

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/31.01.2024.Tar.21.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI

QALANDAROV O'LMAS FAXRIDDIN O'G'LI

ERON TASHQI SIYOSATIDA AFG'ONISTON OMILI
(XX ASR OXIRI – XXI ASR BOSHLARI)

07.00.05 – Xalqaro munosabatlar va tashqi siyosat tarixi

TARIX FANLARI BO'YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2025

**Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Contents of the dissertation abstract of the doctor of philosophy
(PhD) in historical science**

**Оглавление автореферата доктора философии (PhD)
по историческим наукам**

Qalandarov O‘lmas Faxriddin o‘g‘li Eron tashqi siyosatida Afg‘oniston omili (XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshlari).....	3
Kalandarov Ulmas Fakhriddin ugli Afghanistan’s factor in Iran’s foreign policy (end of 20 th century - beginning of 21 st century).....	19
Каландаров Улмас Фахриддин угли Афганский фактор во внешней политике Ирана (конец XX – начало XXI вв.)	35
E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati List of published works Список опубликованных работ.....	40

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/31.01.2024.Tar.21.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TOSHKENT DAVLAT SHARQSHUNOSLIK UNIVERSITETI

QALANDAROV O'LMAS FAXRIDDIN O'G'LI

**ERON TASHQI SIYOSATIDA AFG'ONISTON OMILI
(XX ASR OXIRI – XXI ASR BOSHLARI)**

07.00.05 – Xalqaro munosabatlar va tashqi siyosat tarixi

**TARIX FANLARI BO'YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2025

Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestasiya komissiyasida B2025.3.PhD/Tar1496 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetida bajarilgan.
Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasi (www.tsuos.uz) hamda "ZiyoNet" axborot-ta'lim portaliga (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar: **Xodjimuratova Dilshoda Sunnatillayevna**
tarix fanlar doktori, dotsent v.b

Rasmiy opponentlar: **Abdullayev Nodir Abdulxayevich**
siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor

Zohidov Qobiljon Toirjonovich
tarix fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot: **O'zbekiston xalqaro islomshunoslik akademiyasi**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti huzuridagi DSc.03/31.01.2024.Tar.21.03 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil 15-noyabr soat 10:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 100047, Toshkent sh., Amir Temur Shoh ko'chasi, 20. Tel.: (99871) 233-34-24; faks: (998971) 233-52-24; e-mail: info@tsuos.uz.

Dissertatsiya bilan Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin. (104-raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100047, Toshkent sh., Amir Temur Shoh ko'chasi, 20. Tel.: (99871) 233-45-21.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil 28-oktyabr kuni tarqatildi.
(2025-yil 28-oktyabrdagi 18-raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

M. M. Is'hoqov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash raisi,
tarix fanlari doktori, professor

N. R. Karimov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash kotibi,
tarix fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

S. B. Shadmanova
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi
Ilmiy kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi,
tarix fanlari doktori, professor

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Dunyo miqyosida yuz berayotgan harbiy-siyosiy hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar davlatlarning ichki va tashqi siyosiy jarayonlariga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatib, xalqaro munosabatlar tizimini qayta shakllantirmoqda. Bunday sharoitda davlatlararo hamkorlikni samarali tashkil etish, milliy xavfsizlik va barqaror taraqqiyotni ta'minlashda strategik ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Eron kabi islom olamida katta nufuzga ega davlatning harbiy-siyosiy beqarorlik, xavfsizlik muammolarining chuqurlashuvi, iqtisodiy inqiroz hamda xalqaro izolyatsiya sharoitida qolayotgan Afg'onistonga nisbatan tashqi siyosati va xalqaro munosabatlari tarixini ilmiy muammo sifatida global hamda mintaqaviy xavfsizlik nuqtai nazaridan o'rganish alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarning yetakchi ilmiy tadqiqot muassasalarida tarix fanlari doirasida islom inqilobi natijasida diniy-siyosiy davlat boshqaruv asosida tashkil etilgan Eron Islom Respublikasining musulmon davlatlar bilan xalqaro munosabatlarini kompleks o'rganish borasida ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmogda. Eron rahbariyati qo'shni Afg'onistonda milliy-etnik guruhlarining mavqelari mutanosib inobatga olingan barqaror siyosiy tizim shakllanishidan manfaatdor. Bunday yondashuv nafaqat Eronning milliy xavfsizlik strategiyasi, balki butun mintaqaning siyosiy barqarorligi bilan bog'liq bo'lib qolayotgani nuqtai nazaridan Afg'oniston muammosini Tehron tashqi siyosati va xalqaro munosabatlari nigohida o'rganish Markaziy Osiyo respublikalari uchun ham strategik va amaliy ahamiyatga molik.

O'zbekiston tashqi siyosatida xorijiy davlatlar, jumladan, Eron Islom Respublikasi bilan o'zaro manfaatli va konstruktiv hamkorlikni rivojlantirish ustuvor yo'nalish bo'lib qolmoqda. Bugun "Islom hamkorlik tashkilotiga a'zo davlatlarning birdamligini ta'minlash, ular o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlarga barham berish, urushlar, terrorizm va ekstremizmga qarshi kurashishda sa'y-harakatlarni birlashtirish tobora avj olayotgan qarama-qarshiliklarni bartaraf etish, tinchlik va barqarorlikka tahdid solayotgan xavflarga qarshi kurashishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi"¹. Mintaqada strategik ahamiyatga ega davlat sifatida e'tirof etilayotgan Eronning tashqi siyosatida Afg'oniston omilining tutgan o'rni va unga nisbatan yondashuvlari xalqaro munosabatlar tizimida alohida e'tiborga molik bo'lib qolmoqda. Ularni Afg'onistondagi hozirgi sharoitidan kelib chiqib, ilmiy o'rganish Eron tashqi siyosati dinamikasini chuqur anglash mintaqaviy barqarorlik va xavfsizlikni ta'minlash nuqtai nazaridan ham dolzarbdir. Zero, Eron-Afg'oniston munosabatlarining ilmiy tahlili O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy diplomatiyasini ilgari surishda muhim ilmiy-amaliy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-son, 2018-yil 5-apreldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vazirligi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish hamda tashqi siyosiy va tashqi

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoevning Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti Tashqi ishlar vazirlari kengashi 43-sessiyasining ochilish marosimidagi nutqi // <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-sha-18-10-2016>

iqtisodiy faoliyatning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini amalga oshirishda uning ma‘suliyatini kuchaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5400-son va 2020-yil 16-apreldagi “Sharqshunoslik sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish va ilmiy salohiyatini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4680 sonli qarori hamda sohaga oid boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlarga mosligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Hozirga qadar Eron tashqi siyosatini o‘rganish bo‘yicha O‘zbekistonda va yetakchi xorijiy davlatlarda muayyan ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, Eron tashqi siyosati konsepsiyasi, tamoyillari va ustuvor yo‘nalishlari, qator mahalliy va xorijiy mamlakatlarning ilmiy tadqiqot va oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida, jumladan, Strategik tadqiqotlar markazi, Siyosiy va xalqaro tadqiqotlar instituti, Milliy tadqiqotlar instituti (Yeron), Strategik va xalqaro tadqiqotlar markazi (AQSh), Sharqshunoslik instituti (Rossiya), “Al-Ahrom” siyosiy va strategik tadqiqotlar markazi (Misr), Strategik tadqiqotlar markazi (BAA), Ijtimoiy fanlar akademiyasi (Xitoy), Eron tadqiqotlari markazi (Turkiya)da muhim tadqiqotlar olib borilgan.

Eron tashqi siyosati evolyutsiyasi, uning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari, xususiyatlari va tamoyillari, shuningdek, Tehron tashqi siyosiy manfaatlarini tizimida Afg‘onistonning o‘rni, Tehron va Qobulning ikki tomonlama munosabatlarini tadqiq etgan o‘zbekistonlik va xorijlik olimlarning ilmiy ishlarini muammoviy-xronologik asosda ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin.

Birinchi guruhga² XX asr oxiri va XXI asr boshida Erondagi xalqaro-siyosiy transformatsiya sharoitlarida rasmiy Tehronning mintaqaviy siyosati va xalqaro munosabatlarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar kirgan. Bu borada o‘zbekistonlik olimlar A.Xaydarov, G.Yo‘ldasheva, D.Xodjimuratova, S.Fayzullayev asarlari, hamda rus tilida e‘lon qilingan N.Mamedova, V.Yurtayev, A.M.Vartanyan, I.Fedorova, V.Ushakov, L.Kulagina, V.Mesamed, K.Markov, S.Kondratyev, V.Kurshakov, N.Kojanov tadqiqotlari, ingliz tilida nashr qilingan E.Uostnij, T.Juno, R.Sem, K.Kasman, P.Ostvich, L.Zakkara E.Anushervon, M.Zveiriy, M.Sanjapur, A.Shahram kitoblar hamda fors tilida chop etilgan R.Ramazoniy, S.Dehqoniy-Firuzobodiy, X.Movlonov, M.Muhammadiy, A.Azgandiy va boshqa ko‘plab olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida chuqur o‘rganilgan. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda Eron tashqi siyosatining evolyutsiyasi, xususan, tashqi siyosatining mohiyati, unga ta‘sir ko‘rsatuvchi omillar tahlil qilingan.

²Ushbu adabiyotlar va ularning mualliflari ilmiy ishlari dissertatsiyaning “Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati” qismida keltirilgan.

Ikkinchi guruhni³ Eron va Afg'oniston o'rtasidagi ikki tomonlama aloqalar dinamikasi, o'zaro munosabatlari xususiyatlari, shuningdek, Eronning milliy xavfsizlik tizimida Afg'onistonning o'rni borasidagi ilmiy ishlar tashkil etgan. Bu borada ingliz tilida ijod qiluvchi H.J.Morgenthau, D.Frankel, G.Fuller, Sh.Hanter, D.Phillips, M.Krisin, Z.Shahab hamda S.Ibrohimiya, M.R.Gulshanpozuh, M.K.Isfaxoniy, o'z asarlarini fors tilida yozgan Xusayn Pur-Ahmadiy, Asg'ar Qahramonpur, Asg'ar Eftexoriy, Muhammad Xasan Saburiy, Xodi Shejoiy, tadqiqotlarini rus tilida e'lon qilgan B.B.Sergeyev, M.Lebedeva, V.Korgun, O.Leonova, A.Davidov, S.N.Kuznetsov, M.R.Arunova, O.Stolpovskiy, A.Ya.Boguslavskiy singari xorijlik olimlarning ilmiy ishlari muhim nazariy manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Ushbu ilmiy tadqiqotlarda Eron tashqi siyosatida Afg'oniston yo'nalishining kuchayishi, savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik jihatlari, ikki davlat o'rtasidagi muammoli masalalar atroflicha tadqiq etilgan.

Yuqoridagi ilmiy ishlarni e'tirof etgan holda ta'kidlash joizki, mazkur mavzuni yoritgan har bir tadqiqotchi muammoni, avvalo, o'z mamlakatining milliy manfaatlari nuqtai nazaridan o'rgangan. Xorijda bu sohada ko'plab tadqiqotlar o'tkazilgan va ma'lumotlar to'plangan bo'lsa-da, O'zbekistonda ushbu mavzu alohida tadqiq etilmagan. Bundan tashqari, yurtimizda Eron tarixi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlari mavzusida bir qator ilmiy ishlar mavjudligiga qaramay, ushbu mamlakat tashqi siyosatida Afg'oniston omili va Eron-Afg'oniston munosbatlarining Markaziy Osiyoga ta'siri ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan maxsus tahlil etilmagan. Bu borada hal qilinmagan va o'rganilmagan ko'plab muammolar va masalalar saqlanib qolayotgan bo'lsa-da, hamon alohida tadqiqot mavzusi bo'lmaganini ko'rish mumkin. Muammoning katta nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, dolzarbligi va to'liq o'rganilmaganligi tadqiqot uchun ushbu mavzu tanlanishiga asos bo'lgan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim yoki ilmiy tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining 10-raqamli "Sharq mamlakatlarida kechayotgan ijtimoiy siyosiy jarayonlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va ularning xalqaro munosabatlarga ta'siri", A-1-191 raqamli "Xorijiy tillarda tarixiy asarlarning ilmiy tadqiqi va tanqidiy tahlili asosida Sharq mamlakatlari tarixiga oid zamonaviy o'quv adabiyotlarini yaratish" mavzularidagi loyihalar doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi XX asrning 80-yillaridan keyin Eron va Afg'oniston o'rtasidagi ikki tomonlama munosabatlar dinamikasi hamda Tehron tashqi siyosatidagi strategik ahamiyatini ochib berishdan iborat. Mazkur maqsadda quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi va bajarildi:

Tadqiqotning vazifalari. Mazkur maqsadga erishish uchun dissertatsiyada quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi va bajarildi:

Eron tashqi siyosati evolyutsiyasini tadqiq etish;
islom inqilobining Eron tashqi siyosati yangi paradigmasi shakllanishiga ta'sirini o'rganish;

³Ushbu adabiyotlar va ularning mualliflari ilmiy ishlari dissertatsiyaning "Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati" qismida keltirilgan.

Eron tashqi siyosati xususiyatlari va tamoyillarini ochib berish;
Tehron tashqi siyosiy manfaatlari tizimida Afgʻonistonning oʻrni yoritish;
Eronning islom inqilobi gʻoyasini Afgʻonistonga eksport qilish siyosatini tahlil qilish;

Eronning Afgʻonistonga nisbatan “yumshoq kuch” siyosati xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

Eron va Afgʻoniston oʻrtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik aloqalarini tadqiq etish;
Eron-Afgʻoniston munosabatlarida suv muammosini oʻrganish;
afgʻon migrantlarining Eron jamiyatiga infiltratsiyasi tahlil etish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini sifatida XX asr oxiri va XXI asr boshida Erondagi xalqaro-siyosiy transformatsiya sharoitlarida rasmiy Tehronning qoʻshni Afgʻonistonga nisbatan tashqi siyosatini oʻrganish belgilangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini Eron rahbariyatining Afgʻonistonga nisbatan tashqi siyosati tamoyillari, yoʻnalishlari va ustuvorliklari, shuningdek, mintaqahamda xalqaro miqyosda amalga oshirish vositalari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada tarixiy-qiyosiy, tizimli tahlil hamda muammoviy-davriy, strukturali-funksional va boshqa tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Eron rahbariyatining XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshidagi qoʻshni Afgʻonistonga nisbatan tashqi siyosat strategiyasi mintaqaviy geosiyosiy muhit, xalqaro kuchlar muvozanati, chegaradosh davlatlar bilan munosabatlar hamda mazkur davlatning ichki siyosiy barqarorligi, xavfsizlik tahdidlari va etnik-konfessional tarkibiga asosan shakllanadigan keng qamrovli omillar majmuasiga bogʻliq boʻlgani isbotlangan.

XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida Afgʻoniston muammosini hal etish jarayonida Eronning jahon siyosatidagi oʻrni belgilab beruvchi geografik, madaniy, iqtisodiy, xavfsizlik va geosiyosiy omillarning oʻzaro uygʻunligi bois Tehron mintaqaviy xavfsizlik tizimida va xalqaro munosabatlar dinamikasida hal qiluvchi kuch sifatida namoyon boʻlgani hamda tashqi siyosat doktrinasi gibridd-konseptual platforma vazifasini bajargani ilmiy dalillangan.

Eron va Afgʻonistonning xalqaro izolyatsiya hamda siyosiy-iqtisodiy sanksiyalar sharoitida mintaqaviy munosabatlarda oʻziga xos strategik oʻrin egallashi, ularning tashqi siyosat yoʻnalishlari realizm va konstruktivizm konsepsiyalarida taʼkidlangan xavfsizlik-hamkorlik muvozanati nuqtai nazaridan namoyon boʻlayotgani hamda savdo yoʻlaklari, transport-logistika va energetika infratuzilmalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan iqtisodiy xavfsizlik vositalari orqali mintaqaviy barqarorlikka taʼsir koʻrsatgani asoslangan.

XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida Eron tashqi siyosat manfaatlari tizimida Afgʻonistonning geostrategik ahamiyati, xavfsizlik omillari va mintaqaviy barqarorlikdagi roli kompleks tahlil qilinib, ushbu jarayonda islom inqilobi gʻoyasini eksport qilish siyosatining tarixiy-mafkuraviy taʼsiri, geosiyosiy raqobatdagi oʻrni hamda Tehronning “yumshoq kuch” vositalari orqali amalga oshirgan madaniy, diniy va gumanitar faoliyati hamda afgʻon migrantlarining Eron

jamiyatiga infiltratsiyasi tashqi siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish jarayoniga ta'siri ilmiy ochiqqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:

tarix fanlarida tan olingan uslub va fanlararo yondashuvlar asosida Eron tashqi siyosatida Afg'oniston omilini tadqiq etish va o'quv jarayonida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan nazariy-uslubiy jihatlar aniqlangan; Eron va Afg'oniston munosabatlari tajribasini o'rganish asosida O'zbekistonning ushbu ikki davlatlar bilan hamkorlik aloqalari rivojlanishiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar haqida ilmiy xulosalar chiqarilib, tegishli amaliy takliflar berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy konferensiyalar materiallarida, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi OAK ro'yxatiga kirgan maxsus jurnallar va xorijiy ilmiy konferensiyalar materiallarida e'lon qilinganligi, amaliyotda joriy qilingani va vakolatli idoralar tomonidan tegishli tartibda tasdiqlanganligi bilan ta'minlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati uning materiallaridan tarix, xalqaro munosabatlar tarixi, Eron tashqi siyosati bo'yicha darslik va qo'llanmalar tayyorlashda, tashqi siyosatga doir tadqiqotlar o'tkazishda foydali bo'lishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati esa tadqiqot materiallari va xulosalaridan tegishli vazirlik va idoralar, oliy ta'lim muassasalari va sohaga oid muassasalar mutaxassislari uchun tahliliy materiallar tayyorlashda, ixtisoslashgan ta'lim muassasalarining o'quv kurslari va dasturlarida, "Eron tarixi", "Sharq mamlakatlari diplomatiyasi tarixi", "Jahon tarixi", "Mamlakatshunoslik" fanlarini o'qitishda hamda tegishli yo'nalishlarda tadqiqot ishlarini bajarishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshlari Eron tashqi siyosatida Afg'oniston omili bo'yicha olingan tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

Eron tashqi siyosat manfaatlarini tizimida Afg'onistonning geostrategik ahamiyati, xavfsizlik omillari va mintaqaviy barqarorlikdagi roli kompleks tahlil qilinib, ushbu jarayonda islom inqilobi g'oyasini eksport qilish siyosatining tarixiy-mafkuraviy ta'siri, geosiyosiy raqobatdagi o'rni hamda Tehronning "yumshoq kuch" vositalari orqali amalga oshirgan madaniy, diniy va gumanitar faoliyati hamda afg'on migrantlarining Eron jamiyatiga infiltratsiyasi tashqi siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish jarayoniga ta'siri borasidagi ilmiy tadqiqot natijalari va xulosalaridan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Imom Buxoriy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazining axborot-tahliliy hujjatlar tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (Imom Buxoriy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazining 2025-yil 17-sentyabrdagi 02/435-sonli dalolatnomasi). Natijada tashqi siyosiy jarayonlarni o'rganishning axborot-tahlil bazasining takomillashishiga, mazkur sohada olib boriladigan ilmiy-tahliliy ishlarning samaradorligining oshishiga xizmat qilgan.

XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshi Afg'oniston muammosini hal etish jarayonida Eronning jahon siyosatidagi o'rni belgilab beruvchi geografik, madaniy, iqtisodiy, xavfsizlik va geosiyosiy omillarning o'zaro uyg'unligi bois Tehron mintaqaviy xavfsizlik tizimida va xalqaro munosabatlar dinamikasida hal qiluvchi kuch sifatida

namoyon bo'lgani hamda tashqi siyosat doktrinasi gibril-konseptual platforma vazifasini bajargani ilmiy dalillangan tadqiqot natijalari va xulosalardan Tadbirkorlar va ishbilarmonlar harakati – O'zbekiston liberal-demokratik partiyasi Siyosiy kengashi ijroiya qo'mitasi xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalarini o'rgangan holda qonunchilik tashabbuslarini ishlab chiqish hamda siyosiy jarayonlarga oid axborot-tahliliy hujjatlar tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (Tadbirkorlar va ishbilarmonlar harakati – O'zbekiston liberal-demokratik partiyasi Siyosiy kengashi ijroiya qo'mitasining 2025-yil 17-sentyabrdagi 01-27/393-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada partiya faoliyatini tizimli tashkil etish, jamiyatda siyosiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish, davlat organlari o'z faoliyatida inson manfaatlarini ta'minlashga qaratilgan boshqaruv mexanizmiga tayanish zaruriyati bo'yicha takliflar tayyorlashga xizmat qilgan.

Eron rahbariyatining XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshidagi qo'shni Afg'onistonga nisbatan tashqi siyosat strategiyasi mintaqaviy geosiyosiy muhit, xalqaro kuchlar muvozanati, chegaradosh davlatlar bilan munosabatlar hamda mazkur davlatning ichki siyosiy barqarorligi, xavfsizlik tahdidlari va etnik-konfessional tarkibiga asosan shakllanadigan keng qamrovli omillar majmuasiga bog'liq bo'lgani borasidagi xulosalardan Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetida tayyorlangan "Sharq mamalatlari taraqqiyoti tarixining tizimli tahlili darsligida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universitetining 2025-yil 23-sentyabrdagi 03-03-02/2405-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiya mavzusi doirasida tadqiq qilingan ilmiy natijalar "Eronning ijtimoiy-siyosiy rivojlanishi xususiyatlari", "Turkiya, Eron va Afg'onistonning rivojlanish bosqichlari tahlili" va "Afg'oniston muammosining genezisi va evolyutsiyasi" mavzularini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Dissertatsiya natijalari 3 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, xususan, 2 ta xalqaro darajadagi va 1 ta respublika miqyosidagi konferensiyada muhokama qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 14 ilmiy ish, shu jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan dissertatsiyaning asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta maqola nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to'qqiz paragrafni o'z ichiga olgan uchta bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning hajmi 127 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, uning O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti aniqlangan, tadqiqot usullari, dissertatsiyaning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati asoslab berilgan, tadqiqot

natijalarining aprobatsiyasi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **birinchi bobi** **“Eron tashqi siyosatining tarixiy xususiyatlari va konseptual asoslari”** deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda mamlakat tashqi siyosati evolyutsiyasi, 1979-yildagi islom inqilobining Eron tashqi siyosati yangi paradigmasi shakllanishiga ta'siri, shuningdek, tashqi siyosati xususiyatlari va tamoyillari keng tadqiq etilgan. Xususan, mamlakat tashqi siyosat strategiyasining evolyutsiyasi tizimli tahlil qilingan. Eron diplomatiyasi an'anaviy davlatchilik manfaatlari, diniy mafkura, pragmatik yondashuv va strategik suverenitet tamoyillarining o'zaro ta'siri asosida shakllanib, turli davrlarda xalqaro sharoitlarga moslashganligi ko'rsatilgan. Eronda Pahlaviylar sulolasi hukmronligi davrida modernizatsiya siyosati ustuvorlik qilgan bo'lsa, 1979-yildagi islom inqilobidan so'ng tashqi siyosat “Islom ummati g'oyasi” va “Na Sharq, na G'arb” doktrinasi asosida yo'naltirildi. 1990-yillardan Tehron isteblashmentida pragmatik yondashuv kuchayib, iqtisodiy rivojlanish va xalqaro integratsiyaga ustuvor ahamiyat berilgan. XXI asrda tashqi siyosat yo'nalishlari bosqichma-bosqich takomillashib, Eron prezidentlari – M.Xotamiy davrida sivilizatsiyalar muloqoti tashabbusi, M.Ahmadinajod davrida radikal ritorika, X.Ruhoniy rahbarligida diplomatik ochiqlik va yadroviy kelishuv hamda I.Raisiy davrida esa “Sharqqa yuzlanish” strategiyasi ustuvorlik qilgani aniqlangan.

Dissertatsiyada Eron tashqi siyosatining evolyutsiyasi tahlil qilingan holda, mamlakatning dunyoviy rivojlanish yo'lini tanlagan davlatlar bilan konstruktiv hamkorlikka tayyor ekanligi ta'kidlangan. Qayd etilishicha, tashqi siyosatga islom omilining ta'siri yangi siyosiy elitaning pragmatik va realistik yondashuvi bois nisbatan pasaygan, Eronning ekspansionizmi esa ko'proq qo'shni davlatlar bilan savdo-iqtisodiy sohada namoyon bo'lgan. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda Eron rahbariyati tashqi siyosiy faoliyatda, birinchi navbatda, milliy manfaatlarni ta'minlashga ustuvorlik bergani ta'kidlangan. Qayd etilishicha, Eron tashqi siyosat konsepsiyasi prezidentlar almashishi bilan muayyan o'zgarishlarga uchragan bo'lsa-da, R.Xumayniy tomonidan asoslangan va Asosiy qonunda mustahkamlangan tamoyillar o'z kuchini yo'qotmagan. Shu tariqa, Eron tashqi siyosatning asosiy prinsiplari hozirga qadar dolzarbligini saqlab qolgan ochib berilgan.

Islom inqilobi natijasida Eron tashqi siyosatida diniy legitimizmga asoslangan strategiya muhim o'rin tutgani ko'rsatib berilgan. Qayd etilishicha, ushbu jarayon milliy va diniy identiklik uyg'unligi asosida tashqi siyosatni qayta shakllantirgan hamda mintaqaviy liderlik va musulmon davlatlari o'rtasidagi integratsiya konsepsiyalarini vujudga keltirgan. Eron xalqaro munosabatlarda mustaqil aktor sifatida namoyon bo'lgani ochib berilgan.

Eron tashqi siyosatining evolyutsiyasida 1979-yilgi islom inqilobi burilish nuqtasi sifatida baholangan hamda davlat siyosiy kursi shakllanishida institusional omillar muhim ahamiyat kasb etgani ko'rsatib berilgan. Ta'kidlanishicha, Eron konstitutsiyasiga ko'ra, tashqi siyosat yo'nalishlarini belgilash va strategik qarorlar qabul qilish Oliy rahbar tasarrufida bo'lib, mazkur institut vakolatlari huquqiy mustahkamlangan. Prezidentlik instituti imkoniyatlari cheklangan bo'lsada, parlament va konstitutsiyaviy kengashlar o'zlarining qonunchilik va nazorat

funksiyalari orqali tashqi siyosiy jarayonlarga ta'sir ko'rsata olgan. Ayniqsa, Konstitutsiyani qo'riqlash kengashi va Muvofiqlik kengashi o'z faoliyati orqali ruhoniyatning jamiyatdagi mavqeini kuchaytirgan.

Ta'kidlanishicha, XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshlari Eron tashqi siyosati mamlakatdagi islohotlar ta'sirida bir necha bosqichli evolyutsiyani kechirdi. Islom inqilobidan keyin yangi siyosiy elita tomonidan tashqi siyosat konsepsiyasi qayta ishlab chiqilgani va u mamlakat rahbariyatining diniy-siyosiy qarashlari hamda jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy tendensiyalardan kelib chiqqan holda shakllantirilgan. Bu jarayonda tashqi siyosiy qarorlar rasmiy va norasmiy institutlar o'rtasidagi muvofiqlashtirish va murosaga kelish mexanizmlari orqali amalga oshirilgan. Eron tashqi siyosati shakllanishida ichki omillar, ayniqsa, islom identikligi va me'yoriy qadriyatlar 1979-yildan so'ng ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etgani ta'kidlangan. Bunda mazkur islom identikligi va adolat tamoyili tashqi siyosiy maqsad va vositalarni shakllantiruvchi asosiy determinant sifatida namoyon bo'lgan. Qayd etilishicha, siyosiy realizm va liberalizm nazariyalari bo'yicha rasional modellar Eron xatti-harakatlarini qisman tushuntirsa-da, konstruktivizm yondashuvi normativ-mafkuraviy drayverlarni batafsil ochib beradi.

Shu bois dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobida Eron tashqi siyosatining tarixiy xususiyatlari va konseptual asoslarini o'rganish bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan tadqiqot natijasidagi xulosalarga ko'ra, Tehron tashqi siyosiy kursi evolyutsiyasi ichki siyosiy jarayonlar, mafkuraviy yo'nalishlar va xalqaro muhit omillari o'zaro ta'sirida shakllangan. Tashqi siyosat konsepsiyasida an'anaviy davlatchilik manfaatlari, diniy legitimizm va pragmatik yondashuv uyg'unlashib, Eronning mintaqaviy va xalqaro jarayonlarda mustaqil aktor sifatida namoyon bo'lishi ta'minlangan. Tashqi siyosat konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqilishi Oliy rahbar, Prezident va Parlament institutlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar mexanizmi orqali tizimli muvofiqlashtirilib, Eronning xalqaro munosabatlari barqarorligi ta'minlangan. Eron tashqi siyosatining tarixiy xususiyatlari uning hozirgi va istiqboldagi yo'nalishlarini anglashda nazariy va amaliy asos bo'ladi deb xulosa qilingan. Tadqiqot natijasida Eron tashqi siyosati mintaqaviy va global siyosatda "gibrid model" sifatida namoyon bo'lgani ta'kidlangan. 1979-yilgi islom inqilobi Eron tashqi siyosati yo'nalishlarini tubdan o'zgartirib, xalqaro munosabatlarida yangi konseptual paradigmaga asos solgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **ikkinchi bobi "Eron tashqi siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlari va unda Afg'oniston omili"** deb nomlangan va unda Eronning tashqi siyosiy manfaatlari tizimida Afg'onistonning o'rni, Tehroning islom inqilobi g'oyasini mazkur qo'shni davlatga eksport qilish siyosati, shuningdek, Eronning "yumshoq kuch" siyosati xususiyatlari atroflicha tadqiq etilgan. Xususan, dissertatsiyada qayd etilishicha, 1980-1990-yillar xalqaro sanksiyalar sharoitida Tehronning tashqi siyosat strategiyasi pragmatik elementlar bilan to'ldirilib, mafkuraviy va amaliy manfaatlari uyg'unlashtirilgan. Eron tashqi siyosatining umumiy paradigmasi "islom ummati birligi" g'oyasi, pragmatik manfaatlar va mintaqaviy yetakchilikka intilishni ifodalovchi geostrategik ierarxiya asosida shakllangan integrativ model sifatida namoyon bo'lgan. Ushbu tizimda Afg'oniston omili tarkibiy element sifatida o'z o'rniga ega bo'lib, Eron tashqi siyosatining

muhim yoʻnalishlaridan biri sifatida shakllangan. Bu yoʻnalishda chegara xavfsizligi, qochoqlar masalasi va mintaqaviy kuchlar muvozanati Tehronning tashqi siyosiy qarorlariga bevosita taʼsir koʻrsatgan.

Islom inqilobidan keyin Eron tashqi siyosatining asosiy yoʻnalishlari diniy qadriyatlarning ustuvorligi asosida shakllanib, mazkur tamoyillar global siyosatida mustaqil yoʻl tanlashda, shuningdek, mintaqaviy masalalarga, jumladan, Afgʻonistondagi jarayonlarga munosabatni belgilashda mezon sifatida xizmat qilgan. Tehron tomonidan 1979-1980-yillarda dolzarb xalqaro muammolar boʻyicha qabul qilingan qarorlar yangi paradigmani mustahkamlagan boʻlsa, xalqaro sanksiyalar Eronning global tashqi siyosiy kursi keskinlashuviga olib kelgan. Xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyasi nuqtai nazaridan, Eron rahbariyatining mazkur yondashuvi siyosiy realizm nazariyasi bilan izohlanib, davlat xavfsizligi va kuchlar muvozanatiga intilish sifatida baholangan.

Shu bilan birga, Afgʻoniston muammosi Eronning tashqi siyosiy identikligi va musulmonlar birligi konsepsiyasi bilan uzviy bogʻliq boʻlib, ushbu holat siyosiy konstruktivizm doirasida tahlil qilingan. Dissertatsiyada Eron tashqi siyosatining manfaatlar tizimida Afgʻoniston strategik oʻrin tutishi taʼkidlanar ekan, mazkur davlat ichki ishlariga tashqi kuchlar aralashuvi hamda hududiga xorijiy harbiy kuchlarni joylashtirish masalasi rasmiy Tehron tomonidan Eron milliy xavfsizligiga bevosita tahdid sifatida qabul qilinayotgani izohlab berilgan. Bunday sharoitda rasmiy Tehron tomonidan Yaqin va Oʻrta Sharqda Saudiya Arabistoni taʼsiriga muqobil muvozanat izlanishi va turli xil terroristik va ekstremistik tashkilotlarning transmilliy tahdidlarini cheklashga intilish orqali Eronning mintaqadagi funksional roli kuchaytirilayotgani faktologik materiallar asosida ochib berilgan.

Afgʻonistondagi siyosiy jarayonlar Eron tomonidan institutsional zaiflik, harbiy-siyosiy beqarorlik, xavfsizlik muammolari bilan tavsiflanib, Markaziy Osiyo va Yaqin Sharqda barqaror rivojlanishni taʼminlashda qoʻshni davlatlar xavfsizlik tizimining uzviy tarkibiy qismi sifatida baholanadi. Eronning mazkur jarayonlarga munosabati uning tashqi siyosat strategiyasida muhim oʻrin egallaydi. Tehron Afgʻonistonda barqaror inklyuziv siyosiy tizim shakllanishidan manfaatdor boʻlib, bunda milliy-etnik guruhlar manfaatlarining mutanosib inobatga olinishini zarur deb biladi. Shu bois Eron keng qamrovli hukumat tuzilishini qoʻllab-quvvatlab, unda barcha etnik va diniy ozchiliklar hamda turli siyosiy kuchlar ishtirokini asosiy shart sifatida koʻradi. Bunday yondashuv Tehronning mintaqaviy barqarorlikka qaratilgan pragmatik manfaatlarini bilan birga, uning gʻoyaviy va mafkuraviy qarashlarini ham aks ettiradi.

Shu bois Eron Afgʻonistondagi siyosiy jarayonlarda faol ishtirok etishga intilib, bir tomondan shialar manfaatlarini himoya qilish va ularning jamiyatdagi siyosiy nufuzini mustahkamlash, ikkinchi tomondan esa iqtisodiy infratuzilmalarga investisiyalar kiritish va madaniy-gumanitar dasturlarni amalga oshirish orqali oʻz taʼsirini kengaytirishga intildi. Shuningdek, 1979-yildan keyin Eron rahbariyati Afgʻonistonda islom dini tamoyillariga asoslangan davlat boshqaruvi oʻrnatilishini ragʻbatlantirish orqali ham oʻz taʼsir kanallarini institusionallashtirishga harakat qilgan.

XX asr 1980-yillari rasmiy Tehron tashqi siyosati Afg'onistondagi sobiq Sovet Ittifoqi harbiy kontingentiga nisbatan qurollangan shia tuzilmalarining qarshilik harakatlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash va mazkur faoliyatning infratuzilmasini yaratishda Islom inqilobi posbonlari korpusi orqali logistik-tashkiliy ko'mak berishga qaratilganligi ko'rsatib berilgan. Shu o'rinda zikr etilishicha, Afg'onistondagi etno-qabilalar tizimi ustuvor bo'lgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy muhit Eronning ushbu qo'shni davlatga islom inqilobini eksport qilish siyosatining amalga oshirilishini cheklab qo'ygan.

XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida Afg'onistondagi "Tolibon" fenomeni Eronni tashqi siyosiy vositalar va uslublarni yanada diversifikatsiya qilishga, shia jamoalari xavfsizligini himoya qilish, mintaqaviy tahdidlarni cheklash hamda mazkur diniy-siyosiy harakat bilan maxsus diplomatik kanallar orqali muloqotlarni amalga oshirishni taqozo etgan. Bunday yondashuv Eron tashqi ishlar vazirligiga Afg'onistondagi ichki siyosiy arxitekturadagi tektonik siljishlarga tezkor moslashish imkonini bergan. Mazkur davrda Tehronning Afg'onistonga nisbatan olib borayotgan tashqi siyosati ushbu qo'shni davlatda Eron uchun xavfsiz muhitni shakllantirish hamda mintaqada tashqi kuchlarning ta'sirini muvozanatlash maqsadlariga qaratilgan bo'lib, ikki tomonlama o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlikka asoslangan. Bunday sharoitda Tehron mamlakat tashqi siyosatining Afg'oniston vektorida "yumshoq kuch" strategiyasini madaniy diplomatiya institutlari va ommaviy diplomatiya mexanizmlari orqali amalga oshirib, afg'on jamoatchiligida Eronga nisbatan ijobiy fikrni shakllantirish va o'zining hududiy nufuzini kuchaytirishga intilganligi xulosa qilinadi.

Uchinchi bob "Eron va Afg'oniston o'rtasidagi munosabatlar dinamikasi va xususiyatlari" deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda mazkur davlatlar o'rtasidagi savdo-iqtisodiy hamkorlik, shuningdek, transchegaraviy suv resruslaridan birgalikda foydalanish hamda afg'onistonlik migrantlarning Eron jamiyatiga infiltratsiyasi muammolari tadqiq etilgan. Shuningdek, mazkur bobda Eronning Markaziy Osiyo strategiyasida Afg'onistonning o'rni geosiyosiy va geoiqtisodiy nazariyalar asosida kompleks tahlil qilingan bo'lib, xalqaro munosabatlarda kuchlar muvozanatining o'zgarishi kontekstida tadqiq etilgan tarixiy davrda ikki davlat aloqalarining mintaqaviy va xalqaro jarayonlarga ta'siri o'rganilgan, Tehronning Qobulga nisbatan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosatining evolyutsiyasi va konseptual asoslari kompleks tahlil qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning maqsad va vazifalaridan kelib chiqqan holda qayd etilishicha, XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshlarida Eron va Afg'oniston munosabatlari mafkuraviy qarama-qarshilikdan pragmatik hamkorlikka yo'nalgan. Mazkur davrda ikki davlat o'rtasidagi aloqalar keskin xalqaro-siyosiy va mintaqaviy transformatsiyalar ta'sirida shakllangani, jumladan, 1979-yili islom inqilobidan so'ng Eron tashqi siyosatida Afg'oniston masalasi ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida namoyon bo'lgani ta'kidlangan. 1979-yil dekabrda sobiq Sovet Ittifoqi qo'shinlarining Afg'onistonga kiritilishi Tehronning rasmiy mavqeini keskin o'zgartirgan. Eron Qobul hukumati legitimligini e'tirof etmagan va markaziy hokimiyatga muxolif kuchlar bilan aloqalarni mustahkamlagan.

Qayd etilishicha, XX asr 1990-yillari boshida Afgʻonistonda islom davlati tuzilishi Eron uchun yangi imkoniyatlar ochgan boʻlsada, keyinchalik “Tolibon” harakati 1996-yilda Qobulni egallashi va mazkur mamlakatdagi mavqeining kuchayishi ikki davlat oʻrtasidagi munosabatlarni keskinlashtirgan, xususan, 1998-yili Mozori-Sharif voqealari ikki mamlakatni urush holatiga yaqinlashtirgan. Shunga qaramay, Eron hazora va tojik jamoalari orqali Afgʻonistondagi siyosiy jarayonlarga taʼsirini saqlab qolishga intilgan.

2001-yil 11-sentyabr voqealaridan soʻng xalqaro koalitsiya harbiy kuchlari Afgʻonistonga kirishi oʻzaro munosabatlarda yangi bosqichni boshlab bergan. Eron Afgʻonistonda siyosiy barqarorlikni qoʻllab-quvvatlash, infratuzilma va iqtisodiyotni tiklashda faol ishtirok etgan. Shu davrdan boshlab, Tehron chegara xavfsizligini taʼminlash va savdo-tranzit yoʻlaklarini rivojlantirishga katta eʼtibor qaratgan. XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshidagi mazkur dinamika Eron-Afgʻoniston munosabatlarini mafkuraviy qarama-qarshilikdan pragmatik hamkorlikka yoʻnaltirgan hamda ikki davlat oʻrtasida iqtisodiy va xavfsizlik sohalarida oʻzaro bogʻliqlikni kuchaytirgan. Tehron Afgʻonistonning iqtisodiyotini tiklash jarayonlarida qishloq xoʻjaligi, energetika, transport va infratuzilma sohalarida qator yirik loyihalarni amalga oshirgan.

Qayd etilishicha, Eronning Afgʻonistondagi faoliyati insonparvarlik yordami bilan cheklanmagan, balki ishlab chiqarish salohiyatini tiklash, qishloq xoʻjaligi va sanoat tarmoqlariga texnologiya, moliyaviy resurs va sarmoya kiritish orqali barqaror iqtisodiy muhit yaratishga qaratilgan. Bu jarayonda Hirot va gʻarbiy viloyatlar alohida ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etgan. Shu bilan birga, Eron tomonidan amalga oshirilgan transport infrastrukturasi, elektr uzatish liniyalari va qishloq xoʻjaligi loyihalari ikki davlatning oʻzaro iqtisodiy bogʻliqligini kuchaytirgan.

Taʼkidlanishicha, Eronning Afgʻonistondagi iqtisodiy loyihalarda ishtiroki nafaqat ikki tomonlama hamkorlikni chuqurlashtirishga, balki mintaqaviy raqobatda Tehroning siyosiy mavqeini mustahkamlashga xizmat qilmoqda. Tehronning iqtisodiy faoliyati xalqaro sanksiyalar sharoitida, Eronning xalqaro izolyatsiya darajasini pasaytirish, mintaqadagi strategik taʼsirini saqlash va kengaytirish imkoniyati sifatida namoyon boʻlgani ochib berilgan. Shu bilan birga, Eronning Afgʻoniston yoʻnalishidagi iqtisodiy diplomatiyasining strategiyasi uch asosiy komponentdan iborat boʻlgan. Xususan, infratuzilma diplomatiyasi orqali Tehroning mintaqadagi geoiqtisodiy nufuzini kuchaytirish, energetik bogʻliqlik mexanizmlarini yaratish va xususiy sektor kooperatsiyasi orqali struktural hamkorlikni mustahkamlash koʻzlangan. Bunday yondashuv Eronning Afgʻonistonni oʻz iqtisodiy taʼsir hududiga kiritish va mintaqaviy yetakchilik qilish strategiyasining muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida konseptualizatsiya qilingan.

2001-yildan keyin Eron Afgʻonistonda siyosiy barqarorlikni qoʻllab-quvvatlash, infratuzilma va iqtisodiy tiklanish jarayonlarida faol ishtirok etgan. Taʼkidlanishicha, Eron qoʻshni Afgʻonistonda milliy-etnik guruhlarining mavqelari mutanosib inobatga olingan barqaror siyosiy tizim shakllanishidan manfaatdor. Bunday yondashuv Eronning milliy xavfsizlik strategiyasi bilan bogʻliq boʻlib qolmoqda. XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida Eron-Afgʻoniston munosabatlari oʻzaro

iqtisodiy bog‘liqlik va mintaqaviy barqarorlikka qaratilgan pragmatik hamkorlikka evolyutsiya bo‘lgan.

Shu bilan birga, dissertatsiyada afg‘onistonlik migrantlarning Eron jamiyatiga infiltratsiyasi milliy xavfsizlik, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni qamrab olgan ko‘p qirrali muammo sifatida namoyon bo‘lgani ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi. Zero, u bir vaqtning o‘zida Eron uchun ham xavf, ham imkoniyat manbai bo‘lib, Tehron tashqi siyosati va ichki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasini belgilashda muhim omil sifatida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Uchinchi bob tahlili natijasida, ikki davlat aloqalari XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida geosiyosiy o‘zgarishlar, xavfsizlik tahdidlari va mintaqaviy muvozanat omillari ta’sirida ko‘p qirrali rivojlanish yo‘lini bosib o‘tganini ochib berilgan. Afg‘oniston omili Eron tashqi siyosatida chegara xavfsizligi, terrorizm va narkotrafikka qarshi kurash, qochqinlar oqimini boshqarish, transchegaraviy suv resurslari va etno-madaniy yaqinlik kabi ustuvor yo‘nalishlarda namoyon bo‘lib, o‘zaro munosabatlarning strategik mazmunini belgilagan. Eron tashqi siyosatining Afg‘oniston vektorida pragmatik hamkorlik va mafkuraviy yondashuvlar uyg‘unlashib, mintaqaviy barqarorlikni ta’minlash va tashqi kuchlar ta’sirini muvozanatlashga qaratilgan siyosiy amaliyot shakllangani xulosa qilingan.

XULOSA

XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida Eron tashqi siyosatida Afg‘oniston omilini o‘rganish bo‘yicha dissertatsiya tadqiqotining maqsad va vazifalariga muvofiq quyidagi xulosalar chiqarildi:

1. XX asr oxiri va XXI asr boshi Erondagi xalqaro-siyosiy transformatsiya sharoitida rasmiy Tehronning Afg‘oniston yo‘nalishidagi tashqi siyosati siyosiy realizm va liberalizm nazariyalari doirasida rivojlangan. Tashqi siyosatni amalga oshirishda realizm nazariyasi doirasida davlat xavfsizligi va milliy manfaatlariga, liberalizm bo‘yicha mintaqaviy barqarorlik va transmilliy tahdidlarni bartaraf etishda hamkorlik mexanizmlariga, konstruktivizm nuqtai nazaridan madaniy-sivilizasion yaqinlik, diniy identiklik hamda etnik qardoshlik ritorikasiga ustuvorlik berilgan.

2. Eron rahbariyati XX asr oxiri – XXI asr boshida siyosiy realizm va liberalizm g‘oyalaridan kelib chiqib, tashqi siyosatda milliy manfaatlarni ta’minlash masalasiga ustuvorlik bergan. Eron tashqi siyosat konsepsiyasi tamoyillari va ustuvor yo‘nalishlari mamlakat prezidentlari o‘zgarishi bilan qayta ko‘rib chiqilgan. O‘tgan davrlar Eron tashqi siyosatining Afg‘oniston vektori Oliy rahbar R.Xumayniy belgilab bergan tashqi siyosat konsepsiyasi doirasida transformatsiyaga uchramagan, balki mazkur qo‘shni mamlakatdagi joriy voqea-hodisalardan kelib chiqib, siyosiy determinantlar ta’sirida real shart-sharoitlarga moslashtirilgan.

3. Eron tashqi siyosatining evolyusion rivojlanishi tahlili Tehron hozirda, birinchi navbatda, qo‘shni davlatlar bilan konstruktiv hamkorlikni har tomonlama izchillashtirishga ustuvorlik berishini ko‘rsatdi. Eron tashqi siyosatiga islom omilining ta’siri yangi avlod siyosiy elitaning realistik va pragmatik yondashuvi bois nisbatan pasayish holatlari qayd etilgan bo‘lib, Eronning siyosiy faolligi qo‘shni

Afg‘oniston bilan savdo-iqtisodiy sohada o‘z aksini topmoqda. Eron rahbariyati Yaqin va O‘rta Sharq davlatlari bilan munosabatlarini rivojlantirish, xususan, Tehron tashqi siyosatining Afg‘oniston vektorini kuchatirish asosida Eronning “mintaqaviy harbiy-siyosiy kuch” sifatidagi mavqei nafaqat mintaqaviy, balki xalqaro darajada e’tirof etilishini ko‘zlamoqda.

4. Eronning Afg‘oniston yo‘nalishidagi tashqi siyosati xususiyatlari va tamoyillari tarixiy evolyutsiya jarayonida bir necha omillar uyg‘unligi asosida shakllangan. Islom inqilobidan keyingi davrda uning tashqi siyosiy yo‘nalishini inqilobiy legitimlik va teokratiya kabi kategoriyalar belgilab bergan bo‘lsa-da, Afg‘oniston vektori muayyan evolyusion rivojlanishga uchrab, umumiy barqarorlikni saqlab qolgan. Shu bilan birga, geosiyosiy suverenitet va islom ummati birligi Eron tashqi siyosatidagi asosiy ustunlar sifatida namoyon bo‘lib, bu holat Afg‘oniston bilan munosabatlarda ham o‘z aksini topgan. Eron mamlakatda teokratik boshqaruv tizimini o‘rnatgan bo‘lsa-da, Afg‘oniston bilan xalqaro munosabatlarini pragmatik manfaatlar va islom qadriyatlarini uyg‘unlashtirgan shaklda amalga oshirgan. Shu tariqa, Eron-Afg‘oniston munosabatlari tarixiy rivojlanish kontekstida milliy-teokratik sintezga asoslangan o‘ziga xos geosiyosiy paradigma sifatida yuzaga keldi.

5. Afg‘oniston omili Eron tashqi siyosatining tarixiy evolyutsiyasida ham geosiyosiy, ham sivilizasion ahamiyat kasb etdi. Bu mamlakat Eron uchun nafaqat chegaradosh davlat, balki madaniy va siyosiy ta’sir doirasining bir qismi hisoblandi. Shu bois Eron-Afg‘oniston munosabatlari nafaqat ikki tomonlama, balki mintaqaviy va global jarayonlar bilan uzviy bog‘liq tarzda rivojlandi. Shu nuqtai nazardan Afg‘oniston omili Eron tashqi siyosatini tahlil qilishda universal tahliliy kategoriya sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

6. XX asr oxirida Afg‘oniston vektori Eron tashqi siyosatining markaziy yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lgan. Sobiq Sovet Ittifoqi qo‘shinlarining Afg‘onistonga kirishi Eron milliy xavfsizligiga yangi tahdidlarni yuzaga keltirgan. Bunday sharoitda Tehron geosiyosiy xavfsizlik strategiyasini ishlab chiqish orqali Eronning mintaqadagi tashqi siyosiy faoliyatida mudofaa paradigmasini kuchaytirgan.

7. Eronning Afg‘onistonga nisbatan tashqi siyosati ushbu mamlakatdagi etnik xazoriylarga tayangan holda diniy-mafkuraviy vositalar orqali amalga oshirilgani qayd etilgan. Bunda shialik omili Eronning geosiyosiy konsepsiyasi doirasida namoyon bo‘lgan. Xususan, rasmiy Tehron Afg‘onistondagi konfessional guruhlar, xususan, hazoriylar yetakchilari Abdulkarim Xaliliy va Muhammad Muhaqqiq orqali o‘z ta’sirini mustahkamlashga va milliy manfaatlarini ilgari surishga intilgan.

8. Tehron tashqi siyosatidagi “yumshoq kuch” konsepsiyasi Eronni mintaqaviy kuchga aylanishida muhim o‘rin tutgan. Tehron mamlakat tashqi siyosatining Afg‘oniston vektorida “yumshoq kuch” strategiyasini madaniy diplomatiya institutlari va ommaviy diplomatiya mexanizmlari orqali amalga oshirib, afg‘on jamoatchiligida Eronga nisbatan ijobiy fikrni shakllantirish va o‘zining hududiy nufuzini kuchaytirishga intilgan. Eronning Afg‘onistonga nisbatan “yumshoq kuch”i majburlashga emas, balki resipientlarni tashqi siyosatining semantik sohasiga jalb qilishga asoslangan.

9. Eron-Afg‘oniston munosabatlarida transchegaraviy suv resurslaridan adolatli foydalanish masalasi tarixiy jihatdan chegara nizosi ko‘rinishida namoyon bo‘lgan. Hirmand daryosi va boshqa suv yo‘llari ikki davlat o‘rtasidagi siyosiy tortishuvlarning asosiy manbai sifatida qayd etilgan. Afg‘oniston suv inshootlarini qurish orqali o‘z milliy manfaatlarini himoya qilishga intilgan bo‘lsa, Eron esa undan oqib o‘tuvchi suv zaxiralariga yuqori darajada qaram bo‘lib qolgan. Shu bois, suv resurslari muammosi ikki davlat tashqi siyosatida strategik ahamiyat kasb etgan.

10. Afg‘onistonlik migrantlarning Eron jamiyatiga infiltratsiyasi milliy xavfsizlik, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni qamrab olgan ko‘p qirrali muammo sifatida namoyon bo‘lgan. Zero, u bir vaqtning o‘zida Eron uchun ham xavf, ham imkoniyat manbai bo‘lib, Tehron tashqi siyosati va ichki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasini belgilashda muhim omil sifatida ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Amalga oshirilgan tadqiqot xulosalari natijasida quyidagi **taklif va tavsiyalar** bildirildi:

– Eronning bugungi kundagi siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jarayonlarini, xalqaro maydondagi o‘rnini hisobga olib, O‘zbekiston va Eron o‘rtasida fan-ta’lim va innovatsiyalar sohasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirish zarur. Bunda akademik almashuv dasturlari institutsional kengaytirilishi, ilmiy-akademik hamkorlikning faollashtirilishi va tarixiy-madaniy aloqalar konseptual maqsadga muvofiq.

– O‘zbekistonning Eron bilan savdo-iqtisod, investitsiya va transport sohalaridagi aloqalariniyanada rivojlantirish maqsadida davlatlararo oliy darajadagi siyosiy muloqotlarni izchillashtirib borish maqsadga muvofiq. Zero, Eron bilan institutsional muvozanatni saqlash, mintaqaviy xavfsizlik arxitekturasini mustahkamlash va ko‘p tomonlama xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasida konstruktiv dialogni davom ettirish strategik ahamiyatga molik.

– Afg‘onistondagi siyosiy jarayonlarning Eron tashqi siyosati va milliy xavfsizlik tizimidagi o‘rnini tarix va siyosiy fanlar nuqtai nazaridan davlat ilmiy tadqiqot loyihalari doirasida kompleks o‘rganish, xalqaro munosabatlardagi mintaqaviy kuchlar muvozanatini baholash va strategik yo‘nalishlarni belgilash hamda iqtisodiy diplomatiyani amalga oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. mustahkamlash va ko‘p tomonlama xalqaro tashkilotlar doirasida konstruktiv dialogni davom ettirish strategik ahamiyatga molik.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/31.01.2024.Tar.21.03 UNDER
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

KALANDAROV ULMAS FAKHRIDDIN UGLI

**AFGHANISTAN'S FACTOR IN IRAN'S FOREIGN POLICY
(END OF 20th CENTURY - BEGINNING OF 21st CENTURY)**

07.00.05 – History of international relations and foreign policy

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) in historical sciences**

Tashkent – 2025

The dissertation theme of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Higher Attestation Commission with number B2025.3.PhD/Tar1496.

The doctoral thesis has been carried out at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

The dissertation abstract has been posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, and Russian (resume)) on the Scientific Council's website (www.tsuos.uz) and the Information-educational portal "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific supervisor:	Khodjimuratova Dilshoda Sunnatillaevna doctor of historical sciences, Associate professor
Official opponents:	Abdullaev Nodir Abdulkhaevich doctor of political sciences, Professor
	Zohidov Qobiljon Toirjonovich doctor of historical sciences, Professor
Leading organisation:	International Academy of Islamic Studies of Uzbekistan

The defence of the dissertation will be held 10:00 A.M. on November 15, 2025, at the session of Scientific Council DSc.03/31.01.2025.Tar.21.03 at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies. (Address: 100047, Tashkent, Amir Temur Street, 20. Phone: (99871) 233-45-21; Fax: (99871) 233-52-24; e-mail: info@tsuos.uz).

The doctoral dissertation is available at the Information-Resource Centre of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies (registered under № 104). (The address: 100060, Tashkent, Amir Temur Street, 20. Phone: (99871) 233-45-21.)

The dissertation abstract was distributed on October 28, 2025.

(Registry protocol No 28 of October 28, 2025).

M. M. Is'hoqov
Chairman of the Scientific Council
awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of
Historical Sciences, Professor

N. R. Karimov
Scientific Secretary of the Scientific
Council awarding scientific degrees,
Doctor of Historical Sciences (DSc),
Associate Professor

S. B. Shadmanova
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar at the
Scientific Council awarding scientific
degrees, Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Professor

INTRODUCTION (Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Military-political and socio-economic changes occurring on a global scale are profoundly impacting the internal and external political processes of states, reshaping the system of international relations. In these conditions, effectively organizing interstate cooperation is acquiring strategic importance in ensuring national security and sustainable development. Studying the history of foreign policy and international relations of Iran, a state with great influence in the Islamic world, towards Afghanistan, which remains in a state of military-political instability, deepening security problems, economic crisis, and international isolation, as a scientific problem from the perspective of global and regional security, is of particular importance.

In leading research institutions of developed countries, within the framework of historical sciences, numerous scientific studies are being conducted on the comprehensive examination of international relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran, established as a result of the Islamic revolution based on religious-political state governance, and Muslim countries. The Iranian leadership is interested in the formation of a stable political system in neighboring Afghanistan that proportionally takes into account the positions of national-ethnic groups. Studying the Afghan problem from the perspective of Tehran's foreign policy and international relations is of strategic and practical importance for Central Asian republics, considering that such an approach is linked not only to Iran's national security strategy but also to the political stability of the entire region.

In Uzbekistan's foreign policy, developing mutually beneficial and constructive cooperation with foreign countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, remains a priority. Today, "ensuring the unity of member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, eliminating conflicts between them, and uniting efforts in the fight against wars, terrorism and extremism is of great importance in overcoming escalating contradictions and combating threats to peace and stability"⁴. The role of the Afghan factor in the foreign policy of Iran, which is recognized as a state of strategic importance in the region, and its approaches to it continue to attract special attention in the system of international relations. Their scientific study, based on the current situation in Afghanistan, is also relevant from the perspective of deeply understanding the dynamics of Iran's foreign policy and ensuring regional stability and security. Indeed, the scientific analysis of Iran-Afghanistan relations serves as an important scientific and practical basis for advancing Uzbekistan's economic diplomacy.

This dissertation research, to a certain extent, serves to fulfill the tasks stipulated in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated January 28, 2022, No. UP-5400 "On Measures for the Fundamental Improvement of the

⁴ Speech by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the opening ceremony of the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation // <http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-sha-18-10-2016>

System of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Strengthening its Responsibility for the Implementation of Priority Areas of Foreign Policy and Foreign Economic Activity” dated April 5, 2018, and No. PP-4680 “On Measures for the Fundamental Improvement of the System of Personnel Training and Enhancement of Scientific Potential in the Field of Oriental Studies” dated April 16, 2020, as well as in other regulatory legal documents adopted in this field.

Dependence of the research on the main priorities of the republic’s science and technology development. This dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of science and technology development I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and a democratic state.”

The degree of study of the problem. To date, considerable work has been carried out on the study of Iran’s foreign policy. In particular, important scientific and practical research on the concept, main directions and principles of foreign policy, and international relations of Iran has been conducted in scientific centers and higher educational institutions of several domestic and foreign countries, including the Center for Strategic Studies, the Institute of Political and International Studies, the National Research Institute (Iran), the Center for Strategic and International Studies (USA), the Institute of Oriental Studies (Russia), the Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (Egypt), the Center for Strategic Studies (UAE), the Academy of Social Sciences (China), and the Center for Iranian Studies (Turkey).

The scientific works of Uzbek and foreign scholars who have studied the evolution of Iranian foreign policy, its priorities, characteristics, and principles, as well as the role of Afghanistan in Tehran’s foreign policy interests and bilateral relations between Tehran and Kabul, can be divided into two groups on a problem-chronological basis.

The first group⁵ includes research aimed at studying and analyzing Iran’s foreign policy and international relations. In this regard, the works of Uzbek scholars A. Khaydarov, G. Yuldasheva, D. Khodjimuratova, S. Fayzullaev, as well as the research of N. Mamedova, V. Yurtaev, A.M. Vartanyan, I. Fedorova, V. Ushakov, L. Kulagina, V. Mesamed, K. Markov, S. Kondratev, V. Kurshakov, N. Kojanov published in Russian, E. Uostnij, T. Juno, R. Sem, K. Kasman, P. Ostvich, L. Zakkara, E. Anushervon, M. Zveiriy, M. Sanjapur, A. Shakhram published in English, and the scientific works of R. Ramazoniy, D. Firuzobodiy, S. Jalol, X. Moulono, M. Muhammadiy, A. Azgandiy and many other scholars published in Persian have been thoroughly studied. These studies analyze the evolution of Iran’s foreign policy, in particular, the essence of its foreign policy and the factors influencing it.

The second group⁶ consists of scientific works devoted to the dynamics and features of bilateral relations between Iran and Afghanistan, as well as the application of the “soft power” strategy by Tehran towards Afghanistan. In this regard, the

⁵ These literary sources and the scientific works of their authors are cited in the “List of Reference” section of the dissertation.

⁶ These literary sources and the scientific works of their authors are cited in the “List of Reference” section of the dissertation.

scientific works of foreign scholars such as H.J. Morgenthau, D. Frankel, G. Fuller, Sh. Hanter, D. Phillips, M. Krisin, Z. Shahab, as well as S. Ibrohimiya, M.R. Gulshanpozuh, M.K. Isfaxoniy, who wrote their works in Persian, Khusayn Pur-Ahmadiy, Asgar Kahramonpur, Asgar Eftexoriy, Muhammad Khasan Saburiy, Khodi Shejoiy, B.B. Sergeev, M. Lebedeva, V. Korgun, O. Leonova, A. Davidov, S.N. Kuznetsov, M.R. Arunova, O. Stolpovsky, A.Ya. Boguslavsky, who published their research in Russian, served as important theoretical sources. In these scientific studies, the strengthening of the Afghan direction in Iran's foreign policy, aspects of trade and economic cooperation, and problematic issues between the two countries were comprehensively examined.

While acknowledging the above-mentioned scientific works, it should be noted that each researcher who covered this topic studied the problem primarily from the perspective of their country's national interests. Although numerous studies have been conducted and data collected in this field abroad, this topic has not been studied separately in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, despite the existence of several scientific works in our country on the history of Iran and its socio-political processes, the Afghan factor in the foreign policy of this country and the influence of Iran-Afghanistan relations on Central Asia have not been specifically analyzed from a scientific and theoretical standpoint. Although many unresolved and unexplored problems and issues remain in this area, it is evident that there is still no dedicated research on this topic. The significant theoretical and practical importance, relevance, and incomplete study of the problem served as the basis for choosing this topic for research. The connection of the thesis topic with the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation has been completed.

The connection of the dissertation research with the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation has been completed. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the research work plan of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies on the topics No. 10 "Features of the socio-political processes taking place in the countries of the East and their influence on international relations," No. A-1-191 "Creation of modern educational literature on the history of the countries of the East based on scientific research and critical analysis of historical works in foreign languages."

The aim of the research is to reveal the dynamics of bilateral relations between Iran and Afghanistan after the 1980s, as well as their strategic significance in Tehran's foreign policy. For this purpose, the following tasks have been defined and implemented:

The tasks of the research are as follows:

- studying the evolution of Iran's foreign policy;
- studying the influence of the Islamic Revolution on the formation of a new paradigm of Iranian foreign policy;
- revealing the features and principles of Iran's foreign policy;
- illuminating Afghanistan's role in the system of Tehran's foreign policy interests;
- analysing Iran's policy of exporting the idea of the Islamic Revolution to Afghanistan;

revealing the features of Iran's "soft power" policy towards Afghanistan;
examining trade and economic cooperation between Iran and Afghanistan;
studying the water issue in Iran-Afghanistan relations;
analyzing the infiltration of Afghan migrants into Iranian society.

The research object is the study of official Tehran's foreign policy towards neighboring Afghanistan in the context of international political transformation in Iran at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries.

The research subject is the principles, directions, and priorities of the Iranian leadership's foreign policy towards Afghanistan, as well as the means of its implementation at the regional and international levels.

Research methods. The dissertation employs historical-comparative, systematic analysis, as well as problem-periodic, structural-functional, and other research methods.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

It has been proven that the foreign policy strategy of the Iranian leadership towards neighboring Afghanistan at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st centuries depends on a complex set of factors, including the regional geopolitical environment, the balance of international powers, relations with neighboring states, as well as the internal political stability, security threats, and ethno-confessional composition of Afghanistan.

Due to the interplay of geographical, cultural, economic, security, and geopolitical factors that determine Iran's place in world politics in the process of resolving the Afghan issue at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries, it has been scientifically demonstrated that Tehran has emerged as a decisive force in the regional security system and the dynamics of international relations, with its foreign policy doctrine serving as a hybrid-conceptual platform.

It has been substantiated that Iran and Afghanistan occupy a unique strategic position in regional relations under conditions of international isolation and political-economic sanctions, their foreign policy directions are manifested from the perspective of security-cooperation balance emphasized in realism and constructivism concepts, and they influence regional stability through economic security instruments aimed at developing trade corridors, transport-logistics, and energy infrastructure.

Afghanistan's geostrategic significance in Iran's foreign policy interests, security factors, and role in regional stability were comprehensively analyzed. In this process, the historical-ideological impact of the policy of exporting the Islamic revolution idea, its role in geopolitical competition, as well as Tehran's cultural, religious, and humanitarian activities conducted through "soft power" means, and the infiltration of Afghan migrants into Iranian society were scientifically elucidated in terms of their influence on foreign policy decision-making.

The practical results of the study are as follows:

Theoretical and methodological aspects that can be applied in studying the Afghan factor in Iran's foreign policy and in the educational process have been identified based on recognized methods and interdisciplinary approaches in historical sciences; Drawing from the study of Iran-Afghanistan relations, scientific

conclusions were made about factors influencing the development of Uzbekistan's cooperation with these two countries, and relevant practical recommendations were provided.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by their publication in materials of national and international scientific conferences, in specialized journals listed by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in foreign scientific conference proceedings, as well as their practical implementation and official approval by competent authorities.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance lies in the utility of its materials for preparing textbooks and manuals on history, the history of international relations, and Iran's foreign policy, as well as for conducting foreign policy research.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the potential use of the research materials and conclusions in preparing analytical materials for specialists in relevant ministries, departments, higher education institutions and field-specific organizations, in training courses and programs of specialized educational institutions, in teaching subjects such as "History of Iran", "History of Diplomacy of Eastern Countries", "World History", "Country Studies" as well as in conducting research in related fields.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of the study on the Afghan factor in Iran's foreign policy at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries:

The results and conclusions of a comprehensive analysis of Afghanistan's geostrategic significance, security factors, and role in regional stability within the system of Iranian foreign policy interests were utilized. This analysis examined the historical and ideological impact of the policy of exporting the Islamic revolution idea, its role in geopolitical competition, as well as Tehran's cultural, religious, and humanitarian activities through "soft power" means. It also considered the influence of Afghan migrants' infiltration into Iranian society on the foreign policy decision-making process. These findings were used in the preparation of information and analytical documents by the Imam Bukhari International Research Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Act of the Imam Bukhari International Research Center No. 02/435 dated September 17, 2025). As a result, this served to improve the information and analytical base for studying foreign policy processes and increase the effectiveness of scientific and analytical work in this area.

The research results and conclusions scientifically demonstrated that in the process of addressing the Afghan problem at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st century, Tehran emerged as a decisive force in the regional security system and the dynamics of international relations. This was due to the combination of geographical, cultural, economic, security, and geopolitical factors that determined Iran's place in world politics, with its foreign policy doctrine serving as a hybrid-conceptual platform. These findings were used by the Executive Committee of the Political Council of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businesspeople – Liberal

Democratic Party of Uzbekistan in developing legislative initiatives and preparing information and analytical documents on political processes, based on the study of foreign countries' experiences. (Reference No. 01-27/393 of the Executive Committee of the Political Council of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businesspeople - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan dated September 17, 2025). As a result, it contributed to preparing proposals on the need to systematically organize party activities, improve mechanisms for implementing political reforms in society, and emphasize the importance of state bodies relying on management mechanisms aimed at ensuring human interests in their activities.

Conclusions that the Iranian leadership's foreign policy strategy towards neighboring Afghanistan at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st century depended on a complex set of factors were utilized in the textbook “Systematic Analysis of the History of Eastern Countries' Development” prepared at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies. These factors were based on the regional geopolitical environment, balance of international powers, relations with neighboring states, as well as the internal political stability, security threats, and ethno-confessional composition of Afghanistan. (Reference No. 03-03-02/2405 of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies dated September 23, 2025). As a result, the scientific findings studied within the framework of the dissertation topic were used in developing the sections “Features of Iran's socio-political development”, “Analysis of the development stages of Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan” and “Genesis and evolution of the Afghan problem”.

Approval of the research results. The dissertation results were discussed at 3 scientific and practical conferences, including 2 international and 1 republican.

Publication of research results. A total of 14 scientific works have been published on the dissertation topic, including 7 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main results of the dissertation.

The structure and pages of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters containing nine paragraphs, a conclusion, and a list of references. The volume of the dissertation is 127 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance and necessity of the chosen topic, demonstrates its alignment with the priority directions of science and technology development in the Republic of Uzbekistan, highlights the degree to which the problem has been studied, defines the research goals and objectives, object and subject, outlines the research methods, scientific novelty and practical results of the dissertation, justifies the reliability, scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, provides information on the approbation of the research findings, and details the structure and volume of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Historical features and conceptual foundations of Iranian foreign policy**” extensively examines the evolution of the country's foreign policy, the influence of the 1979 Islamic

Revolution on the formation of a new paradigm of Iranian foreign policy, as well as the characteristics and principles of foreign policy. In particular, the evolution of the country's foreign policy strategy is systematically analyzed. It is shown that Iranian diplomacy was shaped by the interplay of traditional state interests, religious ideology, pragmatic approaches, and principles of strategic sovereignty, adapting to international conditions in different periods. While modernization policies prevailed in Iran during the Pahlavi dynasty, after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, foreign policy was guided by the "idea of the Islamic Ummah" and the "Neither East nor West" doctrine. Since the 1990s, a pragmatic approach has strengthened in Tehran's establishment, with priority given to economic development and international integration. In the 21st century, foreign policy directions have gradually evolved, with Iranian presidents prioritizing different strategies: M. Khatami's initiative for dialogue among civilizations, M. Ahmadinejad's radical rhetoric, H. Rouhani's diplomatic openness and nuclear agreement, and E. Raisi's "Look to the East" strategy.

The dissertation analyzes the evolution of Iran's foreign policy, emphasizing the country's readiness for constructive cooperation with states that have chosen the path of secular development. It is noted that the influence of the Islamic factor on foreign policy has relatively decreased due to the pragmatic and realistic approach of the new political elite, and Iran's expansionism is more evident in trade and economic relations with neighboring countries. The study also notes that the Iranian leadership has prioritized ensuring national interests in its foreign policy activities. It is observed that although Iran's foreign policy concept has undergone certain changes with each new president, the principles established by R. Khomeini and enshrined in the Constitution have not lost their force. Thus, it is revealed that the basic principles of Iran's foreign policy remain relevant to this day.

It is shown that as a result of the Islamic Revolution, a strategy based on religious legitimacy played an important role in Iran's foreign policy. It is noted that this process reshaped foreign policy based on the harmony of national and religious identity and gave rise to concepts of regional leadership and integration among Muslim countries. It has been revealed that Iran has emerged as an independent actor in international relations.

The Islamic Revolution of 1979 is regarded as a turning point in the evolution of Iran's foreign policy, and it has been demonstrated that institutional factors played a crucial role in shaping the state's political course. It is noted that, according to Iran's Constitution, the determination of foreign policy directions and the adoption of strategic decisions fall under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Leader, and the powers of this institution are legally enshrined. Although the presidential institution's capabilities were limited, the parliament and constitutional councils were able to influence foreign policy processes through their legislative and oversight functions. In particular, the Guardian Council and the Expediency Council strengthened the clergy's position in society through their activities.

It is noted that Iran's foreign policy at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries underwent a multi-stage evolution influenced by reforms in the country. After the Islamic Revolution, the foreign policy concept was redeveloped

by the new political elite, shaped by the religious and political views of the country's leadership and social trends in society. In this process, foreign policy decisions were implemented through coordination and compromise mechanisms between formal and informal institutions. It is emphasized that internal factors, especially Islamic identity and normative values, gained paramount importance in shaping Iran's foreign policy after 1979. This Islamic identity and the principle of justice emerged as the main determinants shaping foreign policy goals and means. It is noted that while rational models in the theories of political realism and liberalism partially explain Iran's behavior, the constructivist approach provides a more detailed explanation of the normative-ideological drivers.

Therefore, according to the conclusions of the research conducted in the first chapter of the dissertation on the study of the historical features and conceptual foundations of Iran's foreign policy, the evolution of Tehran's foreign policy course was shaped by the interplay of internal political processes, ideological trends, and factors of the international environment. The foreign policy concept integrates traditional state interests, religious legitimism, and a pragmatic approach, ensuring Iran's emergence as an independent actor in regional and international processes. The development of the foreign policy concept was systematically coordinated through the mechanism of relations between the Supreme Leader, the president, and parliamentary institutions, ensuring the stability of Iran's international relations. It is concluded that the historical features of Iran's foreign policy serve as a theoretical and practical basis for understanding its current and future directions. The study notes that Iran's foreign policy manifested itself as a "hybrid model" in regional and global politics. The 1979 Islamic Revolution fundamentally altered the directions of Iran's foreign policy and laid the foundation for a new conceptual paradigm in international relations.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Priorities of Iran's foreign policy and the afghan factor in it**" which examines in detail the role of Afghanistan in the system of Iran's foreign policy interests, Tehran's policy of exporting the idea of the Islamic Revolution to this neighboring country, as well as the features of Iran's "soft power" policy. In particular, the dissertation notes that in the 1980s-1990s, under the conditions of international sanctions, Tehran's foreign policy strategy was supplemented with pragmatic elements, and its ideological and practical interests were harmonized. The general paradigm of Iranian foreign policy manifested itself as an integrative model formed on the basis of a geostrategic hierarchy, expressing the idea of "unity of the Islamic Ummah" pragmatic interests, and the aspiration for regional leadership. In this system, the afghan factor has its place as a structural element and has been formed as one of the important directions of Iran's foreign policy. In this direction, border security, the refugee issue, and the balance of regional powers directly influenced Tehran's foreign policy decisions.

After the Islamic Revolution, the main directions of Iran's foreign policy were shaped on the basis of the primacy of religious values, which served as a criterion for choosing an independent path in global politics, as well as for determining the attitude towards regional issues, including the processes in Afghanistan. While decisions made by Tehran in 1979-1980 on pressing international issues reinforced

the new paradigm, international sanctions led to the intensification of Iran's global foreign policy course. From the perspective of international relations theory, this approach of the Iranian leadership is explained by the theory of political realism and is assessed as a pursuit of state security and a balance of power.

At the same time, the Afghan issue is inextricably linked with Iran's foreign policy identity and the concept of Muslim unity, and this situation is analyzed within the framework of political constructivism. The dissertation emphasizes the strategic position of Afghanistan in the system of Iran's foreign policy interests, explaining that the issue of external forces' interference in the internal affairs of this state and the deployment of foreign military forces on its territory is perceived by official Tehran as a direct threat to Iran's national security. In these circumstances, based on factual materials, it has been revealed that Iran's functional role in the region is being strengthened by official Tehran seeking an alternative balance to Saudi Arabia's influence in the Middle East and striving to limit transnational threats from various terrorist and extremist organizations.

Political processes in Afghanistan are characterized by Iran as institutional weakness, military-political instability, and security problems, and are assessed as an integral part of the security system of neighboring states in ensuring sustainable development in Central Asia and the Middle East. Iran's approach to these processes occupies an important place in its foreign policy strategy. Tehran is interested in the formation of a stable inclusive political system in Afghanistan, considering it necessary to proportionally take into account the interests of national-ethnic groups. Therefore, Iran supports the formation of a comprehensive government, in which the participation of all ethnic and religious minorities, as well as various political forces, is considered a prerequisite. This approach, along with Tehran's pragmatic interests in regional stability, reflects its ideological and philosophical views.

Consequently, Iran, striving to actively participate in the political processes in Afghanistan, sought, on the one hand, to protect the interests of Shiites and strengthen their political influence in society, and on the other hand, to expand its influence by investing in economic infrastructure and implementing cultural and humanitarian programs. Also, after 1979, the Iranian leadership tried to institutionalize its channels of influence by encouraging the establishment of state governance based on Islamic principles in Afghanistan.

It is shown that in the 1980s, official Tehran's foreign policy was aimed at supporting the resistance of armed Shia structures against the military contingent of the former Soviet Union in Afghanistan and providing logistical and organizational assistance through the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps in creating the infrastructure for this activity. It is noted that the prevailing socio-political environment of the ethno-tribal system in Afghanistan limited the implementation of Iran's policy of exporting the Islamic revolution to this neighboring country.

At the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries, the "Taliban" phenomenon in Afghanistan compelled Iran to further diversify its foreign policy instruments and methods, protect the security of Shia communities, limit regional threats, and conduct dialogue with this religious-political movement through special diplomatic channels. This approach allowed the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

to quickly adapt to tectonic shifts in the internal political structure of Afghanistan. During this period, Tehran's foreign policy towards Afghanistan aimed to create a safe environment for Iran in this neighboring country and balance the influence of external forces in the region, based on mutually beneficial cooperation. In these conditions, it can be concluded that Tehran, implementing the "soft power" strategy in the Afghan vector of the country's foreign policy through cultural diplomacy institutions and public diplomacy mechanisms, sought to form a positive opinion of Iran among the Afghan public and strengthen its regional influence.

The third chapter, "**Dynamics and characteristics of Iran-Afghanistan relations**" examines trade and economic cooperation between these countries, as well as the joint use of transboundary water resources and the infiltration of Afghan migrants into Iranian society. Additionally, this chapter comprehensively analyzes Afghanistan's role in Iran's Central Asian strategy based on geopolitical and geo-economic theories. It examines the impact of relations between the two countries on regional and international processes during the historical period under study in the context of changing power balances in international relations. The evolution and conceptual foundations of Tehran's socio-economic policy towards Kabul are also thoroughly analyzed.

Based on the dissertation's goals and objectives, it is noted that at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries, relations between Iran and Afghanistan shifted from ideological confrontation to pragmatic cooperation. It is observed that during this period, relations between the two countries were shaped by sharp international political and regional transformations, including the Afghan issue becoming a priority in Iran's foreign policy after the 1979 Islamic Revolution. The deployment of Soviet troops into Afghanistan in December 1979 drastically altered Tehran's official position. Iran did not recognize the legitimacy of the Kabul government and strengthened ties with forces opposing the central government.

It is noted that although the establishment of an Islamic state in Afghanistan in the early 1990s presented new opportunities for Iran, the Taliban's capture of Kabul in 1996 and the strengthening of its position in the country later strained relations between the two nations. In particular, the events in Mazar-e Sharif in 1998 brought the two countries to the brink of war. Nevertheless, Iran sought to maintain its influence on political processes in Afghanistan through Hazara and Tajik communities.

The entry of international coalition forces into Afghanistan after the events of September 11, 2001, marked a new stage in relations. Iran actively participated in supporting political stability and restoring infrastructure and the economy in Afghanistan. Since then, Tehran has focused greatly on ensuring border security and developing trade and transit corridors. This dynamic at the turn of the 21st century shifted Iran-Afghanistan relations from ideological confrontation to pragmatic cooperation and strengthened economic and security interdependence between the two countries. Tehran implemented several large projects in agriculture, energy, transport, and infrastructure as part of Afghanistan's economic recovery process.

It is noted that Iran's activities in Afghanistan were not limited to humanitarian aid, but aimed at restoring production capacity and creating a stable

economic environment by investing technology, financial resources, and capital in agriculture and industry. Herat and the western provinces were of particular importance in this process. Additionally, the transport infrastructure, power transmission lines, and agricultural projects implemented by Iran strengthened the economic interconnectedness of the two countries.

It is emphasized that Iran's participation in economic projects in Afghanistan serves not only to deepen bilateral cooperation but also to strengthen Tehran's political position in regional competition. It was revealed that Tehran's economic activity, in the context of international sanctions, manifested as an opportunity to reduce Iran's level of international isolation and maintain and expand its strategic influence in the region. The strategy of Iran's economic diplomacy towards Afghanistan consisted of three main components. Specifically, it aimed to strengthen Tehran's geo-economic influence in the region through infrastructure diplomacy, create mechanisms for energy interdependence, and reinforce structural cooperation through private sector collaboration. This approach is conceptualized as an important component of Iran's strategy to include Afghanistan in its economic sphere of influence and assert regional leadership.

After 2001, Iran actively participated in maintaining political stability and restoring infrastructure and the economy in Afghanistan. It is emphasized that Iran is interested in the formation of a stable political system in neighboring Afghanistan that proportionally considers the status of national-ethnic groups. This approach remains linked to Iran's national security strategy. At the turn of the 21st century, Iran-Afghanistan relations evolved into pragmatic cooperation aimed at mutual economic interdependence and regional stability.

At the same time, the dissertation shows that the infiltration of Afghan migrants into Iranian society has manifested as a multifaceted problem, encompassing national security, social stability, and economic development. It serves as both a source of risk and opportunity for Iran, becoming an important factor in shaping Tehran's foreign policy and internal socio-economic development strategy.

The analysis in the third chapter reveals that relations between the two countries at the turn of the 21st century underwent a multifaceted development path influenced by geopolitical changes, security threats, and factors of regional balance. The Afghan factor manifested in priority areas of Iranian foreign policy such as border security, combating terrorism and drug trafficking, managing refugee flows, transboundary water resources, and ethno-cultural proximity, which determined the strategic content of bilateral relations. It is concluded that in Iran's Afghan foreign policy vector, pragmatic cooperation and ideological approaches are combined, forming a political practice aimed at ensuring regional stability and balancing the influence of external forces.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the goals and objectives of the dissertation research on studying the Afghan factor in Iran's foreign policy at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. In the context of international political transformation in Iran at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, official Tehran's foreign policy towards Afghanistan developed within the framework of political realism and liberalism theories. In implementing foreign policy, priority was given to state security and national interests within the realism theory, cooperation mechanisms for regional stability and overcoming transnational threats based on liberalism, and rhetoric of cultural-civilizational proximity, religious identity, and ethnic kinship from the constructivist perspective.

2. At the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries, the Iranian leadership, based on political realism and liberalism ideas, prioritized ensuring national interests in foreign policy. The principles and priorities of Iran's foreign policy concept were revised with each change of the country's president. In the past periods, the Afghan vector of Iran's foreign policy did not undergo transformation within the framework of the foreign policy concept defined by Supreme Leader R. Khomeini, but was adapted to real conditions under the influence of political determinants based on current events in this neighboring country.

3. Analysis of the evolutionary development of Iran's foreign policy showed that Tehran now prioritizes, first and foremost, the comprehensive strengthening of constructive cooperation with neighboring states. The influence of the Islamic factor on Iran's foreign policy has relatively decreased due to the realistic and pragmatic approach of the new generation of political elites, and Iran's political activity is reflected in trade and economic spheres with neighboring Afghanistan. The Iranian leadership aims to develop relations with the countries of the Near and Middle East, in particular, to strengthen the Afghan vector of Tehran's foreign policy, based on which Iran's position as a "regional military-political power" will be recognized not only at the regional but also at the international level.

4. The characteristics and principles of Iran's foreign policy towards Afghanistan were formed based on a combination of several factors in the process of historical evolution. Although in the period after the Islamic Revolution its foreign policy direction was determined by categories such as revolutionary legitimacy and theocracy, the Afghan vector underwent certain evolutionary development while maintaining overall stability. At the same time, geopolitical sovereignty and the unity of the Islamic Ummah emerged as the main pillars of Iran's foreign policy, which is also reflected in relations with Afghanistan. Although Iran established a theocratic system of governance in the country, it conducted international relations with Afghanistan in a form that combined pragmatic interests and Islamic values. Thus, Iran-Afghanistan relations emerged as a unique geopolitical paradigm based on national-theocratic synthesis in the context of historical development.

5. The Afghan factor played both a geopolitical and civilizational role in the historical evolution of Iran's foreign policy. This country was not only a neighboring state for Iran but also part of its cultural and political sphere of influence. Therefore, Iran-Afghanistan relations developed not only bilaterally but also in close connection with regional and global processes. From this perspective, the Afghan

factor appears as a universal analytical category in the analysis of Iran's foreign policy.

6. At the end of the 20th century, the Afghanistan vector became one of the central directions of Iran's foreign policy. The entry of former Soviet troops into Afghanistan created new threats to Iran's national security. Under these conditions, Tehran strengthened Iran's defensive paradigm in its regional foreign policy activities by developing a geopolitical security strategy.

7. It is noted that Iran's foreign policy towards Afghanistan was implemented through religious and ideological means, relying on ethnic Hazaras in this country. In this case, the Shiite factor manifested itself within the framework of Iran's geopolitical concept. In particular, official Tehran sought to strengthen its influence and advance its national interests through confessional groups in Afghanistan, especially Hazara leaders Abdulkarim Khalili and Muhammad Mohaqiq.

8. The concept of "soft power" in Tehran's foreign policy played an important role in Iran's transformation into a regional power. Tehran implemented the "soft power" strategy in its Afghan foreign policy vector through cultural diplomacy institutions and public diplomacy mechanisms, aiming to form a positive opinion of Iran among the Afghan public and strengthen its regional influence. Iran's "soft power" towards Afghanistan is based not on coercion, but on engaging recipients in the semantic sphere of its foreign policy.

9. The issue of fair use of transboundary water resources in Iran-Afghanistan relations has historically manifested as a border dispute. The Helmand River and other waterways were noted as the main source of political disputes between the two states. While Afghanistan sought to protect its national interests through the construction of water facilities, Iran has become highly dependent on the water resources flowing through it. Therefore, the water resources issue has acquired strategic importance in the foreign policy of both states.

10. The infiltration of Afghan migrants into Iranian society has manifested as a multifaceted problem, encompassing national security, social stability, and economic development. It has been both a source of risk and opportunity for Iran, playing an important role in shaping Tehran's foreign policy and internal socio-economic development strategy.

Based on the conclusions of the conducted research, the following proposals and recommendations were made:

- Considering Iran's current political, economic, social, and cultural processes, as well as its position in the international arena, it is necessary to develop cooperation between Uzbekistan and Iran in the fields of science, education, and innovation. This includes institutional expansion of academic exchange programs, intensification of scientific and academic cooperation, and conceptual development of historical and cultural ties.

- To further develop relations between Uzbekistan and Iran in trade, economic, investment, and transport spheres, it is advisable to consistently maintain high-level interstate political dialogue. Maintaining institutional balance with Iran, strengthening the regional security architecture, and continuing constructive dialogue within multilateral international organizations are of strategic importance.

- Comprehensive study of the role of political processes in Afghanistan in Iran's foreign policy and national security system from historical and political science perspectives within state research projects, assessment of the balance of regional powers in international relations and determination of strategic directions, as well as implementation of economic diplomacy, is of great importance.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ № DSc.03/31/01/2024/Tar.21.03
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ВОСТОКОВЕДЕНИЯ**

КАЛАНДАРОВ УЛМАС ФАХРИДДИН УГЛИ

**АФГАНСКИЙ ФАКТОР ВО ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ ИРАНА
(КОНЕЦ XX – НАЧАЛО XXI ВВ.)**

07.00.05 – История международных отношений и внешней политики

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ИСТОРИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент – 2025

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан под номером № B2025.3.PhD/Tar1496.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский, (резюме)) на сайте Ученого совета (www.tsuos.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz).

Научный руководитель: **Ходжимуратова Дилшода Суннатиллаевна**
доктор исторический наук, доцент

Официальные оппоненты: **Абдуллаев Нодир Абдулхаевич**
доктор политических наук, профессор

Зохидов Кобилжон Тоиржонович
доктор исторический наук, профессор

Ведущая организация: **Международная академия исламоведения Узбекистана**

Защита диссертации состоится 15 ноября 2025 года в 10:00 на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/31/01/2024/Tar.21.03 при Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения. Адрес: 100047, г.Ташкент, ул. Амира Темура, 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-34-24; факс: (998971) 233-52-24; e-mail: info@tsuos.uz.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения (зарегистрирована № 104). Адрес: 100047, г. Ташкент, ул. Амира Темура, 20. Тел.: (99871) 233-45-21, факс: (+99871) 233-52-24.

Автореферат диссертации разослан 28 октября 2025 года.
(протокол реестра рассылки № 18 от 28 октября 2025 года).

М. М. Исхаков

Председатель Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор исторических наук, профессор

Н. Р. Каримов

Ученый секретарь Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор исторических наук (DSc), доцент

С. Б. Шадманова

Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор исторических наук, профессор

Введение (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является выявление динамики двусторонних отношений между Ираном и Афганистаном после 80-х годов XX века, а также их стратегического значения во внешней политике Тегерана. Для достижения этой цели были определены и выполнены следующие задачи.

Объектом исследования является изучение внешней политики официального Тегерана по отношению к соседнему Афганистану в условиях международно-политической трансформации в Иране в конце XX и начале XXI веков.

Предметом исследования являются принципы, направления и приоритеты внешней политики иранского руководства в отношении Афганистана, а также средства ее реализации на региональном и международном уровнях.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Доказано, что внешнеполитическая стратегия руководства Ирана по отношению к соседнему Афганистану в конце XX - начале XXI веков зависела от широкого комплекса факторов, формирующихся на основе региональной геополитической обстановки, баланса международных сил, отношений с сопредельными государствами, а также внутренней политической стабильности, угроз безопасности и этноконфессионального состава этого государства.

Научно обосновано, что в конце XX - начале XXI веков в процессе решения афганской проблемы Тегеран выступал в качестве решающей силы в системе региональной безопасности и динамике международных отношений благодаря взаимосвязи географических, культурных, экономических, связанных с безопасностью и геополитических факторов, определяющих место Ирана в мировой политике, а также что доктрина внешней политики выполняла функцию гибридно-концептуальной платформы.

Обосновано, что Иран и Афганистан занимают особое стратегическое положение в региональных отношениях в условиях международной изоляции и политико-экономических санкций, их внешнеполитические направления проявляются с точки зрения баланса безопасности и сотрудничества, подчеркнутого в концепциях реализма и конструктивизма, и влияют на региональную стабильность через инструменты экономической безопасности, направленные на развитие торговых коридоров, транспортно-логистической и энергетической инфраструктуры.

Проведен комплексный анализ геостратегического значения Афганистана в системе внешнеполитических интересов Ирана, факторов безопасности и его роли в региональной стабильности, научно раскрыто историко-идеологическое влияние политики экспорта идеи исламской революции, его место в геополитической конкуренции, а также культурная, религиозная и гуманитарная деятельность Тегерана, осуществляемая средствами «мягкой силы» и влияние инфильтрации афганских мигрантов в иранское общество на процесс принятия внешнеполитических решений.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе результатов исследования афганского фактора во внешней политике Ирана в конце XX – начале XXI веков:

Результаты и выводы научного исследования о геостратегическом значении Афганистана в системе внешнеполитических интересов Ирана, факторах безопасности и его роли в региональной стабильности, историко-идеологическом влиянии политики экспорта идеи исламской революции в этом процессе, его роли в геополитической конкуренции, а также культурной, религиозной и гуманитарной деятельности Тегерана, осуществляемой средствами «мягкой силы» и влиянии инфильтрации афганских мигрантов в иранское общество на процесс принятия внешнеполитических решений были использованы при подготовке информационно-аналитических документов Международным научно-исследовательским центром Имама Бухари при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан. (Акт Международного научно-исследовательского центра Имама Бухари № 02/435 от 17 сентября 2025 г.). В результате это способствовало совершенствованию информационно-аналитической базы изучения внешнеполитических процессов и повышению эффективности научно-аналитической работы в этой области.

Научно обоснованные результаты исследования и выводы о том, что в процессе решения афганской проблемы в конце XX - начале XXI веков Тегеран выступал в качестве решающей силы в системе региональной безопасности и динамике международных отношений благодаря взаимной гармонии географических, культурных, экономических, связанных с безопасностью и геополитических факторов, определяющих место Ирана в мировой политике, а также о том, что доктрина внешней политики выполняла функцию гибридно-концептуальной платформы, были использованы Исполнительным комитетом Политического совета Движения предпринимателей и деловых людей - Либерально-демократической партии Узбекистана при разработке законодательных инициатив и подготовке информационно-аналитических документов, связанных с политическими процессами, с учетом опыта зарубежных стран. (Справка Исполнительного комитета Политического совета Движения предпринимателей и деловых людей - Либерально-демократической партии Узбекистана № 01-27/393 от 17 сентября 2025 г.). В результате это послужило подготовке предложений по системной организации деятельности партии, совершенствованию механизмов осуществления политических реформ в обществе, необходимости опоры государственных органов на механизм управления, направленный на обеспечение интересов человека в своей деятельности.

Выводы о том, что внешнеполитическая стратегия руководства Ирана в отношении соседнего Афганистана в конце XX - начале XXI веков зависела от комплекса факторов, формирующихся на основе региональной геополитической среды, баланса международных сил, отношений с сопредельными государствами, а также внутренней политической стабильности, угроз безопасности и этноконфессионального состава этого государства, были использованы в учебнике «Системный анализ истории

развития стран Востока» подготовленном в Ташкентском государственном университете востоковедения (справка Ташкентского государственного университета востоковедения No 03-03-02/2405 от 23 сентября 2025 г.). В результате научные результаты, полученные в рамках темы диссертации, были использованы при разработке тем «Особенности социально-политического развития Ирана», «Анализ этапов развития Турции, Ирана и Афганистана» и «Генезис и эволюция афганской проблемы».

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, включающих девять параграфов, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 127 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

Bo'lim I (part I: I часть)

1. *Qalandarov O.F.* Eron-Tolibon munosabatlari: siyosiy o'zgarishlar va mintaqaviy geostrategiya. // "XXI asr: fan va ta'lim masalalari" ilmiy elektron jurnali –T.: TDSHU, 2025. – № 2. – B. 306-313 (OAK Rayosatining 2024-yil 8-maydagi 354-qarori).

2. *Qalandarov O.F.* Eronning 1979-yildagi inqilobdan keyin Afg'oniston bilan savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalarining rivojlanishi. // Sharq mash'ali. –T.: TDSHU, 2024. – № 4.– B. 144-151 (07.00.00. № 9).

3. *Qalandarov O.F.* Erondagi afg'on qochqinlari: siyosat, ijtimoiy jarayonlar va oqibatlar. // "XXI asr: fan va ta'lim masalalari" ilmiy elektron jurnali –T.: TDSHU, 2025. – № 3. – B. 1-14 (OAK Rayosatining 2024-yil 8-maydagi 354-qarori).

4. *Qalandarov O.F.* Afg'on migrantlarining Eron jamiyatiga infiltratsiyasi // Sharq mash'ali. –T.: TDSHU, 2025. – № 3.– B. 174-183 (07.00.00. № 9).

5. *Qalandarov O.F.* Islom inqilobi va Eron tashqi siyosatining yangi paradigmalarining shakllanishi// Sharqshunoslik – T.: TDSHU, 2025. – № 3.– B. 144-151 (07.00.00. №10).

6. *Qalandarov O.F.* The Role Of Iran In Afghanistan's Political Settlement And Regional Security // Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations Vol. 4 | No. 8 (2025): Issn Number:2751-4390 Impact factor: 9,08. Published: September 2025 P. 485-492.

7. *Qalandarov O.F.* Iran's foreign policy evolution: ideological foundations and Institutional dynamics // International scientific journal «MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH» ISSN: 2181-3906, Volume 4 / Issue 9 / Uif:8.2 / Modernscience.Uz, P. 395-399.

8. *Qalandarov O.F.* Afg'oniston qochqinlari oqimining Eron va Markaziy osiyo davlatlarida xavfsizlik hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta'siri// "Zamonaviy Xalqaro munosabatlarda Markaziy Osiyo: Barqarorlik va Taraqqiyot istiqbollari" mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. –T.: TDSHU, 2025. — B. 326-330.

9. *Qalandarov O.F.* Eron Islom Respublikasi siyosati tarixida Afg'onistonning ahamiyati (XXI asr boshlarida) "Tarixiy manbahunoslik, tarixnavislik, tarix tadqiqotlari metodlari va metodologiyasining dolzarb masalalari" // Respublika nazariy va amaliy konferensiyasi. T.: TDSHU, 2025. — B. 308-314.

10. *Qalandarov O.F.* Media Dynamics In Afghanistan: The Scope Of Iranian Influence // European science international conference:, Vol. 2 No. 4 (2025): Modern Educational System and Innovative Teaching Solutions (2025-09-19) P. 97-100.

Bo‘lim II (part II: II часть)

11. *Qalandarov O‘F.* Toliblar va Afg‘oniston hukumati o‘rtasida hamkorlik jarayonlarining boshlanishi (Doha kelishuvlari misolida. // So‘ngi ilmiy tadqiqotlar nazriyasi respublika ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali.–T.: 2022. – № 4. – B. 30-35.

12. *Qalandarov O‘F.* Afg‘oniston ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy xayotini rivojlantirishda Turkiya hukumatining faoliyati va ishtiroki // Uzacademia ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali.–T.: 2021. Vol. 3. Issue 1. (15), September 2021 – B. 85 – 94

13. *Qalandarov O‘F.* Markaziy Osiyo mintaqaviy xavfsizlik tizimida Afg‘oniston omili // Uzacademia ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali.–T.: 2021. Vol. 2. Issue 1. (15), May 2021 – B. 181-185.

14. *Qalandarov O‘F.* Afg‘oniston Islom Respublikasining ichki siyosatiga xalqaro koalitsiya kuchlari va mintaqa davlatlarining ta’siri // Iqtidorli talabalarning ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. – T.: TDSHU, 2020. – B. 56-59.