

CLASSIFICATION OF ENCLAVE/EXCLAVE REGIONS BASED ON GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOPOLITICAL PRINCIPLES

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the enclave/exclave regions, one of the specific forms of units of political space, geographically and geopolitically. Also, the enclave regions of the world are grouped according to two basic (geographical and geopolitical conciliation, topological) principles as a geographical category. Nevertheless, through these principles, attention is paid to their territorial features and their place in the relations of states in geopolitical terms.

KEYWORDS

Enclave, exclave, mainland state, surrounding state, complete enclave, semi-enclave, pure exclave, peneenclave, geotory, territorial waters, integration, neighborly relations.

INTRODUCTION

Enclaves are one of the distinctive manifestations of territorial division, characterized by the fact that in a small geographic space it is possible to form a large geopolitical situation. In particular, they are directly or indirectly related to the vast majority of existing conflicts, territorial disputes, anti-state conflicts taking place in the world [1, - P. 97].

The existence of Enclave territories is not only a geopolitical description, but also a manifestation of its geographical and geoeconomical characteristics. In order to make the world more comfortable in studying the existing enclave territories, it is desirable, first of all, to divide them into groups according to their different characteristics and carry out a systematic approach.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Enclave/exclave carried out numerous studies on the analysis of the political and social characteristics of the territories. In particular, from foreign specialists, E.Vinakurov, M.Vinogradov, S.Juravskiy, A.Koychiev, V.Maslov, E.Schuler and others were directly involved [2, - P. 6].

Russian geopolitician E.Vinokurov in his research studied the geopolitical and geostrategic aspects of the enclave/exclave areas. In his scientific research, the scientist analyzed the classification of enclaves, their different regional views, and paid special attention to the enclaves of Kaliningrad, Ceuta, Melilla as an object of study¹.

M.Vinogradov also analyzed the geopolitical situation, social and economic situation of the enclaves in East Prussia and their political status from 1918 to 1939².

S.Juravsky on the example of the Kaliningrad region, the formation of enclaves/exclaves, the current situation, the geographical description of economic development, the problems of

¹ Винокуров Е.Ю. Теория анклавов. -Калининград: Терра Балтика, 2007. - С. 342.

² Виноградов М.В. Восточнопрусский анклав в межвоенный период (1918-1939). Дис. кан. наук. - Санкт-Петербург, 2003.

socio-political development³.

In addition, the problem of enclaves in Central Asia, where the world's largest subnational enclave Sokh and several other enclaves/exclaves have been problematic for many years, has been studied by many foreign (N.Megoran, T.Zverintseva, M.Pietkiewicz, S.Saari, B.Fazendeiro) and local (R.Gabdulhakov, M.Saidov, M.Suyunov, Sh.Jumakhanov) experts. Their scientific works are important sources for this field.

The results of the above scientific works are widely used in this article. Methods such as geographic comparison, grouping, and historical geographic analysis were also used. Enclave/exclave regions are divided into different groups, which are theoretically analyzed and their geographical location is explained geopolitically.

RUSULTS

The peculiarity of enclave/exclave regions is that it is possible to carry out a complex analysis through economic geographical principles. In particular, enclave/exclave regions can be analyzed on the basis of principles of geographical and geopolitical approach, topological, managerial, territorial scale [3, -P. 7]. In particular, enclave/exclave areas can be divided into categories according to the principles of geographical and geopolitical approach – enclave, exclave, mainland state, surrounding state.

Enclave (French, enclave - "lock", "encircle") is a territory that belongs to one country, but is separated from it and located within the borders of another state [5, -P. 84]. For example, Vorukh the enclave is a territorial unit of Tajikistan, but is located within the territory of Kyrgyzstan as a "continental island" and so on.

Although the term **exclave** (Latin, "exo" - external, "claves" - enclosed, that is, "land outside the territory and surrounded by another state") is used in reference to enclaves, these concepts do not have the same meaning. Consequently, both enclave and exclave are the same geographical entity, territory. However, if an enclave means a latitude surrounded by another geographical entity - state territory, an exclave geographical entity - is used by the state to which the territory belongs. Hence, if the separated area is enclave according to its location, it is exclave accordingly.

The mainland state is the country that sees the enclave as its component [7, -P. 18]. It should be the main country in relation to the enclave, with the capital of the country located in it, and in terms of population and area several times larger than the enclave. For example, Nakhichevan is an exclave region belonging to Azerbaijan. The criteria given (location of the capital, demographic potential, territorial scale) are based on Caspian Azerbaijan, so it is a family state⁴ or the mainland state in relation to Nakhichevan.

The surrounding state is a country that encloses the enclave but does not belong to it. If the enclave is completely located within a particular state, the surrounding state is one, and if it is located between several states, the surrounding state is corresponding. For example, the state of Lesotho enclave is located entirely within the Republic of South Africa. In this case, the RSA is the host country⁵ of Lesotho.

³ Журавский С.В. Российский анклав: Возникновение, состояние и тенденции социально-политического развития. На примере Калининградской области РФ. Дисс. кан. полит. наук. – Москва, 2000. – С. 136.

⁴ Robinson G.W. Exclaves // Annals of the Association of Americal Geographers, 1959. September. №49. P. 283-295.

⁵ Whyte B. Bordering on the Ridiculous? A Comparison of the UAerle and Cooch Behar Enclaves // The Globe, 2002. №53. P. 43-61.

By classifying enclave/exclaves according to their location, ie on the basis of the topological principle (Greek, "topos" - place), their territoriality is more clearly expressed, and they are divided into types such as complete enclave, semi-enclave, pure exclave, peneenclave [3, -P. 10]. They can also be divided into the complex of enclaves and water-island enclaves. This shows the different territorial views of the enclave/exclave, taking into account the extent to which the enclave is surrounded by the surrounding state, the specificity of the connection with the mainland state.

A complete enclave is a geographical and geopolitical entity that is surrounded on all sides by a single state and whose external relations take place through the territory of that state. Complete enclaves can be an enclave-state (it is a completely independent state and does not belong to any state. That is, they will have a surrounding state and it will be the main state itself. For example, San Marino, Vatican, Lesotho) or an enclave area belonging to the parent state (Table 1). This view of the enclaves necessitates a warm geopolitical relationship between the mainland state + the surrounding state + the enclave. This is because the interaction between the enclave and the family state takes place in the space of a third party, in particular, the weak or normative implementation of geoeconomic trade and foreign economic relations depends on the surrounding and mainland state relations.

Table 1

Complete enclave areas

№	Complete enclaves	The mainland state	The surrounding state	Territory (km sq)	Distance to the main state (km)
1	Artsvashen	Armenia	Azerbaijan	40	3,3
2	Barxundarli	Azerbaijan	Armenia	22	0,73
3	Brezovica pri Meltiki	Croatia	Slovenia	0,03	0,1
4	Buesingen on the High Rhine	Germany	Switzerland	7,62	0,689
5	Vorukh	Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	130	3,7
6	The tomb of Suleyman Shah	Turkey	Syria	0,018	27
7	Djangail	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	0,042	0,76
8	Dekelia power plant	Cyprus	Great Britain	0,161	3,617
9	Dubki	Russia	Estonia	0,97	1,96
10	Western Qalacha	Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	0,88	2,36
11	Campione d'Italy	Italy	Switzerland	2,68	0,72
12	Xylotymbou	Cyprus	Great Britain	0,947	2,114
13	Tigranashen	Azerbaijan	Armenia	19	3,85
14	Cyprus refugee camp	Cyprus	Great Britain	0,28	3,613
15	Llivia	Spain	France	12,83	1,644
16	Madxa	Oman	UAE	75	30
17	Medveje-Sankovo	Russia	Belarus	4,54	0,57
18	Medjurieche	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Serbia	3,958	1,13
19	Myunsterbildxen	Germany	Belgium	1,826	0,02
20	Myutsenix	Germany	Belgium	12,117	0,02

21	Naxva	UAE	Oman	0,1	3
22	Ormida	Cyprus	Great Britain	1,694	3,983
23	Retgenervald	Germany	Belgium	9,98	0,02
24	Ruitzhof	Germany	Belgium	0,937	0,02
25	Ruikshlak	Germany	Belgium	0,016	0,02
26	Sarvak	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	8,4	1,2
27	Sokh	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	236	11
28	North Sokh	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	0,0261	2,3
29	Shahimardan	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	90	14,8
30	Junghols	Austria	Germany	7,06	0,01
31	Yukhari Askipara	Azerbaijan	Armenia	37	1,3
32	Yaradulla	Azerbaijan	Armenia	0,16	0,2

The table was formed by the authors

Origin: Все анклавны мира [8]

Most of the complete enclaves are located mainly near the mainland state border. For example, in the feudal era, property may have been divided among individuals, given as gifts and presents, or become a unit of another structure as a result of unreasonable restrictions. That leaves a lot of "pieces" of each other on the territory of the two countries. This is the case in India and Bangladesh, Germany and Belgium, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. If the integration process between the two countries develops, the enclaves will not cause any geopolitical inconvenience, but if not, it can be used by countries as a kind of "geopolitical weapon" and, as a result, many problems will arise.

A *semi-enclave* is a territorial form of enclave that has access to the sea on the one hand, separated from the main country (in some cases uninterrupted). In this case, the enclave area, unlike the complete enclave, will be open on the one hand, and the possibility of conducting foreign economic relations in this direction will increase. However, its main land relations remain dependent on the surrounding state. This is because the boundaries of the semi-enclave passing through the land must always be greater than the shoreline. In particular, the state of Gambia in Africa can be taken as an independent semi-enclave state, and the province of Temburong in Brunei as a corresponding semi-enclave territory. This means that the geoeconomic potential of semi-enclave areas is much higher than that of complete enclaves. Some of these types of enclaves are located away from the family state (Table 2). This is due to their historical nature. Because many of them are former colonial centers and remnants of the colonial system. For example, Ceuta and Melilla Spain are former colonial areas, and so on.

Table 2

Semi-enclave areas

№	Semi-enclaves	The mainland state	The surrounding state	Territory (km sq)	Distance to the main state (km)
1	Akrotiri	Great Britain	Cyprus	121,6	3100
2	Alaska	The USA	Canada	1 717 856	847
3	Gibraltar	Great Britain	Spain	6,5	1535
4	Maktaaral	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan	1 800	connected
5	Melilla	Spain	Morocco	13,4	153

6	Musandim	Oman	UAE	1 800	73,3
7	Okusi-Ambenu	Timor-Leste	Indonesia	817,23	56,6
8	Poynt-Roberts	The USA	Canada	12,65	15,86
9	North Ireland	Great Britain	Ireland	13 843	21,5
10	North-Western Corner	THE USA	Canada	318,81	21
11	Sent-Marten	France	The Netherlands	53,2	6327
1	Ceuta	Spain	Morocco	18,5	25
13	Sint-Marten	The Netherlands	France	34	6819
14	Temburong	Brunei	Malaysia	1 304	8,5
15	Elm-Poynt	The USA	Canada	0,98	1,56
16	Erenkey	The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	Cyprus	2,5	7,5

The table was formed by the authors

Origin: Все анклавЫ мира [8]

Some semi-enclaves will exist without disconnection from the mainland state. In particular, Maktaaral district of South Kazakhstan entered the territory of Uzbekistan in the form of "U". Its three sides are connected with the regions of Uzbekistan, and only one side is connected with the territory of the family state. The northern part of Maktaaral is completely separated from the mainland state by the Chordara Reservoir, and only land transportation and economic contacts are possible from Uzbekistan to the South Kazakhstan region. In this sense, it is, in a sense, a peneenclave.

Pure exclave is a category that can indicate the importance of using the term exclave in relation to enclave areas. For example, an area separated from a particular parent country can be an exclave for the family state and an enclave for the surrounding state. But what if the enclave is located within several countries rather than within one country? In this case, the area separated from the mainland state, but bordering on several states - is a pure exclave [7, -P. 19]. Pure exclave regions also have a distinct advantage over complete enclave, i.e., if its foreign economic relations and connection with the mainland state do not take place through one state, it can take place with another country (Table 3). For example, to travel from the Autonomous Republic of Nakhichevan to the country's capital, it must pass through Armenia or Iran. This means that there are two options for contacting the family in one way or another, which makes exclave a bit easier.

Table 3

Pure exclave areas

№	Pure exclaves	The mainland state	The surrounding states	Territory (km sq)	Distance to the main state (km)
1	The Gaza Strip	Palestine	Egypt, Israel	360	33,84
2	Dekelia military base	Great Britain	Cyprus, The Turkish Republic of	129,3	3150

			Northern Cyprus		
3	Dubrovnik-Neretva	Croatia	Montenegro, Bosnia & Gersegovina	1781	2,37
4	Cabinda	Angola	DRC, Congo	7 273,25	49
5	Kaliningrad	Russia	Polen, Lithuania	15 125	365
6	Nakhichevan	Azerbaijan	Armenia, Iran, Turkey	5 502,75	25,2
7	French Guiana	France	Surename, Brazil	83 846	6 530

The table was formed by the authors

Origin: Все анклавЫ мира [8]

Almost all of the pure exclave territories are relatively large in terms of territorial scale. Although they are one of the main components of the country, the reason for the separation of the family from the state as a colony, as a consequence of which it was occupied (Fr.Guiana), the problems of the civilized border (Gazzo), can be associated with the national-territorial border (Nakhichevan), which is carried out without taking into account the territorial integrity.

Peneenclave is a territory that is not separated directly from the main territory, but is forced to carry out with the country, which surrounds the relations due to the inconvenience of natural conditions in connecting with it. Although they are not enclave in terms of geographic location, it is possible to research them as a view of enclave regions for the existence of a specific problem. Typically, the peneenclaves form a at regions, which is difficult to pass through the mountain range or other [2, - P. 29]. Consequently, communication with the main territory takes place only through the neighboring country, and in this respect is as inconvenient as enclaves. Most of the Peneenclaves are located in Europe and originated in the extreme regions of the Alps and the Pyrenees (Table 4). If such activities are carried out, such as the emergence of peneenclave, the passage of a tunnel or other communication route from the mountain that is blocking it from the mainland state, the drying of the swamp, the transport of communication routes from the forest, such enclave features will be eliminated.

Table 4

Peneenclave areas

№	Peneenclaves	The mainland state	The surrounding state	Territory (km sq)	Approximate population (kishi)
1	Kleinwalsertal	Austria	Germany	96,85	4 900
2	Crimea	Russia	Ukraine	26 081	4,7
3	Os de Civis	Spain	Andorra	0,1	160
4	Peon de Velez de la Gomera	Spain	Morocco	0,04	150
5	Xinterriss	Austria	Germany	0,1	60

The table was formed by the authors

Origin: Все анклавЫ мира [8]

For the need to cross the territory of the surrounding country for the transition from peneenclave to the mainland state, it is desirable that the relations between the two countries are in a positive state in order that there will be no problems in moving. If the opposite situation is observed, unpleasant processes can occur. The reason why the problem of peneenclave in the peneenclaves in Europe is not overlooked from a geopolitical point of view are the good neighborly relations in them, the consistency of the integration process and the like factors.

The complex of enclaves is a group of enclaves located in a ball in one place with a very small territorial scale, and since enclave/exclaves are part of one another, it is much more difficult to analyze them separately, similar to complete enclaves.

Table 5

Areas in the form of the complex of enclaves containing several enclave areas

№	The complex of enclaves	The mainland state	The surrounding state	Territory (km sq)	Distance to the main state (km)
1	Baarle-Nassau (8)	The Netherlands	Belgium	0,151	0,027
2	Baarle-Hertog (22)	Belgium	The Netherlands	2,345	0,039
3	Cooch Behar (102)	Bangladesh	India	69,695	0,01 – 0,1
4	Cooch Behar (92)	India	Bangladesh	49,728	0,01 – 0,1

The table was formed by the authors

Origin: Все анклавЫ мира [8]

The special mention of the complex of enclaves is due to the fact that the enclaves they contain are very small, close to each other and have a complex territorial structure (Table 5). In particular, there were 102 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh, but among those enclaves there were 21 small enclaves belonging to Bangladesh. An interesting fact is that inside the enclave there were another exclave (Figure 1), the area belonging to India was 0,007 km². In addition, there were 71 enclaves with an area of 47 km² belonging to Bangladesh located within the territory of India, among which several exclave areas of India with an area of 0,17 km² were located [7, -P. 153]. Currently, India and Bangladesh have almost resolved the problems of the Cooch Bihar enclave through mutual land swaps [4].

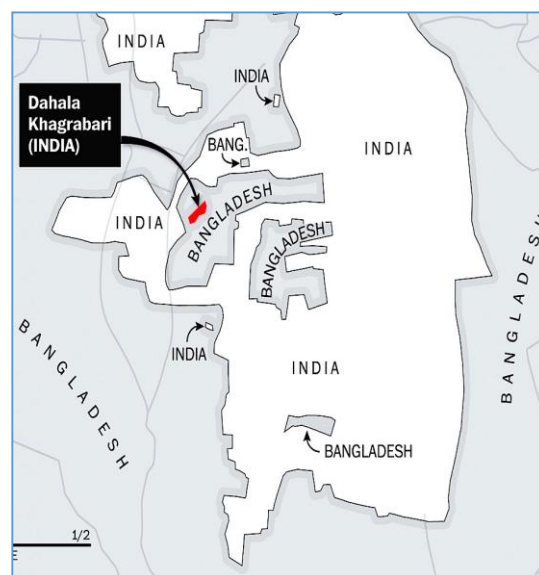


Figure 1. Third-order the complex of enclaves of India & Bangladesh [10]

A similar process is observed in enclave complexes in the Netherlands and Belgium. Their complexity is that conflicts between government and the population can lead to geopolitical problems. It is precisely this phenomenon that has created a positive situation in the integrated the Netherlands and Belgium, and a problematic

situation in India and Bangladesh. This requires systematic work to regulate and study their activities.

Island enclaves are areas within the territorial waters of another state. Consequently, enclave areas can be located not only in the geography but also in the hydrotorium of the surrounding state.

Coastal countries have their own territorial aquatic environment in the coastal zone. In addition to this 12 mile⁶ (19,308 km) independent zone, states will also be governed by a special economic zone with a radius of 200 miles (321.8 km) [9]. The islands within these control zones are the enclave islands.

Table 6

The island enclave, which is located in the territorial waters of the territories

№	Island enclaves	The mainland state	The surrounding states	Territory (km sq)	Distance to the main state (km)
1	Alusemas	Spain	Morocco	1 257 999	158
2	Apipe	Argentina	Paraguay	320	1,1
3	Kita-Sueno	Colombia	Nicaragua	290	762,7
4	Likoma	Malawi	Mozambique	17	55
5	Martin-Garsia	Argentina	Uruguay	1,84	0,9
6	Perexil	Spain	Morocco	0,15	15,5
7	Serrana	Colombia	Nicaragua	322	683
8	Torres	Australia	Papua New Guinea	220	43
9	Filomen	Uruguay	Argentina	23	1,7
10	Chafarinas	Spain	Morocco	0,525	170,9
11	Chisumulu	Malawi	Mozambique	101,4	7,6
12	Entre-Rios	Argentina	Paraguay	36	1,3

The table was formed by the authors

Origin: Все анклавы мира [8]

In the process of international relations, the law on fishing in territorial waters and oil and gas extraction from the sea shelf is of decisive importance [2, - P. 34]. The island enclaves have a situation similar to continental complete enclaves but, above all, the presence of the opportunity to freely carry out the movement on the water. In particular, for the establishment of a geo-economic environment, it will be possible to establish export-import relations through overseas sea vessels (however, it will also be necessary to conclude an agreement between the territorial waters and the surrounding state). In addition to the sea enclaves, there are also world lake enclaves, that is, the water enclaves of Likoma and Chisumulu are islands located in the Moose aquatoria of Lake Nyasa (Table 6). Although the island does not have a relative problem connecting with the outside world in enclaves, the use of resources around the enclave is not allowed. Otherwise, this situation can become one of the causes of geopolitical conflict problems.

DISCUSSION

⁶ 1 sea mile – 1,609 km. Миля <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Миля>

Enclave/exclave is focused mainly on their geopolitical characteristics and state-owned relations by many experts in research related to the territories. Therefore, in order to shed light on their common features, it is of particular importance to highlight the territorial location, geographical conditions, geo-economic opportunities of these “geopolitical Islands”.

CONCLUSION

From the point of view of the territorial scale, enclave/exclave although the territories are much smaller than the mainland state, the geostrategic situation ensures the balance of relations between states. In this regard, it is desirable to constantly study them and develop recommendations.

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