



CITES OF AFGHANISTAN AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE FOR RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article talks about some cities of Afghanistan and their significance for other countries, especially for Russia and Great Britain for attacks and the deficiencies in the internal politics of Afghanistan in the 19th century and the contradictions in the foreign policy and the foreign countries. In such a situation, the political mistakes of the Afghan emirs, representatives of the states, and the lack of clear consensus are clearly visible. The fact that Afghanistan is one of the most important zones both geopolitically and diplomatically has caused interest by the major countries. The leaders of the "Big Game" began to use Afghanistan for their own interests, the first and second Anglo-Afghan wars, and their results are presented. Russia and Great Britain were trying to take over Afghanistan for their own interests, and they were succeeding. Below, I have tried to give a partial introduction about the main purpose of foreign countries from learning about Afghanistan cities, roads, and living conditions.

INTRODUCTION

The city of Herat was one of the most famous cities in Afghanistan, and it was distinguished by its citadel, towers, and strong fortifications. All the inhabitants of the city spoke Persian language; in the surrounding area, in some villages, they spoke Afghan. The city has 6 gates: Kandahar in the south, Kushkanin in the southeast, Katy-Chak gate in the east, Mulk gate in the north, Iraq gate in the northwest, and Mashhad in the west. The city is surrounded by walls, towers, and moats on four sides. The ramparts and trenches from the western, southern and eastern sides up to Mulk Gate were newly repaired and solidly completed. The city has baths, bazaars, and trading grounds, and contains many ponds and wells.[1] The number of stations was eight. Herdsmen travel from Kaley-Vali to Maimana in the spring, because at this time succulent grass grows in the steppe. Nomads used well water.

The main results and findings

The city of Maimana had been the residence of Hakim since ancient times. The city was located on a plain, and there were many wells and ponds with fresh water. It had many shopping areas, markets, and shopping palaces. The fortress was surrounded by a double wall, that is, in addition to the usual wall on the north and east sides, there were also walls connected to the main wall. There were wells between the houses and mosques, and the bazaar and shopping streets were located to the north of the fort. The barracks of the regular troops were on the east side of the town. To the north of the city, there were clay hills, one of which was known as Tali-Ashkan. With these, it was convenient to shell the hills and especially the towns from Tali-Ashikan. From the west, the city adjoined the steppe, which was mainly cultivated. There were also hills on the south side of the city, but they were far enough away from the city that you could only shoot at the city from there with long-range weapons. In the east, there were famous gorges and mountains from which water flows and irrigates cities and gardens. Zir-Kutel was located at the foot of this pass, there was running water, and the shot was very long and high. The road from Kurcha to Zar-Kutel was flat and had a gorge and a pass. In winter, this pass was impassable due to a month of snow and storms, but in spring it was open to traffic. Besides this pass, there was another road on the other side of the gorge known as the Bodan-Gur Pass; this road was very uneven, with high and low places. Since the Bodan-Gur pass was covered with ice in winter, the guards went over the last pass, but transporting artillery or convoys through it would cause great difficulties. On the south-eastern side, there was a mountain range with a gorge known as Daray-Darban. These mountains were very steep and inaccessible to riders and were inhabited by various tribes. From Maimana, they could reach the Qaisar and Elmar camps. There were mountains to the southwest of Caesar and Elmar, through which a gang road runs, by which Herat could be reached in six days; this whole road went through streams, passes, and gorges. To the south of Elmar, the entire area was inhabited by pastoralists. At the foot of the Elmara pass, the above-mentioned winding road stood out; artillery and chariots could not climb it. Hakim's residence in Andhoy; afshars, turks, uzbeks and turkic-speaking arabs lived there. The area was very fertile, but suffered from a lack of water. Judging by the ruins, there was an extensive culture here in ancient times, but that time everything had crumbled due to lack of water. Due to the lack of water, the city of Andhoy and its fortifications were destroyed, of which only small traces remained. Its western and southern sides were ruined, and the governor's residence was located in the east and partly in the north. From the south, west and north, the city was surrounded by many gardens, which were irrigated no more than once a year, but still produced a good harvest. There were not many villages in the region; steppe on four sides.

Shiburgon region had a separate governor, and its inhabitants were Uzbeks, Arabs and settled Turkmens. There were many settlements and villages in the province. There were no fortifications in the city of Shiburgon: its walls were destroyed, the towers had collapsed, and in some places the trenches were covered. Shiburgan region was located on a plain, and its desert lands were artificially irrigated. There were many cultivated fields, as well as vineyards and orchards.

The most famous mountain villages were: Kemin, Istirab, Elefi-Sefid, Gurchi and Jeras. These were very high and inaccessible places, but they could be accessed by troops with mountain guns. Jeras was characterized by very difficult passes and gorges, and the inhabitants of this area often rebelled against the government. Convoy troops could easily pass through the villages of the Sankt - Charek area, but artillery penetration was difficult.

The city of Mazori Sharif was considered to be the residence of the governor and the central administration of the entire Cher region. The city was large and crowded, with many markets and warehouses. The city had 6 gates. His castle was bounded by the walls of the walled garden; there was

no special wall with holes and trenches. Most of the gardens around the city were irrigated by canal water. The capital of the khanate was the city of Kabul, one was in the north, and the other was in the south located between two high mountains. There were no walls to the west and east of the city, the city itself was located between the two named mountains. The city had many public buildings, sheds and markets, which were 10 paces wide. On both the mountains on the south and north sides of the city, even in the year of the British occupation of Kabul, towers, openings and parapets, forts were built with good barracks for 1,000 soldiers and six guns. The city could be bombarded with cannons and long-range weapons as soon as it reached both of these gorges. All the information about these cities was a form of preparation for future attacks. The Russian ambassadors considered it their main task to organize all areas of the city suitable for battle and attack.

As for the military situation in Afghanistan, there were about 400 soldiers, and the rest was a diverse, multilingual, undisciplined mob of about 1,300. Several military operations by Russia and Great Britain had faced many challenges due to Afghanistan's weather conditions, including hot summers and droughts, winter, almost 40 degrees of cold, a huge loss for every part of military was delivered and it would change the attitude of Russia and Great Britain towards Afghanistan, and because of this, they would begin to learn its cities, valleys, fields and mountainous regions. This should allow them to perfect their offensive tactics and speed up offensive actions in the future. But the events in Bulgaria set back the plans of the Russian state, and although they were slowly moving forward, they were moving very slowly. As for Great Britain, after a few moves, they would be forced to retreat to Indian territory. At this time, as we know, the Khan of Afghanistan was Abdulrahman Khan, as soon as he came to the top of the government, he began to improve relations with the Russian state because he understood the real purpose of the British very well. In summary, the outcome of the negotiations started in Sankt - Peterburg was satisfactory for the Russian state. Thus, on the basis of the collected information, it was determined that Afghanistan, that was, Herat, Maimana, or Balkh, were the only roads convenient for the movement of troops.

As for the city of Marv, since the occupation by the Russians, the country had become safe, and the commission had begun to deploy Russian soldiers on the territory of Afghanistan. As a result of this, the Turkmens were deprived of their territories based on the London Protocol signed with Great Britain in 1885. It should be noted that the London Protocol made it unclear how similar the interests of Russia and Great Britain were. Russia, on the other hand, based on the agreement of 1873, demanded that the lands along the Amudarya, which have long belonged to Afghanistan, be allocated to Bukhara.

Arminius Vambery, in his 1884 article in the National Review during his travels, gives a great deal of information about the commission and writes about how openly it attempted to conquer Afghanistan, showing that it must serve to bring the whole country between the Hindu Kush and the Pamirs into Russian hands. Of all the successes of Russia in Central Asia, the capture of Marv was most resented by Great Britain. But Rossiva's next actions were very interesting and exciting for Great Britain. A few years later, the establishment of a Russian settlement in the lower reaches of the Murgoba spurred the British to action. Liberals and conservatives had forgotten their differences on the question of Indian defence; During Gladson's ministry, the construction of the Indus to Quetta road, begun by Lord Lytton, was abandoned, and, making a mistake, he began again. The General Action Plan was later developed by conservatives and continued into the 1900s. Although the attempt to undermine the prestige of Russia during the delimitation of Afghanistan hurt England, this failure did not diminish the power of its

government in India. Because of this, attempts to take over the Afghan state in every way had intensified.

Abdurahman fled to Turkestan after the emir of Afghanistan was defeated in disputes for the throne. During the Anglo-Afghan war of 1878-1880, he returned to his homeland and established his power in Northern Afghanistan. Abdurahman tried to preserve the territorial integrity of Afghanistan, but under pressure of England, he was forced to recognize the "Durand Line" as the eastern border of Afghanistan (1893). According to him, many Afghans The territories where he lived were included among the possessions of England in India.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, one of the main reasons for the organization of the Afghan state by the Russian ambassadors was not resources or occupation, but to prevent its relations with countries other than Russia and to turn itself into a buffer zone. Because we know that the country of Afghanistan has long been considered the heart of Asia, which is why it has attracted the attention of many countries, mainly Great Britain and Russia. Security is very important for Afghanistan because, we know, the socio-cultural environment has changed in the last three decades. The civil war has transformed traditional Afghan society, fostering the emergence of a new elite whose power and wealth derive more from arms and access to illegal markets than from tribal or religious authority. Although the extent of these changes varies across regions, it has altered state-society and center-periphery relations in ways that may affect the effectiveness of the hybrid model. Dissatisfaction with the slow pace of change and the many failures encountered in implementing this military modernization program has prompted Afghan state-builders to experiment with elements of the hybrid model, such as the mobilization of military groups to supplement official security forces. However, the process continues to rely on the construction of centralized military structures that largely mimic Western military institutions. Despite historical trends, it is not clear whether abandoning the modernization model in favor of a hybrid model will bring greater stability and security to modern Afghanistan. However, the reforms made since the 18th century had little effect. Unfortunately, in the following years, colonialism will increase, and because of this, anti-Afghanistan will increase. The powerful colonial powers had a great impact on the internal and external systems in various ways.

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