

BORDER PROBLEMS OF AFGHANISTAN AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY - THE EARLY OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT: XIX century the end of the 20th century in their heads Afghanistan state big countries for important strategic area as Russia empire and Great Britain by deep learn started First of all , Afghanistan internal and external issues intervention to strengthen tried . In this matter of Afghanistan army situation , arming and of the military knowledge potential about information collect and learning politics level rose . In this regard Russia empire by organize done expeditions , ambassador and general - governors to Afghanistan visit during collected open and confidential data very big important have Great Britain organize reached Ost - India company by many visits done is increased and of Afghanistan population , trade - sales and economic level about valuable data collected . Afghanistan the state is also the XIX century in the middle military to the matter big attention towards started this main reasons one Russia and Great Britain such as colonialist of states Central Asia to the state interest and pressing to get attempts was.

KEYWORDS: Two madul , Hybrid module, Amir Sher Alikhan , Abdurahmonkhan , Ahmadshakh Durrany , Hasht Nafari , Christian Berg Harpviken , Amonullah Khan , Hari Singh Nalva , Second English - Afghan war , Third English - Afghani war , Ali Ahmad Jalali , Naib Solar Abdurahim , Shah Shuju Durrany , Minister Akbar Khan , deputy Slor Abdurahim.

INTRODUCTION

Modern the army development project XIX century in the middle modern Afghanistan state appear from being after politics level rose . in Afghanistan last two century during rule did different of the government military construction regarding efforts historical learning clearly one the way shows . In this regard military development and organize of reaching two model to say can The first is the West example inspired modern , centralized the institute create and him modernization model If so , call it a hybrid model possible has been the second , central state and there is tribes between agreement with is based on and limited centralized military to the hardware have has been traditional practice and of structures harmony own into takes [1]. Afghan state this between the two models clearly one to the decision not being able to come because of , many conflicts surface came

This of models state construction process and disputes to the dynamics effect or effect assessment is also required conclusions gives Modernization model apply basically external of relationships to existence depends has been temporary stability provided . The hybrid model is tribal and modern structures and standards to harmonize aspiring , big stability and social peace to provide service used to [2]. Originally Amir Sher During Alikhan (1863-1878 years). modern

afghan to the army basis put , later During the period of Abdurahmon Khan (1880-1901). wide scale the climax took Modern Afghanistan of the state the founder as Abdurrahman Khan military the reform done increased Ahmad Shah Durrany Durrany in 1747 kingdom when he created the king army with provide task tribes in charge of was Ahmad Shah during there is has been the only one national army kingdom guards task executor small from groups consists of was [3]. In 1747-1793 in Afghanistan rule did The Durrany's dynasty own authority done increase for the first in line tribal relied on levies (lashkars). Abdurrahman English help with central the army state of the authorities main to the weapon to convert movement did That's it according to the tribes in support of built and supported centralized the army own into received hybrid military the model acceptance did Such the approach military to the service to call system example by doing brought To the service didn't go of individuals families of the conscript his family to support in charge was , this tribe by done increased politics was Christian Berg Harpviken as noted , " Abdurrahman modernization doer state in service there is or traditional from the organization use received "[4].

Abdurrahman's grandson Amonullah Khan (1919-1929) of his grandfather hybrid from the model separate came out and of modernization more radical program before pushed . Such approach as a result surface came tribe society with confrontation in 1928 his mode to fall take came It is central the army again recovery for foreign from grants used , of the tribe forces who supported [5]. In 1839 the english to Afghanistan successful suppress entered and in exile Shah Shuja Durrani to the authorities installed . Friend Muhammad's son Minister Akbar Khan and headed by him troops invader to the British against rebellion from raising then their Afghanistan pressing to get against came out 1841 - year to October came , displeased afghan tribes in Bamiyan minister Akbar Khan support they started Akbar Khan of the rebellion success in 1842 From Kabul retreat take came , there afghan army Britain troops of weapons efficient use because of no does [6].

Second English-Afghan When the war (1878-1880) began , Ali Ahmad Jalali to sources relying on regular army about 50 thousand from a person says that it consists of British liberal finance debt , extra respectively weapons , ammunition and another military supply in the form of help with Abdurrahman is 20 years old army create task started Military of the system long term basis organize doer measures installation through regularly forces strengthened [7]. The next one military reform XX century in the beginning , Third Anglo-Afghan war on the eve of king Amonullah Khan by done increased King Omonulla in 1919 to the British against fought as a result Rawalpindi contract from signed after Afghanistan complete to independence achieved [8]. Deputy Solar Abdurahim activity about from the data known apparently , in the 1920s, the cavalry division there is in 1913 in Herat in the region , after 1927 while Tomb in Sharif to the division appointed . Afghanistan army king Zahirshah during , from 1933 starting from expanded .

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