



THE IMPACT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN ON THE INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The Main purpose of the article is to study the impact of economically, politically and militarily developed countries on the political system of Afghanistan in the pursuit of their goals based on the analysis of the scientific literature on the example of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. In short, the study of the Pakistan factor from external factors influencing the processes in the AIR.

Today, the political situation in Afghanistan is shaped by external and internal factors that affect government. External factors include the influence of outside forces on Afghanistan's domestic political process. Formed in the second half of the XIX century under the name "Great Game", the geopolitical processes that continued in the XX century continue in the early XXI century under the name "New Great Game" on the basis of completely different goals and objectives.

Keywords: Pakistan, Afghanistan, FTT, Baluchis, Pashtuns, Durand Line, Kabul Declaration.

Introduction

Pakistan is unique in analyzing the activities of external factors influencing the processes in the AIR. The age-old rivalry between Pakistan and India has forced Islamabad to turn its attention to northwestern Afghanistan and Central Asia. The Pakistani government has sought to establish friendly relations with Afghanistan since independence. The main reason for this is that Pakistan has the largest border with Afghanistan, which is home to the same ethnic group, Pashtuns and Baluchis. The Pakistani government has long been interested in destabilizing Afghanistan. This is because there are still separatist movements of about 8.0 million Baluchis in Pakistan's Balochistan province and about 4 million Pashtuns living in Federal-administered tribal areas. There are also problems with the AIR-PIR relationship with the Federal Tribal Area (FBQH). These include the Pashtun factor, the status of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, Afghan refugees and cross-border terrorism.

It should be noted that 90% of the 4 million people living in the FBQH are Pashtuns.

[1] The total number of Pashtuns is about 38 million, of which 12.5 million are





Pashtuns. There are 25 million Pakistanis living in Afghanistan. [1] Attempts to build an independent "Greater Pashtunistan" state uniting Pashtuns in the two countries have contributed to the unrest in the FBI. The main reason for these cross-border problems was the agreement signed on November 12, 1893 in Kabul by the Emir of Afghanistan A. Rahmon and the British representative in India M. Durand [1]. The treaty has historically been known as the Durand Line. The legality of the agreement has been a source of contention between the two countries. In particular, in 1949, the Afghan Loya Jirga declared the Durand Line illegal and did not recognize it. The Afghan government supported the decision by declaring Pashtunistan Day a national holiday. The celebration of this holiday on August 31, 2003, has become a problem on the Pakistani-Afghan border in bilateral relations. In July 2003, there were armed clashes between Afghan and Pakistani security forces in the border areas. The investigation led to a search of the Pakistani embassy in Kabul. [2]

In May 2007, Islamabad's move to set up a barrier system and build a minefield on the Afghan border led to armed clashes between the two sides. The Pakistani government says the move will help stop cross-border terrorism and eliminate the Taliban movement. The Afghan government, in turn, has called for a complete demarcation of the Afghan-Pakistani border. The presence of a large number of Afghan refugees in the PIR area also has a serious impact on the country's internal security, especially the FBI. [3] The participation of refugees has led to the transformation of collective relations in the region and the emergence of problems in the economic, socio-political life of the population.

According to Pakistani experts, Islamabad spends about \$ 500,000 a day on refugee shelter, while in 1986, 175,000 Pakistani citizens were working with refugees (46 in education, health, etc.). At the same time, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and donor countries are gradually reducing aid to Pakistan: from \$ 109 million in the early 1980s to \$ 4 million today.

According to the census conducted between October 2006 and April 2007, the total number of refugees in the PIR was 2 million. more than 1.5 million people, and in the FBQH their number is about 1.5 million, or about 30% of the population. This has a serious impact on the internal situation in the region.

Lack of clean drinking water, pastures for sheep and cattle, as well as firewood for cooking, and heating have always been problems for the FBQH. The situation is further complicated by the influx of refugees with sheep and livestock. Expert Silayev A. says that more than 80% of Afghan refugees in Pakistan do not want to return to their homeland. The main reason for this is that they prefer to stay in the PIR rather





than leave their place of residence and go to their historical homeland, where living conditions are difficult. [4]

Terrorism is also affecting relations between the two countries. At a meeting of heads of state in Washington in September 2006, the two countries agreed to hold a joint Grand Prix of Pashtun tribes to discuss peace and stability in Afghanistan with tribal leaders. Under the agreement, the Afghanistan-Pakistan Jirga was held in Kabul on August 9-11, 2007. However, the failure of the FBQH tribe, as well as the influential leader of the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam) party, F. Rahmon, to participate in it, led to an ineffective end. He also expressed skepticism about the Afghan government's cooperation with Islamabad in the fight against terrorism, accusing it of frequently supporting terrorists. In particular, the Afghan government is in the FBI has always opposed a peace deal between terrorist groups and extremists and Pakistan. In particular, AIR Foreign Minister R. Spanta met with PIR Foreign Minister M. Qureshi on 5 June 2008 to discuss Islamabad's agreement with the Taliban. He says terrorist activity in Afghanistan has increased several times since the peace deal. [5]

Despite the above-mentioned problems, Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. In particular, the Kabul Declaration on Good Neighborliness (2002), signed between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to promote peace, security and development in the region. Agreement on Transit Services (2005), Memorandum on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism between the IRA and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Agreement on the Establishment of a Working Group for Development (2007), Joint Declaration on Bilateral Cooperation (2009), Declaration of Islamabad (2009) Agreement on Trade and Transit Agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan (signed in October 2010) including. Also on July 19, 2011, PIR President AA Zardari paid an official visit to Afghanistan. During the visit, the sides discussed the negative impact of the unstable situation in the border areas on the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. The 8th meeting of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission was held in Islamabad on January 16-17, 2012. [2] Representatives of the two sides, led by Pakistani Finance Minister Hafiz Sheikh and Afghan Finance Minister Hazrat Omar Zahelwal, discussed issues of mutual cooperation and agreed to double bilateral trade between the two countries by 2015. [6]

At a meeting of Pakistani and Afghan leaders in 2020, Islamabad shared its plans for the future. Islamabad has expressed concern over the sudden withdrawal of U.S.





troops from Afghanistan, noting that Pakistan has been carrying a heavy burden since the fall of Najibullah's government.

In conclusion, the instability in Afghanistan is a global problem that worries countries around the world. International organizations and economically developed countries are working on their positions to resolve the unrest in the region. Unfortunately, this perspective often causes us to become overwhelmed when it's time to start a project. This can be seen in the case of Pakistan. In the early years, Pakistan was interested in the unrest in Afghanistan and tried to bring its subordinates to power. The move was aimed at resolving cross-border and ethnic tensions, bringing the Pakistan-Central Asia trade corridor through Afghanistan and Turkmen gas to Pakistan. In short, Pakistan's geopolitical ambitions have exacerbated unrest in Afghanistan.

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