



DURAND LINE IN THE CONSIDERATION OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article includes in detail the research conducted by foreign scientists on the border conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan - the "Durand line" problem, and their analytical opinions on this issue. Also, the scientific work done by Western, CIS, Indian, Afghan and Pakistani scientists in this regard is briefly described.

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the problem of the "Durand Line" is a result of the conflict of interests of powerful empires, has not lost its relevance in the long historical period from the end of the 19th century to the present day, but on the contrary, the tense situation in this area is maintained regularly, even armed conflicts occur from time to time, and the world its interpretation as one of the centers of terrorism creates the need for scientific in-depth study and research of this issue.

MAIN PART

Many foreign scientists have conducted scientific research on the border problem between Afghanistan and Pakistan, including the Durand Line problem. In this regard, it is appropriate to divide foreign scientists into groups such as Western and CIS scientists. Also, studying the scientific researches of Afghan and Pakistan scientists allows to create a comprehensive picture of the "Durand Line" problem. Western scientists. Special mention should be made of the scientific research of Barnett Rubin, director of the Center for International Cooperation at New York University, a leading expert on Afghanistan and South Asia. B. Rubin has advised the United Nations, NATO, the United States, and the Afghan government on many political issues, including diplomatic strategy and security policy. B. Rubin is the author of a total of 8 books about Afghanistan, including "Afghanistan from the Cold War through the War on Terror", "Afghanistan's disintegration: state formation and collapse in the international system", "The Search for Peace in Afghanistan: From Buffer State to Failed State" and "Afghanistan: What everyone needs to know" (Rubin, 2002, 426 p).

Thomas Barfield, a professor at Boston University, is one of the famous foreign scholars who has conducted scientific research on the culture, history, law and politics of Afghanistan. T. Barfield is currently the president of the American Institute for Afghanistan Studies. He co-authored "The Central

Asian Arabs of Afghanistan" and "Afghanistan: A cultural and political history" and "Afghanistan: An Atlas of indigenous domestic architecture" with Albert Szabo wrote books. Since 2001, T. Barfield has focused his scientific research mainly on the problems of law and political development in modern Afghanistan. T. Barfield in his book "Afghanistan: Cultural and Political History" quotes the following points: "For the Afghans, the establishment of the Durand Line, which divided the Pashtun population of the region between British India and Afghanistan in 1893, was a great historical mistake. Therefore, no Afghan government (monarchist, republican, socialist, Islamist or democratic) has accepted the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province as legitimate" (Barfield, 2010, p.48). In the chapters "Anglo-Afghan wars and the formation of statehood in Afghanistan" and "Afghanistan in the 20th century: state and society in conflict" of this book, the author expressed his analytical views on the root of the border problem between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as the emergence of the Durand line.

Konrad Shetter is another well-known foreign scientist who scientifically studied Afghanistan. K. Shetter's scientific activity is very productive, he is interested in Afghanistan-Pakistan relations, the Taliban movement, local statehood in Afghanistan, national-territorial demarcation, the history of Afghanistan and Pakistan, and peace-making processes in Afghanistan. , ethnic conflicts, geopolitics surrounding Afghanistan and the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan, as well as "Ethnic and ethnic conflicts in Afghanistan" (Ethnizität und ethnische Konflikte in Afghanistan) (Schetter, 2003, 641 p) and he wrote books called "Brief History of Afghanistan" (Kleine Geschichte Afghanistans), published more than 70 scientific articles on the above-mentioned topics, both individually and jointly.

Louis and Nancy Hatch Dupree's scientific research on the history of Afghanistan is also of particular importance. In particular, the American archaeologist, anthropologist, expert on Afghan culture and history, professor Louis Dupree wrote a book entitled "Afghanistan" (Dupree, 1980, 780 p.) as the product of his scientific research. L. Dupre's wife Nancy Hatch Dupre's scientific activity is mainly focused on the modern history of Afghanistan. While studying the history of Afghanistan, the scholar wrote five books on the history of Bamiyan, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, and Mazar-e-Sharif. In particular, he published books under the name "An historical guide to Kabul", "An historical guide to Afghanistan" (Dupree, 1977, 492 p.).

British historian Bijan Omrani is a scholar of the field who has conducted scientific research on the border issues between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the "Durand Line" problem. "Afghanistan and the Search for Unity", "The Durand line: history and problems of the Afghan-Pakistan border" and co-authored with Frank Ledwidge Border issues between Afghanistan and Pakistan in scientific articles "Rethinking the Durand Line: The Legality of the Afghan-Pakistan Frontier" (Omran, June 17, 2009, p.177-195), including interesting information about the Durand Line issue, its history and legal status. CIS scientists. Professor Vyacheslav Belokrenisky, Doctor of History, is a major scientist on border and ethnic issues between Afghanistan and Pakistan. V. Belokrenisky works as the deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the head of the Institute's Center for the Study of Near and Middle Eastern Countries. He received his doctorate in history in 1990 for his dissertation on the socio-economic history of Pakistan. 16 monographs and more than 300 scientific articles of V. Belokrenisky were published in Russian and English. Hossatan, scientist's "East in international relations and world politics" (Восток в международных отношениях и мировой политике), "Pakistan, South Asia, Islamic world, East. In addition to the books he published under the name "Selected Publications 2008-2016" (Пакистан, Южная Азия, исламский мир, Восток. Избранные публикации 2008—2016 гг.), he also engaged in effective scientific work as a co-author.

For example, together with Doctor of History, Professor Vladimir Moskalenko, "History of Pakistan. XX century" (История Пакистана. XX век) (Белокреницкий, Москаленко, 2008, 573 с) and "Political history of Pakistan", "Authoritarianism and Democracy in Afghanistan and Pakistan (Авторитаризм и демократия в условиях Афганистана и Пакистана), "Taliban Movement and Perspectives of Afghanistan and Pakistan" (Движение Талибан и перспективы Афганистана и Пакистана) in cooperation with Doctor of Philological Sciences Ruslan Sikoyev. Wrote books with Vladimir Moskalenko and Tatyana Shaumyan entitled "South Asia in World Politics" Южная Азия в мировой политике). In addition, he is the author and editor-in-chief of about 20 collective monographs and collections of articles.

The scientific research of Viktor Korgun, a well-known expert on the history of Afghanistan and the Afghan problem, doctor of historical sciences, is also of particular note. V. Korgun worked as the head of the Afghanistan sector of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The scientist's "Afghanistan in the 20-30s of the 20th century" (Афганистан в 20–30-е гг. XX в.), "Intellectuals in the political life of Afghanistan" (Интеллигенция в политической жизни Афганистана), "History of Afghanistan. XX century" (История Афганистана. XX век) (Коргун, 2004, 529 с), wrote books under the name "Afghanistan: politics and politicians (Афганистан: Политика и политики). Also, V. Korgun is the author of about 40 published works. In 2000, in order to receive a doctorate in history, he wrote "Formation and evolution of the current political system of Afghanistan (1919-1999)" (Формирование и эволюция политической системы современного Афганистана (1919-1999 гг.)) (Коргун, 2000, 49 с) defended his doctoral thesis on the subject.

Professor Ruslan Sikoyev is also one of the famous Russian scientists who conducted scientific research on Afghanistan. As a result of R. Sikoyev's scientific research, "Press of Afghan emigrants" (Пресса Афганской эмиграции), "Pan-Islamism: origin and modern appearance. Jamaluddin Afgani and his religio-political followers" (Панисламизм: Истоки и современность. Джамаллуддин Афгани и его религиозно-политические последователи), "Taliby: religious and political portrait" (Талибы: религиозно-политический портрет) (Сикоев, 2004, 251 с) scientific work named and wrote several books in co-authorship with the aforementioned doctor of historical sciences, professor Vyacheslav Belokrenisky.

Expert in the modern political history of Afghanistan, the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus, geopolitics and regional security problems, relations between Islam and politics, ethnic and inter-ethnic conflicts, modern political analysis methodology, technologies of modern information warfare, doctor of historical sciences, professor Alexander Knyazev's scientific research is of particular note. A. Knyazev in 2004 for the degree of doctor of historical sciences "Impact of the Afghan crisis on the security of Central Asia: 1990s - early 2000s" (Влияние афганского кризиса на безопасность Центральной Азии: 1990-е - начало 2000-х гг.) (Князев, 2004, 54 с) defended his doctoral dissertation. A. Knyazev "The Afghan conflict and radical Islam in Central Asia" (Афганский конфликт и радикальный ислам в Центральной Азии), "The history of the Afghan war in the 1990s and the transformation of Afghanistan into a source of threats for Central Asia" (История афганской войны 1990-х гг. и превращение Афганистана в источник угроз для Центральной Азии), "Afghan crisis and the security of Central Asia (XIX - early XXI centuries)" (Афганский кризис и безопасность Центральной Азии (XIX - начало XXI в.) (Князев, 2004, 640 с). He is the author of 640 monographs, in addition, he has published more than 300 scientific, journalistic works, educational manuals.

Yury Panichkin, Doctor of History, is one of the scientists who conducted scientific research on Pakistan-Afghanistan relations, existing problems in relations between the two countries, and the issue of

Pashtuns. The scientist's "Establishment of Pakistan and the Pashtun issue" (Образование Пакистана и пуштунский вопрос), "Pakistan-Afghanistan relations. Formation and development (1947-2013)" (Пакистано-афганские отношения. Формирование и развитие (1947-2013 гг.)) (Panichkin, 2014, 301 p.) served to further illuminate our research. In 2016, Y. Panichkin was awarded the degree of Doctor of History "Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: evolution, problems, solutions. 1947-2014 years" (Пакистано-афганские отношения: эволюция, проблемы, решения. 1947–2014 гг.) defended his doctoral thesis. In it, the scientist analyzes Pakistan-Afghanistan relations over time. In the abstract of this dissertation, he explained that the fifth period in Pakistan-Afghanistan relations includes the decade from the beginning of the 1990s to the beginning of the 2000s, during which the new group, the "Taliban" movement, and the Afghan Mujahideen, which announced the formation of the Islamic State of Pakistan, and the differences between them, He writes that he took advantage of the enmity between them and played the role of chief arbiter in Afghan affairs. Also, the scientist states that despite the fact that Pakistan's influence on Afghanistan has increased several times, the Durand line did not allow Islamabad to solve the border problem in an acceptable way and completely "bury" the independent "Pashtunistan" project (Panichkin, 2016, 35 c).

Expert on South Asia and the Middle East, Orientalist, Doctor of History, Professor Yuri Gankovsky is known for his scientific research on Pakistan and Afghanistan. Also, Y. Gankovskii is considered one of the influential scientists who conducted scientific research in the field of Pakistani studies. In 1958, the scholar's monograph on the internal structure of the first independent Afghan state under the title "Empire of Durrani" (Империя Дуррани), and in 1960, the failure of attempts to establish a parliamentary system of government and establish a military regime in Pakistan, and the failure of this state, the work "Political situation in Pakistan" (Политическое положение в Пакистане), co-authored with V. Moskalenko, doctor of historical sciences, dedicated to the development of the country, was published. Also, another monograph of the scientist in 1964 - "Peoples of Pakistan. The main stages of ethnic history" (Народы Пакистана. Основные этапы этнической истории) was published. In 1966, Y. Gankovskiy defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "National issue and national movement in Pakistan" (Национальный вопрос и национальное движения в Пакистане) in order to receive the scientific degree of doctor of historical sciences. In 1982, the scholar's book "The history of Afghanistan from the ancient world to the present day" (История Афганистана с древнейших времен до наших дней) (Gankovsky, 1982, 368 p.) is interpreted as one of the rare works on the history of Afghanistan. was published. In general, Y. Gankovsky is the author of more than 400 scientific articles, and most of them were published in 15 languages in foreign countries.

Pakistani scientists. When talking about the border issues between Afghanistan and Pakistan, it is necessary to dwell in detail on the scientific research conducted by the scientists of these countries and their importance. Professor Azmat Hayat Khan, one of Pakistan's leading scholars on Afghanistan-Pakistan relations, particularly the Durand Line issue, has written about our research in "The Durand Line: its geo-strategic importance" (Hayat Khan, 2005, 341 p) published a book under the name. In this book, the Durand line and all issues related to it are studied in detail. In particular, the scientist's records, such as the signed agreements on the "Durand Line", archival materials on the formation of the problem, the "Pashtunistan" issue, the areas on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border and their specific characteristics, as well as the international legal status of the Durand Line, served as the main source for our research. In addition, in this book, the author expressed his scientific views on the policy of major foreign powers and its influence on Pakistan-Afghanistan relations, as well as the issue of "Pashtunistan", and fully revealed the existing problems in the relations between the two countries.

Also, A. Hayot Khan touched upon the climate of the area crossed by the Durand Line and the surrounding areas, including the Khyber and Gomal Passes. The fact that it provides detailed information about the population living on both sides of the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, in particular other non-Pashtun ethnic groups, language and religion, and tribal lands, also shows the importance of this book. Notably, in this book, the scientist refers to the emergence of the term Pashtun, the origin of Pashtuns, the Pashtun tribal system and Jirga, a national-traditional decision-making mechanism, "Pashtunwali", which is considered a complex of Pashtun morals and rules. contributed valuable information. After the independence of the state of Pakistan, the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, for example, Afghanistan's approach to the Durand Line and Pakistan's position, each of the legal bases indicated by the two sides. In addition, in the final part of this book, the letter written by M. Durand, the foreign secretary of British India, to the Amir of Afghanistan Abdurrahman Khan, 1905, signed by the government of British India and Amir Habibullah, the government of independent Afghanistan in 1919, and the British government in Rawalpindi several historical documents such as the treaty, the 1921 agreement between Afghanistan and Great Britain on the establishment of friendly and commercial relations, the Afghan-Soviet agreement concluded in 1978, and most importantly, the "Durand Treaty" full text in English is attached.

Ahmad Rashid, the author of several books on the foreign policy of Afghanistan and Pakistan and Central Asia, "Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia" (Rashid, 2010, 319 p), "Descent into chaos: The United States and the failure of nation building in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia", "Taliban: The Power of Militant Islam in Afghanistan and Beyond", "Pakistan on the Brink: The Future of America, Pakistan, and Afghanistan".

Afghan scientists. Professor Hasan Kokar, one of the great scholars of Afghanistan, has written more than ten books on various historical, political and social topics in Dari, Pashto and English. In particular, he wrote in English "Government and Society in Afghanistan, The Reign of Amir Abd al-Rahman Khan, 1880-1901", "Afghanistan, Soviet occupation and Afghan Afghanistan, The Soviet Invasion and the Afghan Response, 1979-1982", "A Political and Diplomatic History of Afghanistan 1863-1901" (Kakar, 2006, 269 p), published books entitled "Afghanistan, A Study in Internal Political Developments". In these works of H. Kokar, the formation of the Afghan statehood, in general, the history of the creation of the Afghan state until the end of the 20th century is covered.

Abu Bakr Siddiq is one of the Afghan scientists who conducted scientific research on the issue of Pashtuns in Afghanistan-Pakistan relations, the role and influence of this factor in the history and development of bilateral relations. As a product of scientific research, A. Siddique published a book under the name "The Pashtun Question: The Unresolved Key to the Future of Pakistan and Afghanistan" (Siddique, 2014, 271 p), in which detailed information about Pashtuns is provided.

The book "Modern Afghanistan: A History of Struggle and Survival" (Saikal, 2004, 342 p) by Professor Amin Saikal, director of the Center for Arab and Islamic Studies at the Australian National University, is important for Afghan scholars. is one of the literature.

Exlas Tamim, originally from Afghanistan, is one of the scientists who conducted scientific research on the crisis situation in Afghanistan. In 2010, he defended his candidate's thesis in Moscow on the topic "The Afghan crisis and the problems of its resolution (1988-2009)" (Афганский кризис и проблемы его урегулирования (1988-2009)) to receive the degree of candidate of historical sciences. In the abstract of his dissertation, he writes as follows: "One of the main problems of the peace-building process in Afghanistan is that the Afghanistan-Pakistan conflict is still very tense. According to Pakistan's position, the Durand Line should be recognized by the Afghan government. The Afghan

government and the international community have not developed an effective strategy to overcome these problems" (Tamim, 2010, c.19).

Zalmay Halilzod, an American diplomat and foreign policy expert of Afghan origin, served as the US ambassador to Afghanistan in 2004-2005, and as the US special representative for reconciliation in Afghanistan from September 2018 to October 2021. Z. Halilzod in his book entitled "The envoy: from Kabul to the White House, my journey through a turbulent world" makes the following comments about the history of Afghanistan: confirmed that this country has the potential to do great things. "I am especially interested in the work of Abdurakhmon Khan, who built a modern state from 1880 to 1901 and was called the "Iron Amir". He created a centralized, vertically structured state by force of arms and determination, appointed governors of all provinces and expanded the powers of Kabul" (Halilzod, 2016, p.26).

CONCLUSION

In fact, foreign scholars have made fruitful works on the border conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan, especially the "Durand Line" problem. Most of them, including Konrad Shetter, Bijan Omrani, Vyacheslav Belokrenisky, Ruslan Sikoyev, Vladimir Moskalenko, Yuri Gankovsky, and Pakistani scientists Azmat Hayot Khan, Ahmed Rashid, and Afghan scientist Hasan Kokar, wrote about the "Durand line" problem are the scientists who vibrated.

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