

**THE HISTORY ANGLO-RUSSIAN RIVALRY AFTER AFGHANISTAN GAINED POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE****Akhmadov Akhmadjon Asror ugli**

Asia International University

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages

and Social Sciences, Doctor

of Philosophy (PhD)

**Annotation:** This article provides a scientific analysis of the history of Anglo-Russian rivalry after Afghanistan gained political independence and the history of its diplomatic relations with the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic.

**Keywords:** Afghanistan, Bukhara, Anglo-Russian, diplomatic, relationship, independence, rivalry, trade agreement, England, government, declaration.

Afghanistan is one of the countries that has declared its independence several times in history. In the early 1920s, during the years of political independence in Afghanistan, Anglo-Russian rivalry took place. It can be seen that the main goal pursued was to occupy Afghanistan and eliminate its political independence. After Afghanistan gained political independence, Anglo-Soviet negotiations continued and, although the Kronstadt rebellion was not suppressed, it was successfully completed. "It seems," wrote the General Staff Branch, "that the British government was already well aware of the sufficient strengthening of Soviet power, and the attempts to raise Kronstadt against the Soviets were not given sufficient consideration by the leading British politicians"[1].

The British government included a number of demands in the initial draft of the treaty that were unacceptable to the Soviet republic. In addition, the demands were included that "Russia should not conduct a hostile policy and official propaganda against the interests of the organization of England in India, Afghanistan, Iran, Asia Minor, and even the Caucasus." [2] By the end of the negotiations, the British government agreed to exclude the Caucasus, Iran, and Asia Minor from this list.

On March 16, 1921, the Anglo-Soviet Commercial Treaty was signed. In accordance with this treaty, both countries sent their own commercial agents with diplomatic privileges. England and Soviet Russia undertook to refrain from various hostile actions and propaganda against each other. "England," wrote the General Staff Branch, "in addition to not advocating and supporting the policies of other countries hostile to the interests of Soviet Russia, also undertook not to support the seizure of power and organizations and groups opposed to the Russian government or its partial role" [3], a special declaration was attached to the treaty. This declaration stated that "claims of one of the parties or its citizens against the other party in respect of property rights, or otherwise obligations assumed by the current or former governments of either party, shall be fairly settled in the formal agreement provided for in the preamble to the treaty" [4].

As a result of Soviet-Afghan negotiations held in Kabul between the Russian Extraordinary Representative Surist and the Afghan government, the first Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship was concluded and adopted on September 13, 1920. This treaty was to be ratified in Moscow.

At the same time, diplomatic relations began to be established between Afghanistan and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, which directly bordered it. On September 20, 1920, the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic addressed the Afghan emir with a special note, informing the Afghan government that the emir had been deposed and Soviet power had been established in Bukhara. In this note, it proposed to establish diplomatic relations between Bukhara and Afghanistan and to send plenipotentiaries to each other in the very near future.

On December 17, 1921, the Afghan government agreed to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR and at the same time sent Extraordinary Envoys headed by Abdulhodi Khan to Bukhara. The signing of the first Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic strengthened Afghanistan's international position. However, the British imperialists, who viewed Afghanistan as a springboard for their expansion into the Bulgash colony and Soviet Central Asia, could not accept this situation, and therefore: they took all measures aimed at aggravating Soviet-Afghan relations. In early January 1921, a British mission headed by Henry Dobbs arrived in Kabul, which took a decisive step towards breaking the Russian-Afghan treaty. The so-called "Kabul Agreement" was also called. Because after seven months of difficult negotiations, the Afghan delegation, led by Mahmud Tarzi, and the British ambassador, Henry R.C. Dobbs, negotiated and signed the treaty in Kabul. The treaty was a continuation of the negotiations at the Rawalpindi and Mussoorie conferences and the Third Anglo-Afghan War, which established "friendly and commercial relations". The negotiations took place in four stages. During the first meeting on 20 January and 9 April 1921, the Afghan emir unsuccessfully insisted on a bilateral territorial agreement when Britain wanted the Russian consuls to be expelled from southeastern Afghanistan.

At the second meeting, held from 9 April to 1 July 1921, Britain asked Afghanistan to break off diplomatic relations with Russia in exchange for four million rupees in arms and aid, after Russia had given assurances that it would not instigate a military coup. In mid-July, the Italian government was informed. "These Afghans had refused to accept fraternal relations with us," it was said, referring to the cessation of an agreement that Britain would assume political influence and be in a superior position. A special agreement was not reached after Afghanistan announced its ratification of the 1921 Russian-Afghan Agreement. The stage for the negotiations was set for 18 September to 8 December 1921, and the fourth. On 22 November 1921, the British mission was reluctant to return to India when the actual bilateral treaty was signed at Kabul. The ratifications were exchanged on 6 February 1922.[5] The agreement between the two governments reflected a mutual trust and respect for each other, with a view to real independence both internally and externally. Afghanistan was to accept the western boundary of Khyber. Diplomatic missions were to be opened in Kabul and London, and consulates were to be opened in each of the Afghan and Indian cities, and the passage of arms and important weapons through India was to be permitted. Afghanistan was to be charged with the duty of transiting goods, and each party agreed to inform the other of major military operations on the frontier. The representatives of the two countries agreed in the text of the agreement signed in June 1932 that the final discussion of the trade meeting would take place in the near future, and then put forward their own project. This project consisted mainly of:

1) maintaining trade relations with Russia, that is, effectively canceling the agreement of September 13, 1920; 2) refusing to take under their protection the Afghan tribes living in the border regions, since these tribes were religiously and ethnographically blood brothers to the Afghans and were in a state of constant rebellion against the Anglo-Indian authorities.[6]

The British paid bribes to aggravate relations between Afghanistan and its northern neighbors.[7]

The government of the ambassador of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in Kabul informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the BKSr that they had promised the Afghan government a large amount of weapons, machine guns and even ammunition if they "acquainted the British with all the articles of the agreement concluded with the troops of northern Afghanistan and did not send the Soviet consul to Jalalabad." The British attempts to prevent the ratification of the Soviet-Afghan agreement failed. It was ratified in Moscow on February 28, 1921. According to this agreement, Soviet Russia and Afghanistan again recognized each other as independent states, and undertook not to conclude military or political agreements with any third country that would harm either of the contracting parties. In accordance with the general

agreement, they opened consulates: Soviet Russia in Herat, Maimana, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar and Ghazni; Afghanistan in Tashkent, Petrograd, Kazan, In Samarkand, Merv and Krasnovodsk. The Russian government granted Afghanistan the right to freely and without payment of government cargoes through its territory and undertook to provide it with material and cultural assistance. Both countries “agreed to recognize the independence and freedom of Bukhara and Khiva, regardless of the form of government”[8].

The British government, participating in the preparation of a new anti-Soviet campaign, began to send a large number of its agents to the countries of the Far East neighboring Soviet Russia, in violation of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1921. It tried to aggravate relations between these countries and the Russians with gold assistance and empty promises and prevent them from pursuing an independent policy towards the Soviet state in the future.

On September 7, 1921, the British Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon sent a note to the Soviet government, accusing it of carrying out anti-British propaganda in Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and India. Curzon also expressed his displeasure with the Soviet-Afghan agreement of 1921. It is known that this agreement provided for the provision of financial and material assistance to an independent Afghanistan. In this, Curzon relied on the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, which was canceled by the Soviet government. In this agreement, Russia recognized that Afghanistan had entered the British sphere of influence.

#### List of used literature

1. General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters India (2004) [1926]. The Third Afghan War, 1919: Official Account. Uckfield, East Sussex: Naval & Military Press. OCLC 63665705. P.98-100.
2. Barthorp, Michael (2002) [1982]. Afghan Wars and the North-West Frontier 1839–1947. London: Cassell. ISBN 0-304-36294-8. P.102-105.
3. General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters India (2004) [1926]. The Third Afghan War, 1919: Official Account. Uckfield, East Sussex: Naval & Military Press. OCLC 63665705. P. 112-115.
4. General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters India (2004) [1926]. The Third Afghan War, 1919: Official Account. Uckfield, East Sussex: Naval & Military Press. OCLC 63665705. P. 112-115.
5. Бойко В. С. Власть и оппозиция Афганистане: особенности политической борьбы в 1919-1953 гг. М. Барнаул, 2010.
6. Жигалина О. И Великобритания на Среднем Востоке. XIX – начале XX в: Анализ внешнеполитических концепций. М. 1990. С.189-196
7. O'sha asar, 189-190.
8. Asror o'g'li A. A. PRINCE OF AFGHANISTAN ISAK KHAN ORIENTALIST DN IN THE INTERPRETATION OF LOGOPHET //Web of Semantics: Journal of Interdisciplinary Science. – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 82-85.
9. Asror o'g'li A. A. History of Afghanistan-Bukhara Relations in the Process of Incorporation of Bukhara Emirate into Russian Customs System //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 11. – С. 339-342.
10. Akhmadjon A. HISTORY OF BUKHARA-AFGAN RELATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF INCLUSION INTO THE RUSSIAN CUSTOMS SYSTEM //International Journal of Philosophical Studies and Social Sciences. – 2023. – Т. 3. – №. 3. – С. 39-46.
11. Ahmadov A. XX ASR BOSHLARIDA BUXORO VA AFG'ONISTON EMIGRATSIYASI VA REMIGRATSIYASI //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – Т. 4. – №. 1. – С. 842-845.
12. Ahmadov A. BUXORO AMIRLIGIDAGI AFG'ONLAR: HAYOTI VA FAOLIYATI XUSUSIDA //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 1304-1308.