immemorial, the two sides of the Amu Darya have been inhabited by peoples who share similar languages, a common sacred religion and common spiritual values.

The Amudarya has always been a source of livelihood for us, but it has never prevented people from moving freely, developing trade ties closely, sharing scientific achievements and enriching each other culturally. Abu Rayhan Beruni, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Behzod, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Baburahim Mashrab and many other great ancestors of the Central Asian Renaissance lived and worked in Afghanistan. Today, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan have close political, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties. There are millions of Uzbeks living in Afghanistan. According to the Afghan Constitution, Uzbek is one of the country's official languages. We all firmly believe that security is one and indivisible and can only be achieved through joint efforts. We should not take some risks as "ours" and others as "someone else's", or rather, we have no right to do so.

Today, the multifaceted and complex issues of overcoming the situation in Afghanistan are widely discussed in the region and internationally.

Sensing a common responsibility for the future peaceful development of Afghanistan and relying on the age-old ties of friendship between the Uzbek and Afghan peoples, we are committed to Afghanistan and the Taliban at any stage of the peace process in Uzbekistan we are ready to create all the conditions for the organization of direct negotiations. If the opposition participates in peaceful negotiations and a national agreement is reached, it will be necessary to create all the conditions for the integration of the opposition into the political life of Afghanistan.

Representatives of the armed opposition, including the Taliban, have the right to vote as part of Afghan society and as citizens of Afghanistan to determine the future of their country.

In this regard, in the run-up to the parliamentary and presidential elections in the country, it is necessary to start dialogue between Afghans and thus create ample opportunities for all segments of society, including opposition forces, to fully participate in building a new Afghan state.



The verse is important. At the regional level, it is important to reach a strong agreement with the support of Pakistan, India, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Central Asia.

The solution of a number of serious problems related to economic development, security and stability in Afghanistan depends in many respects on its neighbors, our good will, determination and national reconciliation in this country. Ensuring that it depends on how willing we are to take an active part in ending the violence, I think we all understand that. We must now begin to look at Afghanistan as a country that does not threaten peace and stability on its territory. Afghanistan is our friendly partner and neighbor. I am convinced that our joint efforts to involve Afghanistan in the system of trade, economic, transport, communication and cultural-humanitarian relations with neighboring countries will significantly contribute to the stabilization of the situation in this country and its return to peace. Undoubtedly, the eventual establishment of peace on Afghan soil will open new opportunities and bring real benefits to all the countries of the vast Eurasian continent. It will create conditions conducive to strengthening overall security and stability, building roads and railways, laying pipelines carrying natural resources, and developing regional and transregional trade. I would like to take this opportunity to note that Uzbekistan is making a significant contribution to the socio-economic recovery of Afghanistan. We have been supplying electricity to Afghanistan since 2002. With the launch of the new Surkhan-Puli-Khumri power line, the volume of electricity supplies from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan will increase sharply. We are jointly proposing to implement another strategic project. This is a project built by Uzbek specialists to extend the existing Hayraton-Mazar-i-Sharif railway to Herat.

The project will make a clear and practical contribution to the recovery of the Afghan economy, create new jobs and increase the country's transit potential.

Humanitarian relations are actively developing. A special Afghan Citizenship Training Center opened in Termez, a city on the Afghan border, in January. Today, about 100 Afghan boys and girls study here. We plan to expand the number of specialties and specialties in the center to train Afghan specialists.

Since the open democratic elections, a new era of state-building has begun in the country, and positive changes are taking place in the lives of ordinary Afghans. The government has managed to reach out to the population with education and health care. All this shows that the Afghan people are striving for peace and prosperity.



In the next two years, Afghanistan is expected to hold important political events - parliamentary and presidential elections. These events should be a confirmation of the country's steady progress on the path of sustainable democratic development. The future of Afghanistan should not be an example of the international community's inability to deal with the threats and challenges we all face. Today, it is more important than ever for us to unite and extend a helping hand to the suffering people of Afghanistan for peace and development. Currently, there are more than 30 agreements and treaties between our countries in trade, economic, transport, infrastructure and other areas. Efforts are also being made to increase bilateral trade to \$ 1.5 billion due to the geographical location of the two countries, the availability of developed international transport corridors and other factors. In addition, the high-level meetings of the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Muhammad Ashraf Ghani and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the agreements reached at which serve to further develop and expand mutually beneficial economic cooperation between our countries.

Efforts to implement the Surkhan-Puli-Khumri power transmission project and the Mazar-e-Sharif-Herat railway project, which are important for Afghanistan, are crucial for the future of the Afghan people. 'shows that Uzbekistan is not indifferent. At the invitation of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Muhammad Ashraf Ghani arrived in Uzbekistan on an official visit on December 4. At the Tashkent International Airport named after Islam Karimov, the high-ranking guest was welcomed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdulla Aripov. After a brief conversation, the Afghan delegation left for its headquarters. The main events of the visit took place on December 5-6. (December 5-6, 2017). As previously reported, the summits are expected to discuss the current state of Uzbek-Afghan relations and priorities for long-term cooperation, exchange views on regional security and current international issues. The talks are expected to result in the adoption of a joint statement by the heads of state, the signing of a number of intergovernmental and interdepartmental documents, as well as trade agreements aimed at further strengthening bilateral cooperation in political, trade, economic, investment, transport and communications, science and education. As the head of our state has repeatedly stated, "our main goal is to make Central Asia a stable, economically developed and highly developed region through our joint efforts."



Our country actively participates in almost all international forums on Afghanistan. These include the Kabul Process, the Moscow Format, the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process Forum, the International Contact Group on Afghanistan, the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group, and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan. including. The conference in Tashkent took place on February 28 after the second meeting of the Kabul Process in the Afghan capital. will be continued. We hope that the outcome of the international meeting in the Uzbek capital will be an important step towards stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan and creating conditions for its sustainable development. We believe that the success of the Tashkent Forum will demonstrate the ability of the countries of the region to solve common problems through joint efforts, opening the door to great opportunities for peace and development. Uzbekistan and Afghanistan made a joint presentation of the Tashkent Forum during the UN Security Council meeting in New York on January 19.

UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres and UN Special Representative for Afghanistan Tadamiti Yamamoto, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini, as well as China, Russia, the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, The foreign ministers of France, Turkey, India, Iran, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have been invited.

On the eve of the Tashkent conference, the first meeting of a new form of cooperation "Central Asia + Afghanistan" (C5 + 1) will be held. This format will contribute to the successful integration of Afghanistan into the system of trade, economic and infrastructure relations with Central Asia, the effective implementation of specific projects and programs at the regional level. and will continue to contribute to the political process of peace in Afghanistan within the framework of bilateral and multilateral relations. The high goals of the Tashkent conference, as well as the participation of all permanent members of the UN Security Council, SCO member states and Afghanistan's neighbors, including five Central Asian countries, are of great interest to the forum. is shooting. This is important not only for Central Asia but also for neighboring European countries. First of all, peace is the greatest blessing for all mankind.



## References

1. Vakulchuk, Roman and Indra Overland (2019) "China's One Belt and Road Initiative Through the Lens of Central Asia", Fanny M. Cheung and Ying-yi Hong (eds) in regional communication under the "One Belt and Road" initiative . Prospects for economic and financial cooperation. London: Routledge, p. 116.
2. Dagiev, Dagixudo (2013). Transition in Central Asia: Statehood, Nationalism and Political Change in Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Direction. Pages 17-23.
3. "Anatomy of the Civil War in Tajikistan (ethno-social processes and polieteskaya borba, 1992-1995). Civil War in the Republic: common events" (in Russian). Archived original on 2012-06-03. Accepted: 2012-02-28.