

Afghanistan's Regime Change

Geopolitical Implications for Pakistan

Anza Fatima



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Afghanistan's Regime Change; Geopolitical Implications for Pakistan

By

Anza Fatima

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Abstract

Following the Taliban's takeover in August 2021, the depth of the TTP-Afghan Taliban alliance became clear. The Taliban leadership quickly released key TTP commanders as well as a huge number of fighters who the old Afghan government had imprisoned. The TTP's top leadership appears to have come from the Taliban administration. The Pakistani Government's First Steps: (Failed) The TTP must be reconciled. The Pakistani government appears to have sought the help of long-time supporter Siraj Haqqani, a key Taliban leader, to hold discussions with the TTP, especially when the TTP's violence increased. Following the September 11 attacks, Pakistan and Afghanistan have unquestionable significance for each other. Geopolitical, political, economic, and other reasons make it a compulsion for both countries to have cordial relations in their respective vested interests and larger interests of peace in the regional and international context. This research focused on regime change in a developing nation with a fragile state & strong autonomous social organization. Regime change is a traumatic and disruptive experience in many countries, but few countries have paid as high a price to maintain generally recognized connections of responsibility as Afghanistan has since 9/11. This study sheds light on the prospects of regional politics as the Taliban reclaimed control of Kabul, highlighting historical and ideological factors that can aid in understanding. The power structure of Afghanistan's future government will determine the region's future and Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan.



Dedication

My dedication goes to my teachers for their patience and guidance during my studies. My most sincere thanks go to my family, especially my parents, for their support. I am also thankful to the SCOPUA Books for their support in publishing this work as a book.



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List of Abbreviations

AQ	Al Qaeda
UN	United Nations
US	United State
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence
TTP	Tehreek Taliban Pakistan
AT	Afghan Taliban
ANDSF	Afghan National Defense and Security Forces
ISKAP	Islamic State-Khorasan Province
ISIS	Islamic State in Iraq and Al-Sham
SIV	Special Immigrant Visa
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing
OFS	Operation Freedom's Sentinel
RSM	Resolute Support Mission
OEF	Operation Enduring Freedom
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NSP	National Solidarity Program
OAPA	USAID Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs
OTI	USAID Office of Transition Initiatives
PAP	Pre-Analysis Plan SIGACTS Significant Activities
SIKA	Stability in Key Areas Project
STAY	Skills Training for Afghan Youth



UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government USIP United States Institute for Peace
ACSOR	Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research
AG	Anti-Government Elements
AIMS	Aid Information Management Systems
AISCS	Afghanistan Infrastructure and Security Cartography System
ALLI	Alternative Licit Livelihoods Initiatives
ANDP	Afghanistan National Development Program
ANQAR	Afghanistan Nationwide Quarterly Assessment Research
ANSO	Afghanistan NGO Safety Office
ANVIL	Name of survey
ASI	Afghanistan Stability Initiative
CBSG	Community Based Stabilization Grants
CCI	Community Cohesion Initiative Project
CDP	Community Development Program
CERP	Commander's Emergency Response Program
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSO	Central Statistics Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys DOD Department of Defense



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Introduction

Because of the increased struggle for energy security, international relations have entered what energy expert Michael Klare refers to as an "international energy order." In this hierarchy, energy access is second only to military force as a source of state power. Central Asia has enormous amounts of natural gas and oil, and that is why the United States, China, and Moscow are battling for dominance in what has been described as just the New Great Game. Global supremacy, according to geopolitics theory, is a result of acquiring domination over through the Eurasian landmass, as well as obtaining authority in Central Asia is a critical step toward achieving this goal. For many years, Afghanistan seems to have been a natural passageway for conquerors and traders sending soldiers or commodities from West to East, between the Middle East and India as well as the opposite way around. Alexander the Great selected this path 328 years ago. In ancient times, Afghanistan is becoming more than just a passageway; it is a crossroads of Asian trade lines. Whereas China, Russia, & the US share mutual interests, the US regards Russia and China primarily as adversaries. That's why the US wants to divert Central Asian power away from its competitors and towards South Asia via the TAPI pipeline. Afghanistan would be an energy gateway connecting South Asia & Southeast Asia, making it critical to attaining Washington's geopolitical goals. The United States also wishes to create a military buildup in Central Asia. Moreover, TAPI enables the USA to restrict Iran, which is vying with the Russia-backed IPI pipeline to supply South Asia. Pakistan and Afghanistan share a common boundary of 2240 kilometers, formerly known as the Durand Line (Durani,



2002). Relationships towards Afghanistan have never really been smooth, despite similar territory, ethnicity, and faith. They have, however, been problematic. Pakistan's aim and security requirement has always been a safe and amicable North-Western border. Because of Afghanistan's antagonistic attitude, India could never materialize. Except during the Taliban years (1997-2001), Kabul regimes have been hostile to Islamabad. Pakhtoonistan and the Durand line have been at the heart of hostile/unfriendly attitudes and antagonistic relations, resulting from Afghanistan's ambitions over certain areas in Pakistan's northwestern borderlands, which for a brief moment retained control of regions subjugated by Ahmad Shah (Hussein, 2002a). Abdali from 1747 to 1773.

As evidenced by the fact that Pakistan and Afghanistan share the same faith (Islam), ethnic groups like the Pashtuns and Blochs, as well as a nearly 2,000-kilometer shared border, ties between the two nations have been contentious. Consider that the shared border region may never have been under any administration's jurisdiction. A decade-long war against Soviet rule of Afghanistan in the 1980s saw the US and others exploit this by locating "mujahideen" organizations in the region that were willing to cross borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Then there were the terrible 9/11 attacks, which shocked the United States & most of the rest of the Modern world. Unlike the Soviet attacks of Afghanistan during 1979, the United States' decision to attack Afghanistan was hardly gradual nor agonizing. The Soviets were apprehensive about future wars; the Americans recognized that they're under direct assault and understood they had to retaliate. The proportion of the planet agreed with this view, and also the US largest outbreak material and moral backing from



practically every country. Following Figure 1 shows map of Afghanistan.

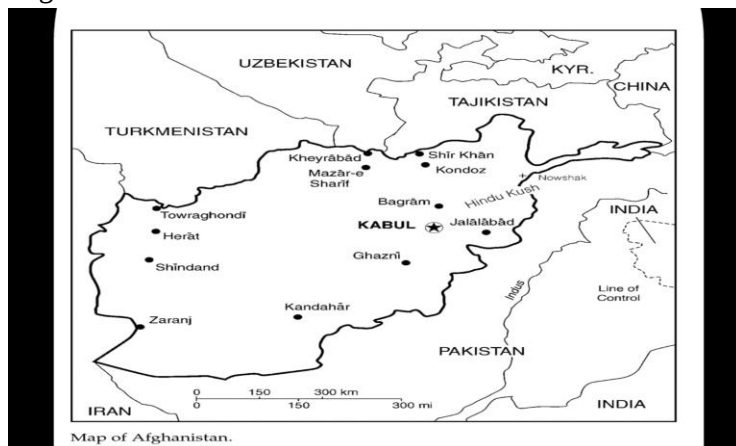


Figure 1: Map of Afghanistan

1.2 Brief Introduction of Afghanistan

1.2.1 Geography

Located between Iran and Pakistan in the north and west, Afghanistan is a non-coastal country in South Asia with no maritime borders. Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan are among the other 444 nations represented by Form 444. China also borders Afghanistan on 444 in a small portion of the country's eastern part of 444. More people live in Afghanistan than in Texas, giving it a slightly less land area than Texas' (652,000 square kilometres). Afghanistan's landscape is divided into three primarily desolate and windswept regions: farmland in the north, the Central Highlands (which include the majority of the Hindu Kush Mountains) in the centre, and a primarily desolate and windswept desert in the south. Located on the Southern Plateau, the most important agricultural region of Das is the



rich grasslands and undulating hills that make up the northernmost part of the region.

1.2.2 Political Landscape of Afghanistan

Many reasons have contributed to the current unrest in Afghanistan. Among the many problems facing the country are its landlocked location, a hostile environment, the conflict between modernists and traditionalists, the presence of weak nations and the actions of superpowers, as well as non-state players from other countries and an illegal narco-economy. Colonialism, a proxy war between Russia and the United States and also its Allied nations in 1980, a brutal civil war in the 1990s, and then the impact of foreign military forces have left Afghanistan reeling. The country is also facing the threat of a new civil war between both the Taliban and also the international community, which is all too real. There is also a varied record of governance and politics by its leaders, as well as by their organizations. As a result, the country has seen a wide range of political groupings and parties, some newly formed and others that have been there for centuries.

In order to appreciate the current state of affairs in Afghanistan, one must first grasp the country's political environment. The history & presence of a nation's political forces will help ascertain the degree toward which localized political entities will influence the country's future direction. It will also provide light on the current state of affairs in the country.

Despite the fact that Afghanistan's political system currently resembles that of the early/mid 19th century, the primary powerbrokers, political movements/alliances, groups/parties, and military units had their roots in the 1950s and 60s or the 1980s and 90s. There were several principalities in



Afghanistan during dawn of the 19th century as per Christine Noelle-Karimi's research. First Amir of Durrani-Mohammadzais Dost Mohammad Khan, who succeeded the Sadozai dynasty in Kabul, had little influence beyond Kohistan, Kabul, Jalalabad to the east, and Ghazni to the south. " At the height of its power, the Durrani-Sadozai Empire ruled Nishapur (Eastern Iran) to the west, Karshmir, Punjab and Sind to the east, and many other provinces in between. In the early 19th century, all of the aforementioned regions were lost, as well as parts of today's Afghanistan.

1.2.3 The Predominant Flows

The political landscape of Afghanistan is currently dominated by two currents: a major and a secondary one. Formal and informal players and institutions are involved in both. Political movements and organizations that emerged between 1964 and 1973, commonly known as "the democratic decade," are largely responsible for the former group's makeup. The Loya Jirga of 1964 formally established Afghanistan as a constitutional monarchy, and two multi party legislative elections take place in 1965 and 1969. Leftists and Islamists emerged as the most cohesive opposition networks among the several political parties running for parliamentary seats. Both parties fared well in the elections. From 1978 on, these two will be the dominant political figures in Afghanistan. Today, the same is still true. The pro-Russian leftists who seized power in a coup in 1978 erected a Stalinist state and clamped down not only on royalists and Islamists but also on anti-Russian or non-pro-Russian leftist organizations like Sholais and Setamis. A Maoist group, and a group that is fighting for national justice, are two different things. Shia and Sunni factions of the Islamist movement were located in Pakistan



and Iran, respectively. A further thirteen tanzims (parties or factions) were formed in exile: while seven Sunni & also eight Shi'a tanzims (splinter groups).

1.2.4 Societal Structure in Afghanistan

Despite the fact that there were several social organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Afghanistan before to 2001, the term "civil society" was only coined after the Taliban regime was overthrown to describe these organizations. Counterpart International (CI), which is implementing the primary USAID-funded venture for such Afghan civilized society, categorizes community groups in Afghanistan as specialist established, community development councils, local education committees and Shuras, society, teenagers and women-focused organizations. Because it excludes established individuals and institutions in Afghan civil society that have played significant roles in the country's society and politics, this definition of civil society in Afghanistan is overly limited. As well as city and county governments, there are also a wide range of faith-based groups like mosques and educational institutions that play an important role in Muslim society. It's safe to say that the informal civil society is much more persistent but also strong than that of the institutional one. And in the previous four decades, they have exerted a greater influence on Afghanistan's political landscape. Taliban "militant Mullahs" are now in control of Afghanistan, according to Aziz Hakimi.

1.2.5 Welfare and health

Considering child mortality as well as living standards, Afghanistan is among the world's worst health care systems. The prevalence of waterborne infections is a direct result of the lack of drinkable water in most sections of the country. In



the 1990s, just one-eighth of the community had access to clean drinking water, with the majority living in metropolitan areas. Only a small percentage of the population has access to medical care. Foreign but also nonprofit agencies supply the majority of the country's medical assistance because the country has no medical schools. The government offers few services. There are few hospitals or doctors in remote areas, making Kabul the medical hub of Afghanistan. In addition, the Taliban forbade women — who at the time made up a large portion of the educated medical workforce — from working in the field, further weakening an already frail health care industry. The Taliban took power in late 2001. No governmental assistance system exists, and the hundreds of people who have been maimed by land mines are a serious societal issue.

1.2.6 Afghanistan–United States relations

While Warren G. Harding served as president of the United States, Amanullah Khan was in charge of Afghanistan. Afghanistan's first recorded American visitor arrived in Kabul in the 1830s, and the two countries have since maintained close ties. Well before 1978 Saur Rebellion, the United States began making investments in landlocked Afghanistan. As of the 1980s, the United States began resettling thousands of Afghan refugees, and Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence contributed money and weapons to the Mujahideen (ISI).

US forces invaded Afghanistan and destroyed the Taliban regime just after 9/11 terrorist hijacking and attack on World Trade Center in 2001 in an attempt to catch Osama bin Laden, even though he was found in Pakistan. Reconstruction and reestablishment of diplomatic connections also with rest of the civilized world resulted from this invasion. During 2012, the



United States saw a decrease in its GDP. President Obama made Afghanistan an important non-Nato ally in his State of the Union address. The longest conflict in American history, the Civil conflict and War in Afghanistan, came to an end on August 30, 2021, when American soldiers were withdrawn from the country. U.S. diplomats had to leave Afghanistan when the Taliban deposed the Islamic Republic in Afghanistan in the summer of 2021, which coincided with a significant operation by the Taliban against the Islamic Republic. The United States' foreign policy for Afghanistan is handled by the Department of Southern and Central Asian Affairs.

1.2.7 Involvement of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban

There are penalties on fundraising and travel, as well as on the sale of weapons for both parties. According to this U.N. initiative, terrorist cells have been spreading from Afghanistan and Pakistan's Peshawar region to Sudan and then back to Afghanistan under Osama bin Laden's leadership. As a result of Afghanistan's post-Soviet civil conflict, the Taliban has emerged as a haven for al-Qaeda.

1.2.8 Invasion and overthrow of the Taliban under U.S. command

The situation worsened in 2001. After the assaults on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in neighboring Washington, D.C., last week, there has been an increased concern about terrorism.. The primary focus of our investigation into the September 11 attacks was Al Qaeda, an Islamic terrorist organization commanded by Osama Bin Laden. (See also Assault 9.11.) Afghanistan's Taliban government has refused many demands from the United States to turn up bin Laden and his associates and demolish



the terrorist training facility there. Almost immediately after this incident, the United States and the United Kingdom started a massive bombing campaign against the Taliban, providing crucial logistical assistance to the Northern Alliance troops and pushing the administration to give up. After U.S. artillery decimated the Taliban army, the Northern Alliance and U.S. Special Forces launched a coordinated ground assault in mid-November. On December 7, the Taliban abandoned Kandahar, their capital and the final city under their grip. Representatives of different anti-Taliban organizations convened in Bonn, Germany, at around the same time and nominated a momentary administration and which was installed two weeks later. From July 2000 to June 2002, this administration was in charge of the country. Still, it was replaced by an interim government that ruled the country until general elections. A new constitution was implemented from the 2001 invasion spearheaded by the United States through the 2014 end of NATO's military operation.

After a draft constitution was produced in November, a second Loya Jirga met in December 2003 to discuss the document. During the Loya Jirga in January 2004, the Constitution was passed after 4,444 weeks of debate, which stipulated 4,444 directly elected presidents and a bicameral legislature. Hamid Karzai, the temporary President of Afghanistan, went on to sign it into law. In the first democratic elections for women's suffrage in Afghanistan, conducted in October 2004, Karzai won 55% of the vote.

1.2.9 The Afghan War (2001–2021)

19 terrorists hijacked four planes on the east coast and crashed three on New York and Washington, D.C. The 4th jet, when passengers counterattacked—smashed through Pennsylvania's



farmland. It was one of the bloodiest assaults on American soil, killing 2,977 people and injuring 4,444. In response to the al-Qaeda-led attacks, President Bush launched a global "War on Terror" and urged international leaders to help the U.S. The time has come for every country to make a choice, he declared in a national speech. In other words, you are either on our side or a terrorist.

1.2.10 Bin Laden and Afghanistan

A two-week struggle with al-Qaeda forces ensued after Afghan militias pursued al-Qaeda commander Bin Laden to the Trabora Cave Complex southeast of Kabul. Consequently, several people were slain, and Osama bin Laden was eventually captured. On December 16, just before the Afghan army arrested the last 20 troops, Bin Laden is reported to have fled to Pakistan on a horse. The U.S. military has not led the attack, which has been led by the Afghan delegation of Ragtag, which includes Hazrat Ali, Haji Zaman, and Haji Cahill... In the future, some critics may ask why the U.S. military was not more involved.

A gathering in Bonn, Germany, for a temporary government. The political parties signed the Bonn Agreement on December 5, 2001. U.N. Security Council Resolution 1383 reaffirms this. According to the deal, an international peacekeeping force for Kabul would be established under Hamid Karzai as temporary President, which was allegedly negotiated with some necessary Iranian diplomatic support due to Iran's assistance of the Northern Coalition party in the civil war in that country.

1.2.11 Fabricating a reconstruction model

The United Nations and non-governmental organizations are helping to coordinate reconstruction efforts in Kabul, and a



civic framework is being established to increase Kabul's authority. PRTs (Provincial Reconstruction Teams) will initially be deployed to Gardez in November and then to Kunduz, Bamiyan, Mazar-i Sharif, Herat and Kandahar. PRTs will one day be controlled by NATO member nations (NATO). This methodology is reported to have enhanced the safety of humanitarian organizations, although it has not been highly praised. The lack of central authority and disorganization in the PRT system raises questions about the United States' ability to produce its goods. The Peace Institute describes it as an "ad hoc strategy" to ensure peace and progress. These criticisms go beyond NATO's PRT program and the confusing web of national warnings and are becoming more common when the Alliance fights a conflict. Critics argue that this reduces the effectiveness of the coalition.

1.2.12 New Constitution for Afghanistan

502 Afghans agreed that a robust presidential system would unite the numerous racial groups of the country under the Afghan Constitution. Democratic ideals are furthered through the legislation.

Despite threats of violence and pressure, many people go to the polls to cast their ballots. Ex-education minister Younis Qanooni, Karzai's closest competitor, received only 16% of the vote. His opponents have accused him of election fraud, and an extremist organization has kidnapped three foreign U.N.

1.2.13 A brand-new approach for the United States

As part of his new combat plan, President Obama has announced a shift of focus from Afghanistan to Pakistan. The primary goal of this policy, as stated in the Inter-Ministry White Paper, is to "demolish Pakistan's Arcadia network and



all of its safe havens and then return to Pakistan or Afghanistan." to stop it from happening. According to this plan, more help should be provided to Pakistan, war against al-Qaeda and the Taliban should be evaluated according to stricter standards. Four thousand extra soldiers will likely be sent to Afghanistan to train Afghan troops and police. Afghanistan's President praised the policy, saying it will help Afghanistan, and the international community achieve their goals.

1.3 US withdrawal and Regime Change

According to a plan released by Vice President Joe Biden, the withdrawal of all United States forces from Afghanistan will not be completed until September 11, 2021. To end the longest war in American history, he argues, "It's time.

A few hours after President Ghani's departure, Taliban forces invaded Kabul and seized control of the presidential palace. "Open, inclusive Islamic governance" is the goal of Taliban commanders in discussions with Afghan authorities. Karzai and Abdullah, who served as Ghani's chief of staff, have formed a transitional committee to ensure a peaceful handover to the Taliban. It comes after the Taliban quickly advances, capturing capitals of Afghanistan and securing border crossing points for themselves. Taliban surrenders have been negotiated by Afghan security forces in certain places, avoiding a clash with the militants.

Since February 2020, these are the first American military soldiers to be killed in combat in Afghanistan. In addition, at least 170 Afghans have been murdered in this incident. Following a claim of responsibility by the Islamic State in Khorasan, the United States launched an airstrike against a suspected member of the terrorist organization. As a result of



an "error," 10 civilians, including seven children, were murdered in the airstrike.

1.4 Research Objectives

Afghanistan occupies a critical geopolitical position in the region. For many years, the country has been a battleground for proxy wars. Last year, the 20-year American quest came to an end. The study's significance is to investigate the factors underlying this shift and how this abrupt shift affects America's hegemonic position in the region. This social evolution will have an impact on neighbouring countries as well. The study will investigate the geopolitical aspects of this change and will shed light on how Pakistan can respond to the situation.

- To determine whether the change in Afghanistan's regime is a failure of the hegemonic stability paradigm.
- To determine the security dangers posed to Pakistan because of the Afghan regime change.
- Determine Pakistan's National Security Capacity's ability to defend itself in the worst-case scenario.
- Determine whether the recent attack in Pakistan is the primary reason of Afghanistan's regime upheaval.

A recent body of research analysis the impact of regime changes in Afghanistan, validating that the change weakened ties between the US and Afghanistan. Some academics have focused on the significance of this regime transition in the context of America's hegemonic failure, but they have neglected the US grand plan of using military force to resolve the Afghan issue and its influence on Pakistan's geopolitical position in the area. This study will attempt to bridge this gap



by elaborating the geopolitical impact of this major political shift in the region from the standpoint of hegemonic control in the region, as well as expounding counter narratives available for Pakistan.

1.5 Research Methodology

Qualitative research was used in this study to conduct the investigation. Investigative in nature, the purpose of this strategy is to establish shared assumptions to grasp the fundamental aspects, factors, causes, and inspirations necessary for evaluating the political anomalies under examination. To put it another way, the goal of this inquiry is to establish a set of widely accepted assumptions. "Deductive" logic is employed as a means of bringing together the ever-expanding mental models and categories. This is done to arrive at a logical conclusion. Research has used qualitative methods of fact collection to examine the relative decline of the United States, the emergence of Afghan Taliban, and the ramifications for Pakistan, Afghanistan, and ties between the United States, as well as to analyze Pakistan's policy alternatives. Using a hermeneutic research paradigm, this study examines how the Taliban's likely return to Kabul could affect Pakistan and Asian regional affairs. This study relies on secondary data sources.

This was done to see what possibilities Pakistan has for its future policies. Dissertation research necessitates the use of secondary materials. Most of the data comes from publicly available records and documents maintained by the federal, state, and local governments. These papers include declarations from the top officials



of the United States, Afghanistan's government, the Afghan Taliban, and Pakistan. Articles from newspapers, books, and magazines are just a few examples of secondary sources that have been used.

"Washington Post," "Los Angeles Times," "Wall Street Journal," "Chicago Tribune," "New York Times," and BBC are under review. "Afghan Times Daily," "Afghan News Agency," "the Kabul Times," and "daily outlook Afghanistan" have all covered this event, as have Afghan newspapers and TV stations, as well as Pakistani publications like "Dawn, The News, BBC Urdu Express Tribune, Daily Jang and Observer." Secondary data include the U.S. and Pakistani think tank studies.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

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2.1 Introduction

The goal of this specific chapter is to lay the groundwork for the rest of the research study. Furthermore, it seeks to give the reader a fundamental understanding and background of this specific area of study by offering an overview and appraisal of previously existing literature on this issue. By looking at published literature, it would be possible to see what its strengths and weaknesses are.

Following a detailed review of the literature on the research topic, it is obvious that the literature is based on regime transition in Afghanistan and relations with Pakistan, and a large portion of the material is based on the Afghan war and regional and global security.

2.2 Pakistan-Afghanistan Historical Ties

Chris Allbritton in 2010 explains Al-Qaeda's relationship with Pakistan's Taliban. for him Pakistan and Afghanistan share a 2240-kilometer border that is officially known as the Durand Line (Durani, 2002). Afghan-U.S. relations have never been warm despite their geographic proximity, ethnicity, and shared religious beliefs. Instead, they've been a source of contention. Pakistan has always sought a peaceful and secure North-Western border with Afghanistan, which has always been a major security concern for Pakistan. Afghanistan's hostile attitude prevented India from becoming a reality. The successive Afghan governments have shown varying degrees of discontent with Islamabad, with the sole exception of the four years during which the Taliban ruled Afghanistan (1997-2001).

In 2002, Hussein investigated Relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan have been tense and hostile because of Afghanistan's desire to reclaim parts of Pakistan that were



between 1747 and 1773, Ahmad Shah Abdali seized the region. Pakhtoonistan and the Durand border were at the center of an aggressive attitude. In 2017, Dobbins investigated a geocultural framework and more humanistic geopolitics were used in Afghanistan to build a realistic circumstance for the dissemination of the heritage of national discourse, that was formed on views and values including human liberties, freedom of speech, civil dignity, social equality, and personal liberty, according to Dobbins (2017), a post-Taliban nation-building study. Authoritarian governments & their restrictive regulations have almost certainly doomed most of these currents to failure. In Afghanistan, powerful and consistent historical perspectives have yet to take root in the minds of its people.

According to Roshangar (2018), Afghanistan is just a nation with a wide range of issues that need to be addressed but this nation has ended in failure because it lacks international policy strategic plan and foreign affairs ideology. In both a theoretical and practical sense, apply military planning concepts. Afghanistan In post-Taliban Afghanistan, the US political-military appearance brought about new expectations from among people of Afghanistan, but also security and stability became an important issue and a major concern for all Afghan citizens following the civil war and the atrocities committed by the Taliban. It wasn't until more than a decade later that this actually happened; Afghans' hopes and expectations were dashed and their joy turned to gloom as the situation became even more complicated than before. Rahimi in 2012 explain The concept of political developments throughout Afghanistan during the 20th century shows that the path, guidance, but also environment of changes in line



with the quality for every period of geostrategic order in Rahimi (2012) As each geopolitical period has progressed, there has been a significant correlation between Afghanistan's political developments and the corresponding geopolitical order. Afghanistan's decision-makers also have a significant impact on the severity of the period of transition mostly in global community but often lead to crises because of their perceptions, awarenesses, and correct or incorrect decisions.

S.M. Burke and Lawrance Ziring investigate, in Pakistan's Foreign Policy (1990), say: Despite the fact that Islam, ethnic groupings like Pashtuns and Blochs and a shared border of more than 2,000 kilometers have hampered relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The shared border territory has never genuinely and was under the jurisdiction of almost any government, as is also worth noting. The US and others exploited this during the 1980s to find "mujahidin" groups in the region that could easily cross borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan has existed since the British took control of Afghan regions in 1947, notably Baluchistan (which provided access to the sea), as well as parts of the Northwest Territories and the Northwest Frontier Provinces. Pakistan's borders were formalized along the Durand Line, thanks to British exclusion of Afghans from the negotiations leading up to division. Afghans lost access to their former Hindu Kush region, as well as the arbitrary lines imposed in 1893, as a result of the British departure.

Author Dana Visalli writes in Afghanistan: A Brief History that An autonomous Pashtunistan movement was formed in response to the agreement on partition, which called for the Northwest Territories to become independent. Pakistan



retaliated by hardening its posture in the disputed territory. During the year 1948, Pakistan significantly boosted its military presence in the region, which has lasted till now. As a result, after renouncement of the Durand Line, then Afghan Monarch Zahir Shah requested that his country's territories be returned to it. When the Afghan Loya Jirga met in Kabul, they overwhelmingly approved the formation of a new country for Pakistan's tribal areas. Afghanistan's parliament has accepted the revocation of all treaties with Great Britain regarding Pashtun trans-Durandi Pashtuns, as well. Rubin in 2010 explain After the Taliban's takeover of Kabul in 1996, Since then, the United States has made diplomatic advances toward the organization. Thomas Simons, the US Ambassador to Pakistan, managed to meet to then Taliban Foreign Affairs minister Mullah Ghaus in an effort to convince the new Afghan administration that Afghanistan is not a safe harbour fo Al-Qaeda as well as other terrorist outfits (Ruben, 2010). In 2013 thiessen explain Secretary of State Madeleine Albright held talks on several levels to get Osama bin Laden to hand over basic human rights to Afghan citizens, and close terrorist training camps. (Thiessen, 2013).

In 2019 According Rubin to recently released declassified documents, officials from Taliban not just to promised to shut the camps but also provided Western diplomats with visits to show how serious they were about doing so. In the absence of a tour, Because of their track record of deceit, some also said that the Taliban can sometimes not be believed to negotiate a new deal (Rubin, 2019).

Gopal 2017 investigate to most reports, the Taliban insurgency began because of diplomatic failures after the September 11 attacks, which included willingness to



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school because of this. Even their eyes were covered, and they were not allowed to work or leave the house unless accompanied by a male escort. Some of these women had previously worked as doctors or teachers, but now they must beg or perform prostitution in order to provide for their families. Unravel the mentality that permits such abuses to occur is no easy undertaking. I've already made clear in this article how important US support was to allowing Taliban and Mujahideen to take hold in Afghanistan, and I'm not going to go into that here; instead, I'll focus on the conditions in which they could rise to power, and how the U.s was indeed the main impetus that formed those circumstances.

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between various factions, further destabilizing the country until the Taliban, an ultra-conservative party, took control of the government in the late 1990s. After the international coalition headed by the United States overthrew the Taliban rule in 2001, the insurgents spent the next years consolidating their positions along the countries' borders.

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Allbritton, 2010 explain Al-Support for the Taliban in Afghanistan is another obstacle to improving ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is also worth noting that Al-Qaeda gives financial support to the TTP, which is widely regarded as the Pakistani terrorist group responsible for a



number of high-profile suicide attacks. The TTP and its two commanders, Baitullah Mehsud and Hakimullah Mehsud, have generally been supported and highly inspired by al-Qaeda. A large number of experts believe that Osama bin Laden's network relies on Pakistani "militants" to carry out its operations in the country (Allbritton, 2010). Jalaluddin Haqqani, a longtime associate of Osama Bin Laden, commanded the Haqqani network in North Waziristan, where Al-Qaeda reformed after being expelled from Afghanistan in 2001. Numerous al-Qaeda commanders are still at large and powerful despite the destruction of al-Qaeda's structure by a mix of military measures and drone strikes. Joya claims this: since the Taliban era, women's conditions have improved in some cities. The situation in Afghanistan hasn't altered that much since before the extremists took control. In the 1960s and '70s, Afghan women had greater rights than they do today. The number of rapes, kidnappings, killings, forced marriages, and other acts of violence is rising at a rate we haven't seen before. Self-immolation by women is on the rise in several areas, and the rate of self-immolation is increasing. Afghanistan is still in the midst of a devastating women's rights crisis.

Unemployment in Afghanistan is at a staggering 40%, and most of those who do work are paid only meagerly. Taliban or Mujahideen recruits often join because they need food, housing, and a source of income. Afghans have an average education level of 1.7 years, which significantly restricts their employment options. Up to 18 million Afghans are still surviving on less than \$2 a day, according to recent estimates. Smith, 2021 investigate History in Afghanistan has revealed that superpowers have been ejected by guerilla groups, such



as those led by the Taliban, who have taken possession of \$85 billion worth of modern weaponry after ejecting the US military from the country.

Laub, Z. (2014) in the book *The Taliban in Afghanistan*. Council on Foreign Relations: From Kandahar to Kandahar, launched the first successful effort of the Taliban movement was in 1994, which led to a dramatic change in the political landscape of Afghanistan. In their first victory in 1996, the Taliban seized control of Kabul and occupied the city. US assistance to the Taliban during the Cold War led to a post-Cold War policy of waging war against the Taliban in Afghanistan. Bergen, 2011 in the book *The AUMF* (Authorization for Use of Military Force) was granted to President Bush on September, 2001, allowing him to invade Afghanistan. Operation Enduring Freedom, which officially began the War on Terror on October 7, 2001, was initiated following the failure of discussions between Mullah Omar and American authorities. Rather than go it alone in the Afghan conflict, the United States decided to enlist the help of its allies. NATO forces led by the US forces entered Afghanistan following the September 11 attacks to prevent the country from becoming a safe haven for terrorist groups or further attacks like the September 11 strikes. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was in charge of combating the Taliban in Afghanistan from 2003 to 2014, when NATO handed over the responsibility of the mission to the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). According to a former Canadian commander of ISAF, America's push to arrest and kill as many Taliban as possible was causing tensions to rise in Afghanistan, as well. . As a result, the Taliban administration was forced to depart fast by an



American-led coalition of security troops. The U.S.-led forces destroyed the Taliban regime, which had been in power since 1996, in a short period of time. On December 9, 2001, the Taliban regime was overthrown, allowing American forces to take full control of Afghanistan.

Collins, 2011 explain The US invasion of Afghanistan had as one of its primary goals the assassination of Taliban-affiliated militants. Resurgent Taliban strikes were launched under Mullah Omar's leadership. According to the Taliban, foreigners had no place in their political or religious affairs and the US invasion of Afghanistan was completely unacceptable. There was an increase in resistance in that country because of foreign forces. There was an urgent need to address this underlying issue by enacting Jihadi terms against Western soldiers. (Collins, 2011). Malik & Jan, 2021; Rashid, 2010 says Osama Bin Laden's presence in Afghanistan precipitated the fight between the United States and the Taliban. The United States wanted him to be punished for what he had done. They refused to give him to the United States. According to the Pushtoon code of Pushtoon-Wali, the Taliban did not hand over Osama bin Laden to the US government. Osama bin Laden was at the top of the US intelligence agencies' most-wanted list. However, many assessments have demonstrated that the Taliban planned to utilize Osama Bin Laden as a bargaining chip to acquire political incentives and power behind Pushtoon-Wali. Osama's political clout was well-recognized by the Taliban. In addition to escalating tensions between the United States and the Taliban, the Osama Bin Laden case stoked divisions within the Taliban movement itself (Malik & Jan, 2021; Rashid, 2010).



They are also at odds because of the Taliban's uncompromising devotion to Islamic law in the regions they rule in Afghanistan. It was under the direction of Moalvi Qalam-Ud-Din that there is a Ministry of Virtue and Vice Suppression set up by Taliban under their administration (Herzer, 2001). Afghanistan's people have been significantly influenced by Islam for ages. Including a prohibition on fun gatherings including hearing to Popular music or partying or watching tv, the Taliban began enforcing strict Islamic rules by utilizing physical punishment, against Afghan residents who disobeyed the Islamic code of life. The international community had expressed displeasure with the Taliban's education policies, which were based on Sharia Law. The Taliban also deemed Bhuddism to be a serious incompatibility with Islam, and as a result, the Buddha statue in Bamiyan was destroyed. The United States was outraged by these activities and opposed the Taliban's human rights violations and desire to preserve the world's historic sites. U.S. diplomats pressed the Taliban to change course at the UN (Alm, 2021).

US spies and overt military operations were used to chase the Taliban in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2014, however the Taliban's war strategy prevailed over the US's war strategy. Taliban forces under Mullah Omar's direction increased their firepower after seizing US weapons in numerous locations (Rubin, 2002).

Mullah Omar's strategy relies on realism. A Taliban commander who advocated a peaceful resolution to the conflict with the United States, Mullah Mansour's legacy was carried on long after his death. Further enraged by Mullah Omar's death, the Taliban continued their attacks. Instead, the United States sought to end the conflict between the United



States and the Taliban by using military force as the primary means of resolving the conflict. Examples include the assassination of Mullah Mansour, a top Taliban leader, by a US drone strike. Since the death of Mullah Mansour, the current leader of the Taliban, he has been seen as more of an Islamic scholar than a military strategist." It was under his direction that the Taliban achieved essential strides. The Taliban leaders' use of violence and harsh politics has worsened the already-escalating conflict between the United States and the Taliban (Thomas, 2018).

Following Afghanistan's collapse of the Taliban insurgency, the majority of them fled to the shadows and sought refuge. The Tora-Bora Mountains, which the Taliban had buried and fortified, as well as northern Pakistan, were popular hideouts for the Taliban. Despite their defeat in Kabul, the Afghan Taliban regrouped and waged guerilla warfare against the United States-led coalition. It was widely believed that the Taliban were the most skilled guerrillas when they assaulted the NATO convoy, damaged it, and then vanished into the Rockies. Not only did American soldiers not encounter them, but they were also unable to access their hideouts in the deep jungle or on a grassy slope due to their location. The Taliban's most effective strategy was to organize their fighters into tiny groups and move them between the districts along Afghanistan's border with Pakistan and the front lines of war in Afghanistan (Johnson & DuPee, 2012). These groups stayed in their designated places for a period of time before returning to their starting point. Pakistan's tribal territories became a new battleground for militant organizations during the period of 2005-2006. The Taliban established a unique position and exerted a significant influence on the people



living along Pakistan's borderlands, causing them to infringe on Pakistan's sovereignty. It was discovered that the Taliban used the border territories between Pakistan and Afghanistan surreptitiously, despite US and Pakistani armed authorities' tight inspection.

Taliban operations against the United States significantly impacted Pakistan's security.. The Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) was created as a result of the US-Taliban war, which threatened Pakistan's sovereignty and overall security. This spike in violence was accompanied by a dramatic increase in suicide attacks across Afghanistan in the summer of 2006, 139 terrorist acts in 2006, up from 27 in 2005. Obama proposed the Afghanistan but also Pakistan strategy in the wake of the Taliban's popularity or military might in Afghanistan, that asserted that Pakistan & Afghanistan would be handled as a combined combat zone (Shahzad, 2012; Khattak et al., 2017). US drone attacks on Taliban commanders from 2004 to 2018 were framed by the AF-PAK strategy. There were drone attacks on both sides of the Durand Line, aimed at killing terrorists and destroying their hiding places. According to multiple accounts, Mullah Akhtar Mansour was among the 81 high-level rebels who were murdered in Pakistan. He was one of the most well-known insurgent leaders in the country. A total of 13,072 "minimum strikes" were killed in Afghanistan by a total of 13,072 "minimum strikes." The US drone campaign appeared to become a roaring success for the US doctrine as well as a defining moment in the US Taliban battle. Human rights abuses were, however, being leveled against this operation as the civilian death toll rose (Shaffan et al., 2019, and Boyle, 2013).



Special training camps were also set up by the Taliban in several locations, defying US military regulations. A large number of Taliban attacks were carried out in these areas between 2006 and 2014. Even in battle, the Taliban's field commandos on motorcycles marched through the battlefield and energised the Taliban against the US forces. From unnamed sites in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas, the Taliban mostly used the outside-in tactic. The Taliban's "hit and run" strategy allowed them to use guerilla warfare (ambushes and raids), conventional tactics, terrorist tactics, intelligence activities, media and information warfare (target assassinations, kidnappings, night letters, threats of death), and criminal activities in addition to their traditional methods of warfare (massed assaults and multi-pronged attacks) (drugs, smuggling). The Taliban deployed small weapons and IEDs in addition to heavy machine guns, sniper RPGs, and mortars for these tactics. Night-vision goggles, armored vehicles, and laser optics allowed them to take control of several ANDSF bases. "RED UNIT" was developed to carry out targeted operations against Afghanistan's most essential and sensitive targets. In other words:

There were many ways in which the Taliban contributed to the conflict and defense budget. Other sources of income included hashish, opiates, crystal methamphetamines, and other drugs. Precious stones, talc, and rare earth metals were also mined by the people of the area. They had a well-developed revenue collection and taxation mechanism in their governed provinces, as well as a trove of money amassed from contributions. The modern American ammunition they've used in recent battles is an added bonus, too. As a result of donations from countries and non-state actors as well



as individuals, the Taliban were able to expand their financial resources in order to combat US soldiers (Schroden, 2021). When the US failed to effectively oppose the Taliban in 2014, it changed its military plan to counter the return of the Taliban. According to the revised strategy, US soldiers were to be withdrawn as domestic and international pressures increased. The Afghan Security Forces, also known as the ANDSF, took over the responsibility for security. In order to better equip the Afghan military to take on the Taliban, the United States changed its combat strategy. Increasing suicide strikes in 2015 and 2016 were a Taliban response to the new offensive plan. Despite the fact that the US provided new weapons and training to the ANDSF, the Taliban were able to win more territory from the ANDSF and the US forces. Zarb-E-Azab in 2014 led the Taliban to disperse into several clandestine sites because of their rising influence in Pakistan (Tariq, Amir & Bano, 2021).

Finally, the military strategy failed, and the United States turned to peace talks as a policy alternative for resolving conflicts. With the end of this lengthy and tiresome conflict, the United States entered a new age of conflict resolution based on negotiations rather than military force. After Mullah Omar's death in 2015, the first intra-Afghan negotiations began in Murree with hopes of a stable Afghanistan. The Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) was established in 2016 and comprises Pakistan, China, Afghanistan and the United States to discuss the Taliban problem According to Idrees and colleagues (2019; Bukhari, Sargana and Sargana, 2020). As a result of President Trump's victory in the election, Obama's war legacy was plainly abandoned. At first, Trump adopted a tough stance toward the Taliban and declared the



conflict to be "protracted," indicating he was unconcerned about a settlement. It was reported that US policy had taken a U-turn in 2019. This time around, the peace talks were restarted by Trump's political incompetence, which led to the collapse of his peace plan. Doha, Qatar, was chosen as the location for the signing of a peace accord between the United States and the Taliban in February 2019.. To ensure that US troops would leave by May 2021, the agreement specified that the Taliban would not allow their territory to be used as a base for terrorists from other countries. After that, in September 2020, intra-Afghan discussions commenced According to the authors (Salim and others, 2019). US troops started leaving Afghanistan in November of 2021, allowing the Taliban to seize control of additional districts by exploiting the vacuum created by the ANDSF.

Incoming President of the United States, Joe Biden, implemented the United States' earlier policy of evacuation by August 31, 2021, when he took office. The Taliban could reach Kabul and take over the entirety of Afghanistan, barring the Panjshir Valley, due to the growing chasm left by US soldiers and the lack of resistance by the ANDSF. After President Ashraf Ghani departed for Tajikistan and, subsequently, the United Arab Emirates, Kabul was retaken by the Taliban in August 2021. (Chohan, 2021). The conflict between the Taliban and the United States had a significant impact on global and regional security. Pakistan was the worst hit by the conflict between the United States and the Terrorists have suffered a heavy toll in terms of human lives and various forms of economic and political disarray. Several governments and non-governmental organizations have reported on sudden shifts in US and Taliban policies in Pakistan. In this setting,



academics have described the struggle between the United States and the Taliban. Academic literature, on the other hand, has failed to demonstrate a scientific causality relationship between the influences on Pakistan's military, political, economic, and social security programs. Pakistan's security policies were molded by the conflict between the United States and the Taliban in Afghanistan.

However, as previously said, regional and international actors' interactions with the Taliban can strengthen the central authority, reducing the likelihood of civil conflict. A Civil War would be inevitable if the Taliban were unable to form a government that included everyone and could not meet the demands of the people who relied on outside assistance. Lack of international assistance can hasten the outbreak of civil conflict. The Taliban's control of Afghanistan has increased the likelihood of a proxy war. A Civil War in Afghanistan is inevitable now that the Taliban have returned to power, and India intends to take advantage of the situation to its advantage. (Rana, 2021). A proxy war will be easier to wage in light of the country's internal unrest. Amir Rana believes that the Taliban may avoid a proxy war by cooperating with the country's various political actors and members of civil society (Rana, 2021). A lobby in the United States is said to promote proxy warfare in Afghanistan, which helps the United States to maintain its worldwide supremacy and achieve its strategic purpose, which it could not do by military warfare (Rana, 2021). The Taliban will be unable to maintain control over the proxy war once it begins in Afghanistan (Rana, 2021).

Afghanistan's neighbors argue that the country will become unstable as a result of poverty and the humanitarian situation,



leaving a void for terrorist groups to fill. Over the last decade, the country has received tens of billions of dollars in foreign aid to help develop its economy and lessen its dependence on it. Civil war and outsider interference are inevitable consequences of a weak administration. It was said by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres that "the poverty rate was escalating, and public services were on the verge of collapse" (BBC, 2021b). It was noted in an editorial in Pakistan's major English newspaper Dawn that 14 million Afghans are below the poverty line and are starving or thirsty as a result of the terrible drought (Dawn, 2021e). Abandoning Afghanistan, according to Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran, will result in anarchy and mass migration, which will inevitably lead to greater terrorism (Khan, 2021). The United Nations described the situation in Afghanistan as "a severe humanitarian calamity."

International aid to Afghanistan has come to a halt due to the lack of clarity and a wait-and-see attitude regarding the country's recognition. IRC Afghanistan Director Vicki Aken noted that the people are desperate, and the situation is getting worse (cited in Mellen and Ledur, 2022). More than 22 million people (more than half) are at risk of being hungry, according to the United Nations World Food Program, and the majority of them are unsure when they will next eat (Mellen & Ledur, 2022).

"If we don't create an environment that encourages Afghans and the rest of the world to move in the right path, history will be harsh on us.," Pakistan's National Security Advisor (NSA) stated (Dawn, 2021c).

"Afghanistan desires stability and prosperity, as well as a mudslinging amongst global players wouldn't get us there,"



the NSA added. As in the 1990s, when the United States evacuated Afghanistan but also penalized Pakistan, the US would not repeat this error. "(Dawn, 2021c). A coordinated regional and global approach has been pursued by Pakistan for years. 57 members of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) met in Pakistan on December 16th (OIC). Additionally, Food Security Program & Compassionate Trust Fund had been set up by observation representatives from U.N., EU, China and Russia to address the rising global food crisis. (Haider, 2022).

Concerns about regional and international security have grown since the August 15, 2021, Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Afghanistan's neighbors are concerned that the country could be utilized against their national interests. The TTP is an issue to Pakistan, which also maintains the largest border with Afghanistan, notwithstanding the fortification of the Durand Line border. (Karim, 2021, p. 1). A geocultural framework and more humanistic geopolitics were used in Afghanistan to build a realistic circumstances for the dissemination of the heritage of national discourse, that was formed on views and values including human liberties, freedom of speech, civil dignity, social equality, and personal liberty, according to Dobbins (2017), a post-Taliban nation-building study. Authoritarian governments & their restrictive regulations have almost certainly doomed most of these currents to failure. In Afghanistan, powerful and consistent historical perspectives have yet to take root in the minds of its people. According to Roshangar (2018), Afghanistan is just a nation with a wide range of issues that need to be addressed but this nation has ended in failure because it lacks international policy strategic plan and foreign affairs ideology.



In both a theoretical and practical sense, apply military planning concepts. Afghanistan In post-Taliban Afghanistan, the US political-military appearance brought about new expectations from among people of Afghanistan, but also security and stability became an important issue and a major concern for all Afghan citizens following the civil war and the atrocities committed by the Taliban. It wasn't until more than a decade later that this actually happened; Afghans' hopes and expectations were dashed and their joy turned to gloom as the situation became even more complicated than before.

The concept of political developments throughout Afghanistan during the 20th century shows that the path, guidance, but also environment of changes in line with the quality for every period of geostrategic order in Rahimi (2012) As each geopolitical period has progressed, there has been a significant correlation between Afghanistan's political developments and the corresponding geopolitical order. Afghanistan's decision-makers also have a significant impact on the severity of the period of transition mostly in global community but often lead to crises because of their perceptions, awarenesses, and correct or incorrect decisions. S.M. Burke and Lawrence Ziring, in Pakistan's Foreign Policy (1990), say: Despite the fact that Islam, ethnic groupings like Pashtuns and Balochs and a shared border of more than 2,000 kilometers have hampered relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The shared border territory has never genuinely and was under the jurisdiction of almost any government, as is also worth noting. The US and others exploited this during the 1980s to find "mujahidin" groups in the region that could easily cross borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan has existed since



the British took control of Afghan regions in 1947, notably Baluchistan (which provided access to the sea), as well as parts of the Northwest Territories and the Northwest Frontier Provinces. Pakistan's borders were formalized along the Durand Line, thanks to British exclusion of Afghans from the negotiations leading up to division. Afghans lost access to their former Hindu Kush region, as well as the arbitrary lines imposed in 1893, as a result of the British departure.

Author Dana Visalli writes in *Afghanistan: A Brief History* that An autonomous Pashtunistan movement was formed in response to the agreement on partition, which called for the Northwest Territories to become independent. Pakistan retaliated by hardening its posture in the disputed territory. During the year 1948, Pakistan significantly boosted its military presence in the region, which has lasted till now. As a result, after renouncement of the Durand Line, then Afghan Monarch Zahir Shah requested that his country's territories be returned to it. When the Afghan Loya Jirga met in Kabul, they overwhelmingly approved the formation of a new country for Pakistan's tribal areas. Afghanistan's parliament has accepted the revocation of all treaties with Great Britain regarding Pashtun trans-Durandi Pashtuns, as well.

After the Taliban's takeover of Kabul in 1996, Since then, the United States has made diplomatic advances toward the organization. Thomas Simons, the US Ambassador to Pakistan, managed to meet to then Taliban Foreign Affairs minister Mullah Ghaus in an effort to convince the new Afghan administration that Afghanistan is not a safe harbour for Al-Qaeda as well as other terrorist outfits (Ruben, 2010). Secretary of State Madeleine Albright held talks on several levels to get Osama bin Laden to hand over basic human



rights to Afghan citizens, and close terrorist training camps. (Thiessen, 2013).

According to recently released declassified documents, officials from Taliban not just to promised to shut the camps, but also provided Western diplomats with visits to show how serious they were about doing so. In the absence of a tour, Because of their track record of deceit, some also said that the Taliban can sometimes not be believed to negotiate a new deal (Rubin, 2019). According to most reports, the Taliban insurgency began as a result of diplomatic failures after the September 11 attacks, which included willingness to communicate bin Laden's detention (Gopal, 2017). As a result of American military victories in Afghanistan in 2001, the Taliban regime fell quickly, with several key commanders attempting to hand themselves up to American forces (Jackson, 2016).

As a result, American political and military inflexibility meant that possibilities had been squandered on a quick negotiation also with Taliban (Gall, 2014). Withdrawal from negotiations with the Taliban also extended to 2002's multilateral Bonn Agreement Conference on Afghanistan and Pakistan. To put it another way, Surkhe claims that after 9/11, The US was most concerned about denying terrorists, particularly al-Qaeda and also its Taliban allies, access to Afghan land. Administrative stability negotiations in Bonn were subordinated to countering terrorist threats, which was driven by military considerations. (Larson and Ramsbotham,2018).

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Pakistan, the reward is strategic depth; in India's eyes, it's an opportunity to surround Pakistan & advance its strategic objectives in Central Asia. Having access to Afghanistan's trade and energy routes and mineral extraction rights is important to the United States, Russia, and China. Taliban women were subjected to laws that had no validity in Islamic teachings, such as the prohibition against marriage. There was no way for them to work or even see a doctor (without a male relative present), and they couldn't even go to school because of this. Even their eyes were covered, and they were not allowed to work or leave the house unless accompanied by a male escort. Some of these women had previously worked as doctors or teachers, but now they must beg or perform prostitution in order to provide for their families.

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troops in Afghanistan are allegedly utilizing Afghan territory to undermine Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity. RAW was allegedly training 600 Baluchs inside Afghanistan in the summer of 2006, according to Mushahid Hussain, who claimed that India was stirring up unrest among the Baloch people. Grace's book was released in 2006 and can be found here. In the book 'Pakistan Afghanistan Relations in the Post-9/11 Era (Grare, Frédéric ,2006) The civil war that followed saw fighting break out between various factions, further destabilizing the country until the Taliban, an ultra-conservative party, took control of the government in the late 1990s. After the international coalition headed by the United States overthrew the Taliban rule in 2001, the insurgents spent the next years consolidating their positions along the countries' borders.

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military campaign That also included an announcement of a budget cut, an announcement of the upsurge, and a brief negotiation timetable according to Coll, 2011). It was a rough start to the meetings. However, the announcement of Mullah Omar's death caused a schism among the Taliban, increasing disagreement and violence between factions and decreasing possibilities for future conversations. Divisions in the ranks caused Mullah Akhtar Mansur to be named the new Commander of the Faithful, while a dissident faction commanded by Mullah Mohammad Rasul was formed (BBC, 2015). A substantial part of the Taliban and its allies' involvement in efforts to remove US troops from Afghanistan and attack Afghan, Pakistani, and US governments has remained constant throughout time according to Their, 2008).

Furthermore, Afghan officials have often accused Pakistan's intelligence service, the ISI, of being a source of help and abetting for extremist and terrorist groups. Before Karzai could even gather his thoughts, the Indian embassy in Kabul had been bombed on July 14, 2008, and he immediately blamed the ISI for the terrorist strikes that had wreaked havoc across Afghanistan (Khan, 2008). He went on in the same vein, claiming that Pakistan's intelligence agencies were to blame for the carnage, destruction, and general unrest in Afghanistan (Khan, 2008). There are also claims that foreign elements in Afghanistan are using Afghan land to undermine Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It was Mushahid Hussain who made the assertion in 2006 that RAW had already been preparing 600 Baluchs inside Afghanistan to join the insurgency, claiming that India had already been engendering the Baloch uprising. He also accused India of having ties with the Afghan intelligence agency through RAW



explain Grare, in 2006). Al-Support for the Taliban in Afghanistan is another obstacle to improving ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is also worth noting that Al-Qaeda gives financial support to the TTP, which is widely regarded as the Pakistani terrorist group responsible for a number of high-profile suicide attacks. The TTP and its two commanders, Baitullah Mehsud and Hakimullah Mehsud, have generally been supported and highly inspired by al-Qaeda. A large number of experts believe that Osama bin Laden's network relies on Pakistani "militants" to carry out its operations in the country according to Allbritton, 2010).

Jalaluddin Haqqani, a longtime associate of Osama Bin Laden, commanded the Haqqani network in North Waziristan, where Al-Qaeda reformed after being expelled from Afghanistan in 2001. Numerous al-Qaeda commanders are still at large and powerful despite the destruction of al-Qaeda's structure by a mix of military measures and drone strikes. Joya claims this: since the Taliban era, women's conditions have improved in some cities. The situation in Afghanistan hasn't altered that much since before the extremists took control. In the 1960s and '70s, Afghan women had greater rights than they do today. The number of rapes, kidnappings, killings, forced marriages, and other acts of violence is rising at a rate we haven't seen before. Self-immolation by women is on the rise in several areas, and the rate of self-immolation is increasing. Afghanistan is still in the midst of a devastating women's rights crisis. Unemployment in Afghanistan is at a staggering 40%, and most of those who do work are paid only meagerly. Taliban or Mujahideen recruits often join because they need food, housing, and a source of income. Afghans have an average education level of 1.7 years, which



significantly restricts their employment options. Up to 18 million Afghans are still surviving on less than \$2 a day, according to recent estimates. Smith, 2021 explain the History in Afghanistan has revealed that superpowers have been ejected by guerilla groups, such as those led by the Taliban, who have taken possession of \$85 billion worth of modern weaponry after ejecting the US military from the country. Laub, Z. (2014) in the book *The Taliban in Afghanistan*. Council on Foreign Relations: From Kandahar to Kandahar, launched the first successful effort of the Taliban movement was in 1994, which led to a dramatic change in the political landscape of Afghanistan. In their first victory in 1996, the Taliban seized control of Kabul and occupied the city. US assistance to the Taliban during the Cold War led to a post-Cold War policy of waging war against the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Bergen, in 2011 investigate The AUMF (Authorization for Use of Military Force) was granted to President Bush on September , 2001, allowing him to invade Afghanistan. Operation Enduring Freedom, which officially began the War on Terror on October 7, 2001, was initiated following the failure of discussions between Mullah Omar and American authorities. Rather than go it alone in the Afghan conflict, the United States decided to enlist the help of its allies. NATO forces led by the US forces entered Afghanistan following the September 11 attacks to prevent the country from becoming a safe haven for terrorist groups or further attacks like the September 11 strikes. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was in charge of combating the Taliban in Afghanistan from 2003 to 2014, when NATO handed over the responsibility of the mission to the Afghan National Defense



and Security Forces (ANDSF). According to a former Canadian commander of ISAF, America's push to arrest and kill as many Taliban as possible was causing tensions to rise in Afghanistan, as well. . As a result, the Taliban administration was forced to depart fast by an American-led coalition of security troops. The U.S.-led forces destroyed the Taliban regime, which had been in power since 1996, in a short period of time. On December 9, 2001, the Taliban regime was overthrown, allowing American forces to take full control of Afghanistan. Collins, in 2011 explain The US invasion of Afghanistan had as one of its primary goals the assassination of Taliban-affiliated militants. Resurgent Taliban strikes were launched under Mullah Omar's leadership. According to the Taliban, foreigners had no place in their political or religious affairs and the US invasion of Afghanistan was completely unacceptable. There was an increase in resistance in that country because of foreign forces. There was an urgent need to address this underlying issue by enacting Jihadi terms against Western soldiers. (Collins, 2011). Osama Bin Laden's presence in Afghanistan precipitated the fight between the United States and the Taliban. The United States wanted him to be punished for what he had done. They refused to give him to the United States. According to the Pushtoon code of Pushtoon-Wali, the Taliban did not hand over Osama bin Laden to the US government. Osama bin Laden was at the top of the US intelligence agencies' most-wanted list. However, many assessments have demonstrated that the Taliban planned to utilize Osama Bin Laden as a bargaining chip to acquire political incentives and power behind Pushtoon-Wali. Osama's political clout was well-recognized by the Taliban. In



addition to escalating tensions between the United States and the Taliban, the Osama Bin Laden case stoked divisions within the Taliban movement itself according Malik & Jan, 2021; Rashid, 2010). They are also at odds because of the Taliban's uncompromising devotion to Islamic law in the regions they rule in Afghanistan. It was under the direction of Moalvi Qalam-Ud-Din that there is a Ministry of Virtue and Vice Suppression set up by Taliban under their administration, explain Herzer, in 2001.

Afghanistan's people have been significantly influenced by Islam for ages. Including a prohibition on fun gatherings including hearing to Popular music or partying or watching tv, the Taliban began enforcing strict Islamic rules by utilizing physical punishment, against Afghan residents who disobeyed the Islamic code of life. The international community had expressed displeasure with the Taliban's education policies, which were based on Sharia Law. The Taliban also deemed Bhuddism to be a serious incompatibility with Islam, and as a result, the Buddha statue in Bamiyan was destroyed. The United States was outraged by these activities and opposed the Taliban's human rights violations and desire to preserve the world's historic sites. U.S. diplomats pressed the Taliban to change course at the UN according to Alm, 2021.

Rubin in 2002 explain US spies and overt military operations were used to chase the Taliban in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2014, however the Taliban's war strategy prevailed over the US's war strategy. Taliban forces under Mullah Omar's direction increased their firepower after seizing US weapons in numerous locations (Rubin, 2002).

Mullah Omar's strategy relies on realism. A Taliban commander who advocated a peaceful resolution to the



conflict with the United States, Mullah Mansour's legacy was carried on long after his death. Thomas explain in 2018 Further enraged by Mullah Omar's death, the Taliban continued their attacks. Instead, the United States sought to end the conflict between the United States and the Taliban by using military force as the primary means of resolving the conflict. Examples include the assassination of Mullah Mansour, a top Taliban leader, by a US drone strike. Since the death of Mullah Mansour, the current leader of the Taliban, he has been seen as more of an Islamic scholar than a military strategist." It was under his direction that the Taliban achieved essential strides. The Taliban leaders' use of violence and harsh politics has worsened the already-escalating conflict between the United States and the Taliban (Thomas, 2018). Johnson & DuPee in 2012 Following Afghanistan's collapse of the Taliban insurgency, the majority of them fled to the shadows and sought refuge. The Tora-Bora Mountains, which the Taliban had buried and fortified, as well as northern Pakistan, were popular hideouts for the Taliban. Despite their defeat in Kabul, the Afghan Taliban regrouped and waged guerilla warfare against the United States-led coalition. It was widely believed that the Taliban were the most skilled guerrillas when they assaulted the NATO convoy, damaged it, and then vanished into the Rockies. Not only did American soldiers not encounter them, but they were also unable to access their hideouts in the deep jungle or on a grassy slope due to their location. The Taliban's most effective strategy was to organize their fighters into tiny groups and move them between the districts along Afghanistan's border with Pakistan and the front lines of war in Afghanistan (Johnson & DuPee, 2012).



These groups stayed in their designated places for a period of time before returning to their starting point. Pakistan's tribal territories became a new battleground for militant organizations during the period of 2005-2006. The Taliban established a unique position and exerted a significant influence on the people living along Pakistan's borderlands, causing them to infringe on Pakistan's sovereignty. It was discovered that the Taliban used the border territories between Pakistan and Afghanistan surreptitiously, despite US and Pakistani armed authorities' tight inspection. Shahzad, 2012; Khattak et al., 2017 explain Taliban operations against the United States significantly impacted Pakistan's security.. The Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) was created as a result of the US-Taliban war, which threatened Pakistan's sovereignty and overall security. This spike in violence was accompanied by a dramatic increase in suicide attacks across Afghanistan in the summer of 2006, 139 terrorist acts in 2006, up from 27 in 2005. Obama proposed the Afghanistan but also Pakistan strategy in the wake of the Taliban's popularity or military might in Afghanistan, that asserted that Pakistan & Afghanistan would be handled as a combined combat zone (Shahzad, 2012; Khattak et al., 2017). US drone attacks on Taliban commanders from 2004 to 2018 were framed by the AF-PAK strategy. There were drone attacks on both sides of the Durand Line, aimed at killing terrorists and destroying their hiding places. According to multiple accounts, Mullah Akhtar Mansour was among the 81 high-level rebels who were murdered in Pakistan. He was one of the most well-known insurgent leaders in the country. A total of 13,072 "minimum strikes" were killed in Afghanistan by a total of 13,072 "minimum strikes." The US drone campaign appeared



to become a roaring success for the US doctrine as well as a defining moment in the US Taliban battle. Human rights abuses were, however, being leveled against this operation as the civilian death toll rose according Shaffan et al., 2019, and Boyle, 2013. Special training camps were also set up by the Taliban in several locations, defying US military regulations. A large number of Taliban attacks were carried out in these areas between 2006 and 2014. Even in battle, the Taliban's field commandos on motorcycles marched through the battlefield and energised the Taliban against the US forces. From unnamed sites in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas, the Taliban mostly used the outside-in tactic. The Taliban's "hit and run" strategy allowed them to use guerilla warfare (ambushes and raids), conventional tactics, terrorist tactics, intelligence activities, media and information warfare (target assassinations, kidnappings, night letters, threats of death), and criminal activities in addition to their traditional methods of warfare (massed assaults and multi-pronged attacks) (drugs, smuggling).

The Taliban deployed small weapons and IEDs in addition to heavy machine guns, sniper RPGs, and mortars for these tactics. Night-vision goggles, armored vehicles, and laser optics allowed them to take control of several ANDSF bases. "RED UNIT" was developed to carry out targeted operations against Afghanistan's most essential and sensitive targets. In other words: Schroden, 2021 explain There were many ways in which the Taliban contributed to the conflict and defense budget. Other sources of income included hashish, opiates, crystal methamphetamines, and other drugs. Precious stones, talc, and rare earth metals were also mined by the people of the area. They had a well-developed revenue collection and



taxation mechanism in their governed provinces, as well as a trove of money amassed from contributions. The modern American ammunition they've used in recent battles is an added bonus, too. As a result of donations from countries and non-state actors as well as individuals, the Taliban were able to expand their financial resources in order to combat US soldiers (Schroden, 2021). When the US failed to effectively oppose the Taliban in 2014, it changed its military plan to counter the return of the Taliban. According to the revised strategy, US soldiers were to be withdrawn as domestic and international pressures increased. The Afghan Security Forces, also known as the ANDSF, took over the responsibility for security. In order to better equip the Afghan military to take on the Taliban, the United States changed its combat strategy. Increasing suicide strikes in 2015 and 2016 were a Taliban response to the new offensive plan. Despite the fact that the US provided new weapons and training to the ANDSF, the Taliban were able to win more territory from the ANDSF and the US forces. Zarb-E-Azab in 2014 led the Taliban to disperse into several clandestine sites because of their rising influence in Pakistan according to Tariq, Amir & Bano, 2021.

Finally, the military strategy failed, and the United States turned to peace talks as a policy alternative for resolving conflicts. With the end of this lengthy and tiresome conflict, the United States entered a new age of conflict resolution based on negotiations rather than military force. After Mullah Omar's death in 2015, the first intra-Afghan negotiations began in Murree with hopes of a stable Afghanistan. The Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) was established in 2016 and comprises Pakistan, China, Afghanistan and the



United States to discuss the Taliban problem According to Idrees and colleagues (2019; Bukhari, Sargana and Sargana, 2020).

As a result of President Trump's victory in the election, Obama's war legacy was plainly abandoned. At first, Trump adopted a tough stance toward the Taliban and declared the conflict to be "protracted," indicating he was unconcerned about a settlement. It was reported that US policy had taken a U-turn in 2019. This time around, the peace talks were restarted by Trump's political incompetence, which led to the collapse of his peace plan. Doha, Qatar, was chosen as the location for the signing of a peace accord between the United States and the Taliban in February 2019.. To ensure that US troops would leave by May 2021, the agreement specified that the Taliban would not allow their territory to be used as a base for terrorists from other countries. After that, in September 2020, intra-Afghan discussions commenced According to the authors Salim and others, 2019. US troops started leaving Afghanistan in November of 2021, allowing the Taliban to seize control of additional districts by exploiting the vacuum created by the ANDSF. Chohan, in 2021investgate Incoming President of the United States, Joe Biden, implemented the United States' earlier policy of evacuation by August 31, 2021, when he took office. The Taliban could reach Kabul and take over the entirety of Afghanistan, barring the Panjshir Valley, due to the growing chasm left by US soldiers and the lack of resistance by the ANDSF. After President Ashraf Ghani departed for Tajikistan and, subsequently, the United Arab Emirates, Kabul was retaken by the Taliban in August 2021. (Chohan, 2021). The conflict between the Taliban and the United States had a significant impact on global and



regional security. Pakistan was the worst hit by the conflict between the United States and the Terrorists have suffered a heavy toll in terms of human lives and various forms of economic and political disarray. Several governments and non-governmental organizations have reported on sudden shifts in US and Taliban policies in Pakistan. In this setting, academics have described the struggle between the United States and the Taliban. Academic literature, on the other hand, has failed to demonstrate a scientific causality relationship between the influences on Pakistan's military, political, economic, and social security programs. Pakistan's security policies were molded by the conflict between the United States and the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Rana, explain in 2021. However, as previously said, regional and international actors' interactions with the Taliban can strengthen the central authority, reducing the likelihood of civil conflict. A Civil War would be inevitable if the Taliban were unable to form a government that included everyone and could not meet the demands of the people who relied on outside assistance. Lack of international assistance can hasten the outbreak of civil conflict. The Taliban's control of Afghanistan has increased the likelihood of a proxy war. A Civil War in Afghanistan is inevitable now that the Taliban have returned to power, and India intends to take advantage of the situation to its advantage. (Rana, 2021). Rana, explain in 2021 A proxy war will be easier to wage in light of the country's internal unrest. Amir Rana believes that the Taliban may avoid a proxy war by cooperating with the country's various political actors and members of civil society (Rana, 2021). Rana, explain in 2021 A lobby in the United States is said to promote proxy warfare in Afghanistan, which helps the



United States to maintain its worldwide supremacy and achieve its strategic purpose, which it could not do by military warfare (Rana, 2021).

The Taliban will be unable to maintain control over the proxy war once it begins in Afghanistan Rana, explain in 2021.

Afghanistan's neighbors argue that the country will become unstable as a result of poverty and the humanitarian situation, leaving a void for terrorist groups to fill. Over the last decade, the country has received tens of billions of dollars in foreign aid to help develop its economy and lessen its dependence on it. Civil war and outsider interference are inevitable consequences of a weak administration. It was said by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres that "the poverty rate was escalating, and public services were on the verge of collapse" (BBC, 2021b). It was noted in an editorial in Pakistan's major English newspaper Dawn that 14 million Afghans are below the poverty line and are starving or thirsty as a result of the terrible drought (Dawn, 2021e). Khan in 2021 talk about :Abandoning Afghanistan, according to Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran, will result in anarchy and mass migration, which will inevitably lead to greater terrorism (Khan, 2021). The United Nations described the situation in Afghanistan as "a severe humanitarian calamity."

Mellen & Ledur, 2022 says: International aid to Afghanistan has come to a halt due to the lack of clarity and a wait-and-see attitude regarding the country's recognition. IRC Afghanistan Director Vicki Aken noted that the people are desperate, and the situation is getting worse (cited in Mellen and Ledur, 2022).

Mellen & Ledur, 2022 explain: More than 22 million people (more than half) are at risk of being hungry, according to the



United Nations World Food Program, and the majority of them are unsure when they will next eat (Mellen & Ledur, 2022). " If we don't create an environment that encourages Afghans and the rest of the world to move in the right path, history will be harsh on us.," Pakistan's National Security Advisor (NSA) stated (Dawn, 2021c).

"Afghanistan desires stability and prosperity, as well as a mudslinging amongst global players wouldn't get us there," the NSA added. As in the 1990s, when the United States evacuated Afghanistan but also penalized Pakistan, the US would not repeat this error. "(Dawn, 2021c). Haider, 2022 investigate :A coordinated regional and global approach has been pursued by Pakistan for years. 57 members of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) met in Pakistan on December 16th (OIC). Additionally, Food Security Program & Compassionate Trust Fund had been set up by observation representatives from U.N., EU, China and Russia to address the rising global food crisis. (Haider, 2022).

Karim explain in, 2021:Concerns about regional and international security have grown since the August 15, 2021, Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Afghanistan's neighbors are concerned that the country could be utilized against their national interests. The TTP is an issue to Pakistan, which also maintains the largest border with Afghanistan, notwithstanding the fortification of the Durand Line border. (Karim, 2021, p. 1).



CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

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3.1 Introduction

In many circumstances, theories challenge and enhance existing knowledge, but only if they do so within the constraints of essential bounding assumptions. In this chapter, the study examines the Afghan situation via the theoretical lens. How Afghanistan's regime change has challenged the hegemony of the United States through Just war theory.

3.2 Theoretical Foundations

International relations are predicted to be plagued by conflict, but regime theorists argue that collaboration is possible despite the chaos. Some examples include human rights, trade, and international security. These are regimes of cooperation. As Stephen Krasner puts it, regimes are institutions with "norms, decision rules, and processes that promote an agreement between people's expectations." There is a broader meaning to the term "regime" than simply referring to a formal structure.

3.3 Liberal Approaches

Regarding the study of regimes, liberal interest-based methods suggest that cooperation under anarchy is feasible without a "hegemon." Establishing norms of conduct that serve as a visual cue to the rest of the group helps regimes foster collaboration. Basic assumptions are as following.

- Rational, unitary, gain-maximizing agents.
- The prisoner's dilemma is not a one-time occurrence; current acts have long-term.
- Ramifications. Because of this, nations should work together now because other states will turn against them in the future (tit-for-tat strategy). Thus,



- In this idea, states only evaluate their profits and losses when evaluating their utility, not the gains and losses of other states. Neorealists, on the other hand, contend that states care more about relative advantages than absolute ones. As a result, nations are concerned with the benefits they get compared to the advantages of other states in the anarchic system.

3.4 Realist Approaches

Joseph Grieco and other realists advocate hegemonic stability-based power-based regime theories. Realists use regime theory to explain shifts in hegemonic stability. Regime theorists differ on international cooperation and international institutions between liberals and realists. Liberals believe that international institutions facilitate regime cooperation because they create an environment in which the interests of states may be aligned. According to realists, the global system's power distribution is a function of regimes, and cooperation would have taken place regardless. A government is nothing more than an intermediary between the valid independent variable of power and the true dependent variable of collaboration; regimes are simply intervening variables between control and cooperation, the dependent variable. Fundamental Assumptions are as following

- Regime theory is a fad that has cumulative knowledge value.
- Regime is vague.
- It values U.S. hegemony and beneficent U.S.-led institutions.
- Regime theory downplays international politics' dynamism.



- Regime theory is state-centric; it ignores larger power structures.

3.5 Hegemonic Stability Theory

Robert Gilpin describes the "Hegemonic Stability Theory's" fundamental assumptions in "Political Economy of International Relations" (HST). "Hegemony" is critical to developing a secure global system. When a "hegemonic" actor begins to wane or fade, it may herald the end of the world order as we know it. According to this concept, a "liberal world order" cannot exist without a dominant actor or "hegemon" to preserve and sustain it. There may be an additional imposing order if the "hegemon" does not trust itself to uphold a "liberal world order," and instead looks to maintain its superiority via domination of other states. There is little doubt that he sees the Soviet Union as capable of becoming a "hegemonic force," but this was achieved through "imperial control" over its dependent republics. As with Organski's "power transfer theory" and Mearsheimer's "offensive realism," "power allocation" is a crucial component of "hegemonic stability theory" as well.

Critics have taken issue with the "Hegemonic Stability Theory" for focusing too much on the need for a "strong hegemon" to maintain a "liberal international order." After Hegemony, Robert Keohane argues that the "fall" of a "hegemonic actor" does not necessarily mean that an established global system will end, even if it is essential for the growth of such an established system. Because after "downturn" or lack of the "hegemon," international institutions and multilateral cooperation may be able to maintain the present system." Hegemonic Stability Theory's "Hegemonic Actor" is a figure similar to Immanuel



Wallerstein's "World Systems Theory." As a "hegemon," the "political, economic, and security" choices of the "hegemon" can be used to construct order. By setting the norms for interstate competition, dominating global commerce (in manufacturing and trade), achieving their purpose professionally with minimal military force, and creating the historical dialectal in which one communicated the globe," Wallenstein adds.

It began with "United Provinces of Holland," then "Britain," and finally "the United States," which began with "United States of America is the only countries capable of producing authority, according to Wallenstein. In Wallenstein's view, "hegemony" refers to a position of relative advantage in the most advantageous production methods. According to conventional wisdom, the country with the largest share of both "core" and "periphery" labor units is considered to have achieved supremacy. Those states and actors with substantial resources are referred to as the "core," while those with limited resources are referred to as the "periphery." It is possible for a powerful country, despite its financial advantages, to maintain diplomatic influence (soft power) and project military force (hard power).

3.5.1 Fundamental assumptions of "Hegemonic Stability Theory"

Hegemonic Stability Theory (HST) predicts that "the breakdown of international order" will be caused by the "fall of a hegemon." Even if the United States succeeds in defending the "liberal world order," new, more powerful actors may rise to establish their international order. Developing and implementing norms for collaboration among the world's most important actors is essential for the



international system's stability. States that want to be considered "Hegemons" should have three qualities:

- The power to enforce the order's guidelines.
- The motivation/drive to do so.
- A commitment to an order that benefits all of the essential players.

Over time, an unbalanced force has emerged as new talents and methods have become available. A chaotic system will end if the global ranking is eroded, and the position of the powerful state is challenged by economic, industrial, and other transformations. If the system's advantages are perceived as too unfair, there will be opposition to the hegemonic rule. Hegemonic stability theory was applied to this study, which claimed that the rise of potential competitors and a decrease in "power imbalance" between them and the United States are causing a "liberal world order" decline. The "global order" built by the "hegemon" would be destroyed by the existence of a legitimate competitor because neither the "hegemon" nor the "competitor" are able or willing to sustain the "hegemony."

Consequently, when the "hegemon" has greater power, weaker players are more likely to collaborate with it or at the very least refrain from making any movements against it.

However, as the "strength" differential between the dominating nations lessens, they may strive to exploit their new position by increasing their power and influence. Vulnerable actors can no longer rely on "hegemon incapacity" to respond to the activities of their rivals. Therefore, the order's essential principles are no longer protected or defended.



As the data survey shows, various methods are used to discuss hegemony and power. Hegemonic stability theory, on the other hand, refers to the current state of affairs in the world. According to the "theory of hegemonic stability," "a lone superpower" will lead to stable international order and the creation of a "liberal world order" if it is in place at all times. It was only after the The United States acquired "multi-regional hegemony" across the Western Hemisphere, Europe, and Asia during the Second World War. All states in America's sphere of influence were safe and secure due to America's "hegemonic might." "liberal world order" was extended to Soviet-held countries after the "Cold War" ended. As a result of American "hegemony," the term "the west" has come to refer to the United States rather than other western countries.

3.5.2 Doctrine of Hegemonic War

It has been these recurrent battles between political adversaries which have reorganized the global system & moved civilization in unexpected and uncharted directions. As a result, the ethos of subsequent centuries will be determined by which state governs the system, as well as which concepts and values will predominate."

Gilpin identifies three characteristics of a hegemonic war. First and foremost, it is a systemic battle in which every major power and the vast majority of minor ones are involved. Two things are clear: First, it's a full-scale war: The nature and control of international relations are at issue. Political, economic and ideological turmoil are usually followed by religious, political and social upheaval during this time period. The issue affects the entire system at the same time. It's a



global conflict when the geographic scope is expanded to include the entire system.

A variety of preconditions are involved with the start of hegemonic conflict. Interstate interactions have become more a zero-sum competition as the system "closes in." The confrontations between major powers regarding territories, resource, but also economies rise in frequency and size. The long nineteenth-century century of peace, on the other hand, was built on "constantly increasing borders and markets. There must also be an overall decline in the power of the current hegemon. The dominating state perceives how history is conspiring against that and believes that someone should resolve problems by military intervention whereas the opportunity was on one's favor.

3.6 Just war Theory

There are three main theoretical frameworks that can be used to explain conflicts: Just war theories, Hegemonic Stability theories, and regime Change theories. There can be no just war unless it is carried out under the authority of a legitimate government and not by groups or individuals who are just not part of the legal govt. Even without a formal declaration of war, the U.S. administration sparked a war in Afghanistan. It argued that it was just since the United States had been the victim of a terrorist invasion.

In just war theory, the techniques and justifications of war are defended. Can use Theory and history to support a proposition. War's moral reasons and the numerous forms they can take are discussed theoretically. Most just war theorists believe there should be no asymmetrical morality between belligerents and apply the norms of war equally to all. Thus, fair doctrine should really be global, obligatory on



everyone, and able to evaluate the conduct of all sides in spite of any previously created agreements.

The United States declared "war" on "terrorism" following September 11, 2001. To be sure, the United States may appear to be waging a just war, but Christians must ask themselves whether this is the case or whether it is just another humanistic political battle. It is important to remember that war is a serious matter. There is little doubt that American military operations in Afghanistan will have a long-term impact on the lives of Afghan civilians.

The taking of human life is sometimes required. However, murdering human beings under Scripture's moral standards is still murder. According to the Bible, a fallen and sinful world is what we dwell in; because of sin, there will be national aggressions that may lead to war. Christian theologians in the West have been attempting to determine when a nation is justified in going to war for centuries, and the Just War Theory is the result.

Military officials, theologians, ethicists, and politicians all study the just war theory, a military ethics ideology known as a tradition. Several requirements must be completed for a war to be morally permissible under the philosophy. Two categories of criteria have been established: ("right conduct in war"). It is essential to distinguish between two sets of criteria: the morality of entering into war and the morality of conducting oneself in battle.

Post-conflict settlement and reconstruction have been called to be included in the third category of fair war theory. War, albeit dreadful, is not necessarily the worst option according to the just war doctrine. Undesirable results or crimes that could have been prevented could be used to justify war.



Originally a Christian theory, the Just War Theory is a military ethics doctrine. Military commanders, theologians, and policymakers were among those who studied this philosophy. This idea was crucial in determining whether or not a conflict was ethically justifiable. Essentially, it served as a guide for determining whether a conflict was "just" or "right."

When it comes to Just War Theory, Saint Augustine was the first to break new ground. According to him, wars are only legitimate when the attacker is doing something wrong. This wrongdoing should cause concern for any decent person since it violates fundamental human rights.

Thomas Aquinas (after Augustine) was a notable philosopher and theologian who made significant contributions to the field of only war thought. In reality, Aquinas elaborated on the theory, proposing three criteria that must be satisfied for a war to be correct. You must consider the sovereign's power, under whose direction the battle will be fought. Basic principles of just war theory are

- For them it's wrong to take someone's life.
- Protect their inhabitants and uphold justice, states have an obligation to do.
- Force and violence are sometimes necessary to safeguard innocent person's life and uphold essential moral objectives.
- You must consider the sovereign's power; under whose direction the battle will be fought.
- There must be a good reason for doing anything.



- There must be a righteous motive for those engaging in the fight; either to advance God or avert evil must be the goal.

3.7 Regime Change Theory

State or other international actors' conduct is affected by international institutions or regimes according to regime theory, an international relations theory stemming from the liberal tradition. The anarchic system of states assumes that cooperation is conceivable since the definition of international cooperation is a regime. International Regimes, published by Stephen D. Krasner in 1983, was instrumental in establishing regime theory as an essential IR topic. The 1984 book *After Hegemony* by Robert Keohane has been regarded as the "fullest articulation" of regime theory.

A state's most influential leadership, administrative apparatus, or bureaucracy may be replaced entirely or partially by a new administration. Can bring about Regime change through domestic events such as revolution, coup, or the reconstruction of a government following the collapse of a state or civil strife. Invasion, overt or covert operations, or coercive diplomacy are all methods by which it can be imposed on a country. Regime theory is a useful heuristic tool for understanding the growth of complex interactions between nations, organizations, companies, and other institutions and how these interactions might influence the international system.

3.8 Transition and Consolidation Theory

Getting to power and keeping power are two separate processes that must be discussed when examining political regimes' rise and fall across time. I will have a look at the transition and Consolidation of the Dictatorship. When one



period finishes and the next begins, I will use this definition as a starting point. The transitional period between the end of one regime and the beginning of another A new model has replaced it. This is a time when the political game rules are constantly changing. Contestable (O'Donnell and Schmitter, 1986: 6).

The process of democratization is When a consensus has been formed on democratic rules, suggesting, for example, the adoption of a new constitution and the first free Kopecky and Mudde (2000): 319. According to my findings, which are based on It is not about the transition to democracy—I believe the transition to be complete. After the election of a new president, the new constitution of Kalmykia is Moreover, I believe this to be part of the Consolidation of the regime—in many respects, one can say that this is what makes the regime. "Consolidation of the regime According to Kopecky and Mudde (2000:320), regime consolidation is the phase in which the norms and practices established in the transition era are turned into more stable patterns, producing routines and predictability. As a result, in this second installment, I will discuss how past presidents have used them to construct today's political systems by strengthening their dominance in the republics. A specification of when I regard the regimes to be in place is necessary. With Juan Linz and Alfred Stepan, I will adapt their method for my purposes. A *consolidated democracy* is defined as the Consolidation of a regime that occurs when there is a lack of prominent players at the national or international level. Seeking regime change or working in this direction (Linz and 5–6) written by Stepan. Afghanistan's growth and stability require consistent goals. Unfortunately, A lack of clarity and consistency in U.S.



objectives led to failed mission and also an insurmountable situation. There have been various shifts in the US mission and ambitions for Afghanistan in recent decades under three political administrations, multiple military leaders, and a variety of Afghanistan-based leadership bodies. A significant reason for the US and its allies to enter Afghanistan was to deal with Al-Qaeda and Taliban forces. Aside from counterterrorism, the U.S. role in Afghanistan developed after the Taliban was ousted and Al-Qaeda was defeated in 2001. For as long as the United States was in Afghanistan, its goals and tactics became increasingly unclear. There must be enough security and critical services provided by Afghanistan's government and a reduction in violent crime to allow for economic, political, and social progress, followed by establishing the United States as a state and the practice of social engineering. It was impossible to reshape Afghanistan's domestic politics while fighting an adaptable and regenerative opponent in a country scarred by four decades of violence without the support of the American people and a long-term strategy. American foreign policy scholars recognize that it is overly ambitious, embroiled in the domestic problems of other countries, and focused on spreading American values and Western ideologies. Yet, over the past two decades, each government has pursued them.



CHAPTER FOUR

RECONFIGURING RELATIONS AMONG THE UNITED STATES, AFGHANISTAN, AND PAKISTAN

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4.1 Introduction

The goal of this chapter is to identify the geopolitical factors that have exacerbated the crisis in Afghanistan, as well as to develop strategies to alleviate it. In today's geopolitical debates, one of the most pressing issues is the importance of various geopolitical components, which include both fixed and variable elements. It has been said that the fate of nations has been decided by the evolution of geographic, international, but also global order structures. Farmers cultivate wheat, rice, cotton, and other crops in the Northern Plains. Shepherds and goats on the meadows tend to sheep and goats. From the Central Highlands to the border with Iran and Tajikistan, this northeastern region of Afghanistan covers around 40,000 square kilometres in area. However, the area's low annual rainfall requires adequate water resources to ensure optimal production and harvesting. Because of this scarcity, the lush agricultural area only makes up around 12% of the country's overall land area. The drought has destroyed the once fertile soil, and land mines litter the area. Afghan soil has seen several conflicts, and these mines are a testament to this fight, which raged from 1979 till the present day. Obstacles and variables like these make it more difficult for Afghans, who are already battling to feed themselves and their 4,444 fellow citizens, to cultivate. Poppy cultivation has also taken over most of the fertile ground once used for wheat. Drug smuggling is significantly more lucrative for these farmers than harvesting wheat, rice, and corn. Thus, Afghanistan relies heavily on imported commodities, with over \$500 million in total imports. The volume of merchandise exported Natural gas is one of the country's most abundant natural resources: Precious and semi-precious



stones, petroleum, coal, and sulfur. Mineral resources abound here, including chromium, cupro-nickel, gold, iron, lead, and silver, to name just a few. The northern part of the country is rich in natural resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. There are roughly 40,000 tonnes of salt extracted yearly, making it the major export item. The country's opium supply, on the other hand, is the world's most abundant. Afghan opium accounts for over 75 per cent of the world's total opium production.

4.2 Geopolitical Geography

The examination of political events and actions from a geographical standpoint. This topic combines politics and geography and may be applied at any level of analysis, from the local to global. The state, the world's most prevalent form of political organization, is the most basic and most typical unit of analysis in political geography (Glassner 1996). Afghan domestic politics and the country's place in Central Asia's geopolitical landscape are the focus of this chapter. This fundamental unit of study in political geography refers to a sovereign, government-run region acknowledged by a large percentage of the global community as a state. An agreement reached in 1885 by the Afghan rulers and the Russian government delineated Afghanistan's current borders, establishing that the Amu Darya River (today known as the Oxus River) serves as Afghanistan's northern frontier. 1893 saw a series of agreements with the British Raj in India, which led to diplomatic relations between the two countries (Margolis 2000).

Afghanistan shares land borders with six other countries, covering a considerable distance of 5529 kilometres (3317 miles). These countries include China which shares a border



of 76 kilometres. Iran shares 936 kilometres, Pakistan shares 2,430 kilometres, Tajikistan shares 1,206 kilometres, Turkmenistan shares 744 kilometres, and Uzbekistan shares 137 kilometres. Despite its seeming compactness, Located throughout the Hindu Kush Mountains, Afghanistan and China share a boundary. Pakistan and Tajikistan are separated by the Wakhan Passage, which also gives Afghanistan a border with China. The boundaries established by Russian delegates in the nineteenth century have been primarily uncontested. Although these boundaries have effectively divided multiple countries of people, they've also produced a country out of a diverse mix of ethnolinguistic groupings. Kenneth Weisbrode has described Afghanistan's political scenario as "ungovernable" because of the country's unique cultural geography and challenging physical landscape (Weisbrode 2001). Despite Afghanistan's long civil conflict, the current political turmoil began with the Soviet-sponsored fall of Ahmedzai Najibullah's regime in 1979.

Faced with a slew of problems at home with the fall of the Soviet Union, Russia cut off all aid to the Kabul communist government in January 1992. Without international backing, Government forces under the leadership of the late Najibullah could not stand up to racial rivalries for control of the country. Najibullah made a final attempt to step down as President of the country in April 1992. (Margolis). Due to this power vacuum, three of the most crucial opposition groups — the Tajik Hizb-i-Wandat and the Uzbek Abdul Rashid Dostum and Ahmed Shah Massoud-led Northern Alliance — came together (Weisbrode 2001). Burhanuddin Rabbani and the Alliance formed a new administration together. However, the Alliance excluded the Ghilzai Pushtuns from the newly



formed government, resulting in further ethnic conflict (Weisbrode 2001). The Taliban evolved as a political force from southern Afghanistan and Pakistani refugee camps. The Taliban is an Islamic fundamentalist group mainly made up of Pushtun people. Pakistani refugee camps and Qandahar religious schools used to recruit members of the Taliban, who created to cleanse Afghanistan of anarchy, violence, and incredulity (Margolis). As Margolis points out, the ISI of Pakistan was initially formed to eliminate Afghanistan's instability and violence and prevent such behaviour on Pakistan's border. Pakistan may or may not have been responsible for instigating Pakistan's Taliban forces. Still, he does describe how Pakistan's government worked with the fundamentalists to facilitate the construction of an important trade route connecting Islamabad with Turkmenistan via Herat.

There was also talk in Pakistan of building a pipeline that would emerge from Central Asia to the Arabian Sea through Pakistan. Still, these plans were on hold until Afghanistan's civil war finished (Margolis). Afghanistan's location at the crossroads of the Indian subcontinent, Iran, and Central Asia has given it geopolitical relevance in Central Asia. (2000) Weisbrode (2001) contends that almost every interim difficulty in Central Asia is tied to the Afghan civil war. Countries have tried to keep out of Afghanistan's instability. Many have felt forced to back one side or another to maintain stability.

Pakistan helped the Taliban control disorder and prevented political dissent from expanding in their early phases. Russia, China, India, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan have funded or supported Northern Alliance factions to control



violence and prevent Taliban fanaticism from spreading. Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are now independent governments, yet they still rely on Moscow because of Soviet-era economic links and cooperatives. Russia considers the former Soviet Union's borders its "strategic frontiers" (Margolis 2000). Russia is concerned about the growth of Islamic fundamentalism, which could affect Russia's ties to the former Soviet states, and also its standing in Central Asia because of its proximity to Afghanistan and also the Taliban control there. Additionally, the Taliban may aid and train Chechen separatists.

China and India lent their backing to the armies fighting the Taliban to defend their interests. There are many reasons why China and India have supported Northern Alliance forces besides their geopolitical stance and affiliations, including the Taliban's suspected involvement in the Xinjiang region of China, the Philippines, Yemen, and Indonesia, as well as the Philippines and Yemen (Weisbrode 2001). There is also an accusation that the Taliban has supplied many militants and support to the Kashmiri Muslims fighting against Indian rule. The Northern Alliance soldiers, however, have received Iranian assistance in their fight against Taliban advances. Iran hopes pipelines from Central Asia will run via Iran (and not Pakistan) on their route to ocean ports and the world market, in addition to its rivalry with Taliban-inspired Sunni Muslim fanaticism.

4.3 Governance Structure

Before the mid-20th century, Afghanistan was ruled by an absolute monarchy. On August 19, 1919, Afghanistan earned its independence from British domination after three wars between the two countries. Compared to the monarchies of



1923 and 1931, the 1964 Constitution established a new form of government: a constitutional monarchy with an elected parliament. The new structure is comparable to the U.S. government, with the addition of an executive branch. The legislative, executive, and judicial are the three branches of government. In 1973, a military coup repealed the 1964 Constitution and formed the government of Afghanistan as the Republic of Afghanistan, effectively ending the democratic rule of this country. As a result of their conquest, the Taliban called Afghanistan the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Political upheavals and transformations persisted for many years during the Russian invasion. US-led coalition forces overthrew the Taliban regime in December 2001.

In the 1970s, Afghanistan was near collapse. Drought has devastated Afghanistan's agriculture and slowed its economy. Daud seized power in bloodless coups while the King was sick, charging the government with corruption. The 1747 Ahmad Shah Durrani monarchy was overthrown quickly. Prime Minister Daud overthrew the Shah in a military coup on July 17, 1973. A rebellious Coup was planned for over a year by Lieutenant Barbrak Karmal's Parcham Party division and Daoud's "friends." Daud destroyed Afghanistan's monarchy by dissolving the 1964 Constitution. He said Afghanistan was now a republic, and he would be its first president. The Pashtun issue concerns conservative Pashtun officers. Daud got Soviet-supplied weapons as Prime Minister. His Army background made him a strong fit for the army, and he founded NRP in 1976.

Every politician needed it. Daud then prepared a presidential constitution for the Loya Jirga. During Daud's five-year presidency, relations between the Soviet Union and Afghan



communists deteriorated, leading to the country's decommunization. Afghanistan sided with the Soviets, notwithstanding the U.N. envoy's vote. Afghanistan's economic, political, and social ties with other countries have been greatly influenced by the Soviet Union's help. Daoud's 1976-1983 seven-year strategy emphasized state-centric economics. Our mission requires overseas aid. Afghanistan wanted to develop connections, while Daoud denied Soviet economic and military assistance. Daoud promoted his state-centric economic model, which required foreign funding, from 1976 until 1983. Afghanistan tried to forge ties with other countries after Daoud denied Soviet aid. Daoud recognized that Afghanistan needed economic and political strength from other nations to abandon its Soviet relationship. Daud asked for help from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and oil-rich Kuwaiti neighbours. Increase India's military aid. Iran's economy is also supported.

4.4 Historical overview of US Afghan Relations

The American explorer & political analyst Josiah Harlan, initially journeyed to the subcontinent in 1830 with the idea at being the Monarch of Afghanistan. Afghan rulers Shuja Shah Durrani and Dost Mohammad Khan were engaged in battle for the Durrani Empire's throne when the EIC's Presidency soldiers conquered Afghanistan throughout the First Anglo-Afghan War. In return for military assistance, Harlan got wrapped up in Afghan governance & sectional military interventions, earning the title of Prince of Ghor. Around 16,500 British Indian troops of such EIC were allegedly slain as well as enslaved in 1842 when the EIC was beaten and forced into a total withdrawal. Because the lone survivor, William Brydon, makes the claim, there is no solid research to



demonstrate it. Harlan departed Afghanistan around about the same time and finally returned to the US. A.C. Jewett landed in Afghanistan in 1911 to develop a hydroelectric power station near Kabul, which he completed in 1914. He rose to the position of Chief Engineer under King Habibullah Khan under his leadership. As a former employee of GE, he has become the 2nd American documented to have lived and worked in Afghanistan.

4.4.1 Cold War and US Afghan Pakistan Trio

America participated in military operations in Afghanistan at the end of World War II. "Design for World Domination" was used in the top-secret National Security Directive, a U.S. policy paper issued in 1950. In 1945, the United States began humanitarian operations in Afghanistan. " Again, it became clear that the U.S. was planning to invade Afghanistan. With both the obvious intention of establishing a military post," said Russian President Nikita Khrushchev in his memoir. US bombers were popularly believed to have used the International Airport of Kandahar, established by the United States in 1956. It was more probable that the US intended to use the airport as a military outpost in the event of a war between the US and the former USSR because of the airport's military design."

Regarding countering Soviet plans for "global domination," US policymakers decided that supporting hard-line Islamic fundamentalists in Afghanistan, who opposed Afghan government reform, was a good strategy. As early as 1973, National Security Council staff members claimed that CIA covert support for Islamic militants began in the 1980s. Despite the potential setbacks for prospective economic and social conditions in Afghanistan, the collapse of the existing



Afghan regime would benefit US objectives, according to an August 1979 confidential State Department report. Mujahedeen, or 'fighters for Islam,' were the name given to fundamentalist Islamists hostile towards the Afghan government supported by the United States. For six months leading up to the Russian occupation, Carter's previous national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski confessed that perhaps the CIA was already providing covert help and support to the Afghan Mujahedeen. He emphasized that the United States' goal in providing this assistance was to "I responded to President Carter the day Soviets cross over the border, saying, "We also have the chance to give the USSR its own Vietnam War." It was mainly due to the Soviets' belief that the United States was deliberately weakening the Afghan government that the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. As soon as the Soviets invaded, the United States provided the Mujahedeen with weaponry. The Washington Post claimed in February 1980 that the United States was supplying them with weapons.

The sums involved were substantial: At 10,000 tonnes in 1983, Pakistani general Mohammad Yusuf said that by 1987, the country was producing 65,000 tonnes of weapons and ammunition per year. Milton Bearden, the former head of the CIA's Pakistan station from 1986 to 1989, said, "American forces fought the Soviet Union until its last Afghans fell. Well, over the early days of the war, the United States and Saudi Arabia are thought to have provided the fanatical Mujahideen with \$40 billion in weaponry and cash. After passing through Pakistani hands, a large portion of the funds was used for the establishment, for the benefit of Afghan refugee children flooding the nation, of hundreds of



fundamentalist Islamic religious institutions (madrasas). Madrassa school students and future Traumatic event Afghan war orphaned children who were grown up in these male schools, where children were taught descriptive Islamic ideology or how to launch attacks, formed the core of the Taliban's leadership. But nothing else. A decade later, the United States was engaged in a conflict with the warriors it had helped to develop by sponsoring the madrassas and fundamentalist organizations. On September 11, 2001, the same Islamic Extremists that the United States funded and nurtured during the Soviet war carried out assaults on the U. S. in New York.

4.4.2 The Soviet Invasion and the Afghan Civil War, 1979–1992

Afghanistan's civil war lasted nine years because of the aggression. Approximately 1 million civilians and 125,000 Soviet, Afghan and other casualties had accounted for early 1989 and returned across what was dubbed the Friendship Bridge. The fighters were slaughtered. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in Central Asia on Christmas Eve 1979, which borders the south. Elite forces were first sent to major Afghan cities to provide security. The electric industry immediately dispatched beyond national boundaries. Kabul's President was poisoned, and his cabinet members were replaced by a puppet leader named Babrak Karmal within a few days after the KGB had entered the presidential palace. I was able to contribute. The attack sparked an Afghan civil war that lasted for nine years. One million people and roughly 125,000 Afghans were involved in the battle when the final Soviet forces left in early 1989 and returned through a bridge known as the Friendship Bridge, ironically. Four fighters were



killed in the attack. Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were both devastated by the conflict. The Russian and British empires used Afghanistan as a pawn in the "Great Game" beginning in the early nineteenth century. To keep Russia at bay, Britain has waged three wars in Afghanistan since the Soviet Union's collapse in fear that Russia's expansion into Central Asia might threaten the empire's crown jewel, India. Afghanistan's geopolitical relevance has not changed despite the Russian Revolution of 1917 or the end of British colonial control in India. Afghanistan's first diplomatic ally was the United States. The Soviet Union continued to aid neutral Afghanistan for decades after the Cold War ended.

After World War II, the British Empire fell, and the United States emerged as the most powerful nation in the world. The Soviet war started on December 25, 1979. They were continued until February 1989, when it finally departed. For nearly a decade, Russia supported the PDPA, a Marxist party. The Mujahideen, a group of Afghan insurgents known as the Mujahideen, are the focus of the word mujahideen. It was sponsored by countries including the United States, Great Britain, and China in its efforts to oust communist authorities in Afghanistan. Islamic countries such as Pakistan and Saudi Arabia supported the Mujahideen. Rebels in Afghanistan's Mujahideen movement support their country's liberation and a significant push to keep the Cold War out of the Persian Gulf. Many national and ethnic groups have lived in their ancestral homelands on its vast territory throughout Russia's history. The rapidly expanding Muslim populations of Communism's satellite governments, particularly those in Central Asia with quickly expanding Muslim populations, were a source of concern for Soviet leaders throughout the era that overlaid a



harsh system of centralized rule. Purges and deportations were realities for some groups in the Soviet Union. Even those Afghans who claimed to be communists constituted a threat to the Soviets because of their shared ethnicity, religion, and histories with Afghanistan, such as Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. According to 20/20 hindsight, the decision to invade Afghanistan to support an unpopular rule was misguided and doomed. It was a reasonable option for Soviet officials in Moscow during the short winter days of December 1979 — and an inevitable one.

Background information; Foreign meddling and civil conflict

In April 1992, Najibullah was promptly expelled from power following the disbanding of the Soviet Union (which had persisted in offering naval and monetary help to the Kabul authorities). Although a provisional administration was put in place by parties that had battled against the communists, peace and stability were still a long way off. Conflict ensued between several ethnic factions, and the banking system crumbled. Sebghatullah Mujaddedi, the interim President, was replaced by Burhanuddin Rabbani after months of an agreement to rotate the leadership among different factions. On the other hand, Rabbani refused to hand over power to his successor when his 12-month term expired. Assaults on the city by rival troops, generally those of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the leader of the Islamic Party, were carried out throughout the next three years, resulting in widespread destruction. The provision of food by multinational resource firms and the United Nations has become necessary.

Afghanistan became a country ruled by deploying military leaders and warlords who imposed tolls on vehicles engaged in cross-border trade and fostered the practice of extortion in



most areas of everyday life. Kidnappings, whether for sadistic or good motives, had become commonplace, and the victims often found themselves in a state of hopeless despair. The Taliban (Persian: "Students") developed in the fall of 1994 as a response to this scenario. Mullah Mohammad Omar, a former mujahedeen fighter well-regarded for his demonstrations of commitment and involvement in the fight against the Soviet occupation movement. By enlisting students from Pakistani madrasah (non-secular schools) and the southern province like Kandahar, the Taliban could free Kandahar of its corrupt and greedy leaders and capture the attention of the entire world. Due mainly to the Afghan people's fatigue from years of fighting, the Taliban have consolidated their grip on the territory. Former members of the Communist Party and some mujahideen who had defected swiftly joined the group. People were persuaded to alter their allegiances by generous Saudi Arabian government bills, which were one of the Taliban's most important supporters at the time.

Early on, Taliban leaders were given backing by Pakistani officials, particularly members of the ISI. The latter attempted to secure a road passage through Afghanistan that would go to Central Asian markets. This group of officials also thought that even if the Taliban obtained complete control of both the United States from other parties. They would be capable of learning more rapidly about establishing valuable petroleum & gas pipelines through Central Asia to an endpoint in Pakistan. Former Afghan governments have made political recommendations to India, Pakistan's archrival, to deflect Pakistani involvement in Afghan national matters. Importantly, Taliban control offered a compliant and



comfortable Kabul regime for Pakistan. Aside from their Pashtun membership, the Taliban was regarded as a safe bet because they did not include the familiar Pashtunistan issue in their timetable, making them a purportedly safe choice.

A reconciliation & power-sharing deal was concluded in 1992 after the fall of Najibullah's administration (the Peshawar Accords). A transitional administration was established by the Peshawar Accords, which established the Islamic State of Afghanistan. Human Rights Watch states: " The Islamic Afghanistan was established in April 1992, shortly after the fall of the Najibullah regime, which had received Soviet support, officially vested its sovereignty in Afghanistan." In April 1992, all parties except for Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-e Islami were purportedly united under this government. Most of this period was spent by Hekmatyar's Hezb-e Islami refusing to acknowledge the government. Attacks on state forces but also Kabul as a whole were reported and initiated. Rockets and shells rained down on everyone. Al-Qaeda & Bin laden were given sanctuary in Afghanistan by the Taliban. This Pashtun-dominated Islamic fundamentalist party governed the country from 1996 to 2001 until being overthrown by a U.S.-led assault. The Taliban have reassembled in Pakistan, where Mullah Mohammed Omar is in charge of an uprising against the Kabul government, which the West backs. Even as foreign troops are prepared to complete combat operations by December 31, 2014, and depart by December 31, 2016, America & Afghanistan are still pursuing a diplomatic settlement with the Taliban.

4.5 Taliban Rise to Power

Religious leaders and students from sparsely populated Pashtun areas formed the Taliban in 1993-1994. After the



Soviet Union's withdrawal, numerous individuals will be former anti-Soviet warriors known as mujahideen who'd already migrated to Pakistan to study in Islamic schools, of mostly conservative "Deobandi" community of Islam. Also consistent with Pashtun tribal traditions were Taliban activities. Even though he was a mujahideen warrior under the Soviet occupation, Mullah Muhammad Omar was linked with a moderately Islamist party at the time. Ghilzai Pashtuns, like Omar, dominated the Taliban government, and the Durrani tribe alliance has been home to the majority of modern Afghan rulers.

They saw the post-Soviet regime of Burhanuddin Rabbani as dishonest as well as anti-Pashtun. Because they were looking as less morally bankrupt & more robust and able to provide stability, Taliban financial backing had grown during the four-year civil conflict (1992-1996) between two mujahideen parties. 8 In November 1994, the Taliban took Kandahar, inside the southern provinces of Afghanistan, and Kabul on September 27, 1996, as their first major victories. A tight devotion to Islamic customs and severe sentences involving public beheadings were used to strictly enforce Islamic traditions, such as a ban on Western music and dance, in the areas under the Taliban's rule. Some women were publicly hanged for alleged adultery, and women students and workers were not allowed beyond the household except for medical care. In March 2001, the Taliban demolished six-century-old Buddha statues carved into the mountains above Bamyán town.

It became increasingly clear to the United States that Al Qaeda's leadership was being hosted by the Taliban Omar supposedly constituted a political and personal connection



with Osama Laden when he arrived in Afghanistan, such as through Sudan in May 1996. Omar has down US requests to extradite Osama bin Laden. To exert pressure just, Clinton's regime imposed economic sanctions on Afghanistan. It acquired some international sanctions to be implemented, along with reprimanded ballistic missiles at al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan, going to follow the August 7, 1998, bombings of embassies of U.S. in Tanzania. Bin Laden had been an Islamic figure determined to turn many anti-Soviet warriors into terrorists eager to carry out jihad, or holy war, against the West, as part of their religious beliefs. According to the fatwas given by bin Laden in the 1990s, all American forces in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East should evacuate immediately. After the Gulf War of 1990 through 1991, he aggressively criticized the United States for its involvement or influence in the Middle East.

After the Gulf War, he railed against the United States' backing for Israel and the sanctions imposed on Iraq by the U.S. Al Qaeda, headed by Osama bin Laden, assaulted the USS Cole in Yemen in 2000. There was a total of 17 American sailors killed. This continuing preparation for a far larger attack on the United States by Bin Laden & his terrorist outfit for them was all about weakening the United States' economic and military might. 19 Al Qaeda terrorists have been operating in the United States since mid-summer 2001. One of New York's World Trade Center buildings would be hit, as would the Pentagon not far from the nation's capital; a terrorist capture would claim responsibility for an additional attack on the United States Capitol building.

4.6 September 11, 2001, and war on Terror



Terrorists hijacked four planes departing from various airports throughout the East Coast early on September 11. Terrorists targeted long-distance aircraft from across the country because of the extra fuel they carried and the more significant destruction they would inflict if they crashed. It was a suicide mission plot to use the planes with innocent people inside as directed missiles. As of 7:59 a.m. on September 11, American Air Flight 11 left Boston with 87 crew members, passengers, and five hijackers. The plane was hijacked and slammed into the North Tower Trade Center less than two minutes after takeoff. The very first plane to strike was this one. United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston smashed the Second Tower of the Trade Center about 20 minutes later. Sixty passengers, staff members, and five terrorists were on board this flight. Over 2,000 people were killed when the Trade Center towers collapsed within two hours of the blasts in New York.

Leaving Washington Dulles Airport that morning, American Airlines Flight 77 was carrying 59 crew and passengers when five hijackers commandeered the aircraft. Just outside Washington, D.C., a jet was turned around and slammed into the Pentagon. The blast claimed the lives of 125 individuals. United Airlines Flight 93, which started in Newark, New Jersey, had 40 passengers and crew on board and four hijackers when it was shot down over the Hudson River on September 11, 2001. Passengers aboard the plane received phone calls informing them that three additional aeroplanes had already been hijacked and collapsed. Terrorists in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, used this information to force passengers to flee their jet and wreck it in a field. The collision killed everyone. Most likely, the plane was headed



for the nation's capital, specifically the Capitol Building in Washington, DC. The four hijacked airliners on September 11 claimed the lives of 2,996 individuals. Many were in New York City, where Trade Center buildings were destroyed. No one could get out of the towers since they were above the blast zone. As numerous police and firefighters rushed into the burning buildings to save individuals in need, many of them perished in the blazes themselves. The events of September 11 altered the United States for all time. It was considered an act of war by President George W. Bush and the United States administration, which murdered thousands of innocent people without provocation. The United States started the War on Terrorists with a robust military response. With air attacks, ground forces, & special operations personnel, this conflict has been waged in various Middle Eastern countries. The battles in Afghanistan and Iraq have claimed the lives of tens of thousands of Americans while also eradicating administrations sympathetic to terrorists and therefore endangering the safety and interests of the United States are the most well-known examples. While the US employs its military force to prevent another September 11, the war on terror is still ongoing, and As a result, it is likely to continue for many years.

Date: September 11, 2001. The Bush administration will later use it to justify the invasion of Afghanistan and the spying on American citizens and establish Guantanamo Bay, Cuba's detention camp, as part of its antiterrorism strategy.

September 20, 2001 "Our war on terror starts against al Qaeda, but this does not conclude then," Bush says in a speech to Congress and the country. It will be over when



every terrorist organization with worldwide reach is discovered, stopped, and defeated."

Operation Enduring Freedom" was announced by Donald Rumsfeld, then-Secretary of Defense, on September 25, 2001. Saudi Arabia cut diplomatic links with the Taliban government in Afghanistan the following day.

Oct. 19-20, 2001: Special forces launch an attack on Kandahar to kick off the ground war. NATO member countries are expected to make military commitments to Afghanistan in the coming days and weeks, including Germany, Turkey, the Dutch Republic, Europe and Poland.

The Taliban stronghold of Mazar-e-Sharif was taken by Afghan forces named as Northern Alliance on November 9, 2001. The Fight of Tora Bora erupted on Dec. 6-17, 2001, in a region in the White Mountains of Eastern Afghanistan. Osama bin Laden evades capture by the U.S.-led coalition forces.

On this date, the Taliban surrendered Kandahar to the Afghan government. Because of this, the Taliban's Mullah Mohammed Omar has fled the city, and it is now under the control of Pashtun tribal chiefs. Despite the nominal defeat of the Taliban, meanwhile, al-Qaeda operatives keep hiding out from the mountainside.

February 21, 2002: A video proves that Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the identity architect of the 9/11 attacks, executed Wall Street Journal writer Daniel Pearl.

Hamid Karzai was elected President of Afghanistan on June 13, 2002., Favoured by the United States, an Afghan Loya Jirga council chose him to serve as interim head of state of Afghanistan for two years. He



was inaugurated as the country's first democratically elected leader in 2004.

President Bush's address to the Virginia Military Institute pushes for Afghanistan's reconstruction. With our aid, we can help construct an Afghanistan free of this evil, which is a more excellent place to live, just as we helped reestablish Western Europe after World War II with the Marshall Plan.

The U.S. and its allies invaded Iraq on March 19, 2003, citing intelligence that Saddam Hussein and his regime had been producing chemical weapons.

May 1, 2003: Defense Secretary Rumsfeld discloses the closure of a "major battle" during a press meeting in Afghanistan. In the same breath, President Bush declared the war in Iraq over, declaring "mission accomplished." "We have concluded," says Rumsfeld, "that we are at a position when we have shifted from substantial combat action to a period of peace and stabilization and reconstruction and operations," says US Command And control Chief Gen. Tommy Franks and Afghan President Karzai. Only 8,000 American troops are now stationed in Afghanistan. Many humanitarian organizations, notably those from Europe, had previously resisted the idea of sending in troops, equipment, or other support to the conflict zones in Syria and Iraq.

"President Bush declared Mission Accomplished" at the U.S. army Abraham Lincoln spelt the end of substantial warfighting conflicts in Iraq. On September 11, 2001, "the war on terror began," he



continues. "The war of Baghdad is such triumph in that war."

A suicide bomber drove the truck into. Twenty-three people, including a prominent UN official, were killed when a car bomb exploded at the United Nations in Iraq in 2003 and wounded more than 100 others.

In ad-Dawr, Iraq, U.S. soldiers arrested Saddam Hussein on December 13, 2003.191 people were killed, and more than 2000 were injured when four train lines in Madrid were bombed in unison on March 11, 2004. After the fact, al-Qaeda-inspired Islamic extremists operating out of Spain were identified as the most likely suspects in the attack.

As many as 700 people were injured in two bombs on the Subway and a double-decker bus on July 7, 2005. In 2012, British national fighting for al Qaeda was found to have planned the attacks.

December 30 2006: Saddam Hussein was hanged in Baghdad for war criminal offences after being found guilty of both charges.

Afghanistan's President Karzai slammed the US military after an investigation found that wayward fire from a US gunship in the Shindand Area of northwestern Herat Province killed many Afghan civilians.

4.7 The U.S. Assimilation and De-escalation (2009-2014)

On his first day in power as President, Barack Obama said that, due to budget constraints, the United States might have to scale back its involvement in Afghanistan. Bruce Riedel, a previous CIA analyst,



was selected to head the interagency "strategy evaluation" for 60 days. Ex-Special Representative to Afghanistan & Pakistan and previous Under Defense secretary for Strategic plan Michele Flournoy served as co-chairmen at the time. In the end, Obama's "comprehensive" policy announced on March 27 required the deployment of an extra 21,000 US troops by that assessment. A few months after McChrystal's appointment in June 2009, he took leadership of NATO and the United States military forces in Afghanistan, a position he held from 2003 to 2008. General Mc Chrystal's August 2009 strategy assessment recommended that the US military's goal should always protect society rather than to search & warfighting concentration levels of Taliban fighters. Caution of the possibility for "mission failure" if a completely equipped and trained, detailed counterinsurgency strategy was not in place then. To have the best chance of success, he estimated that 44,000 additional United States combat troops would've been required. Internal debate and a new policy review ensued after the assessment. According to some senior US officials, this might lead to an unintended perception of American hegemony. President Obama plans to send an extra 17,000 force to Afghanistan. According to Obama, the front in Afghanistan against terrorist groups continues to be more critical than any other in the United States. According to him, the United States set a plan for withdrawing most combat troops out Of Iraq even by the end of 2011. Thirty-seven thousand United States



and NATO troops are stationed in Afghanistan as of January 2009. A "resurgent" Taliban is the target of reinforcements, while efforts to stop foreign fighters from crossing the Afghan-Pakistan frontier in the southeast are also a top priority. US military fallow timeline is as following

- More than 9,800 American military members would continue to stay in Afghanistan for the NATO-led "Resolute Systemation" in 2015, with most of them serving as instructors (RSM).
- By the end of 2016, the number of American forces in Afghanistan would be reduced to 5,000 and concentrated in Kabul and Bagram Airfield.
- Approximately 1,000 military personnel would be under the control of the US Embassy after 2016.
- There will be an equal number of US troops in Afghanistan after 2016 (approximately 1,000 military personnel) as there are now. They would process Foreign Military Sales (FMS) of armament to Afghanistan and would be responsible for training the Afghans to use that weaponry.

4.8 A New American Strategy

President Obama releases a new plan for the military effort, connecting achievement in Afghanistan toward a prosperous Pakistan. Defeating al-Qaeda in Pakistan and preventing its return to Pakistan and Afghanistan are the main objectives of this interagency approach, as detailed in a white paper. The plan includes for Pakistan to receive additional assistance and specifies a metric by which the plan's success will be measured



in the war against al-Qaeda and Taliban insurgents. Afghanistan's military and police forces are expected to benefit from the commitment of an extra 4,000 personnel. Afghan President Hamid Karzai has welcomed the policy, saying that it will move Afghanistan and also rest of the world closer to a successful conclusion to the conflict.

The Taliban captured Sgt. Bowe R. Bergdahl on June 30, 2009, after he left his position in Afghanistan. Dishonorably dismissed in 2014; he released again in 2015. During a speech on August 30, 2010, President Obama announced the end of military combat operations in Iraq.

U.S. military has killed the leader of al-Qaeda, Osama bin Laden in Pakistan. In the long-simmering argument about whether or not the Afghanistan war should be continued, the death of a critical target for the United States ten years after it began is gasoline. Even as President Obama intends to declare in July that he will be withdrawing part of all or thirty thousand surge soldiers, congressional leaders are increasingly calling for a quicker drawdown, while some analysts advocate for a long military engagement. Officials in Afghanistan have long blamed violence in their country on terrorist safe places in Pakistan, and this sentiment is growing. There must be no military action in Afghanistan unless it comes from Pakistan, says Afghan President Karzai. On Tuesday, May 2, 2011, the following happened: A raid by US special operations forces in Abbottabad, Pakistan, killed Osama bin Laden.



President Obama has announced a timetable for most US soldiers to withdraw from Afghanistan by the conclusion of 2016. Just after the military operation expired in 2014, the first phase of his proposal asked for the retention of 9,800 United States forces to train Afghan forces and carry out operations against "the leftovers of al-Qaeda." The President claims that the drawdown will release resources for other counterterrorism efforts.

Thirty-eight military personnel were killed when their helicopter was shot down in August 2011. With 66 deaths, this month has become the deadliest for U.S. troops in Afghanistan. Afghanistan's war has officially ended, but President Obama says 10,800 American troops will still be stationed there.

4.9 Abdullah Ghani and Power Sharing

Afghan president-elect Ghani signed a power-sharing accord with Abdullah, his primary opponent, who arranged street protests to challenge the election results. Abdullah is named Prime Minister in the effect of the process by US Secretary of State Kerry. Government dysfunction will continue for some time as Ghani and Abdullah argue over security appointments and other prerogatives at a moment whenever the Taliban is advancing into the countryside. Like Karzai, Ghani is a Pashtun from Afghanistan's south, but the Obama administration welcomes him.

America detonates its most destructive non-nuclear weapon yet Suspected IS terrorists at a temple complex in Nangarhar Province, eastern Afghanistan.



When President Trump was inaugurated in January, he delegated decision-making authority to military leaders, with the potential of increasing the number of American troops in Afghanistan by thousands. A spotlight is now shining on the rise of such an Islamic State in Afghanistan due to the bombing. As a result of this seeming strength, the U.S. military calls the war in Afghanistan a stalemate. Suicide bombers regularly target Kabul. Whereas more than a third of Afghanistan is controlled by the Taliban, this has never been observed where the country is situated once Marines have been sent into Helmand Province.

4.10 Trump Suggests a Longer Afghan War

While his "initial reaction was to walk out," President Donald Trump says he would then maintain a "wide combat devotion" to dissuade a "confined space for terrorists" to keep the United States safe. To distinguish himself from President Obama's strategy, Trump says "conditions on the ground" instead of artificial time frames will guide withdrawal decisions. He says India should play a more significant role in Afghanistan's reconstruction while slamming Pakistan for supporting rebels. Even while the UN reports an increase in violence, he promises to ease restrictions on combat by airstrikes by the Afghan and coalition forces. According to Trump, a political agreement with the Taliban is a long way off.

4.11 Reconciliation Efforts

Political negotiations with militants have been ongoing for many years between the Afghan regime, the Americas and



other neighbouring countries. Dialogues between Zalmay Khalilzad, the Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation, and the Taliban to stop the U.S. military operation are currently taking place, and they have been since July 2019. Taliban representatives refuse to meet with Afghan government officials they want to invalidate.

Too far, no substantive dialogue involving Taliban & Afghan leaders appears to have occurred despite multiple efforts by the Afghan government to end the war, along with a February 2018 invitation by President Ghani to communicate with the Taliban without prerequisites.

The "Afghan High Peace Council" (HPC) was established on September 5, 2010, to monitor the resettlement and integration process. At the time, Burhanuddin Rabbani, the assassinated former President of Afghanistan, was selected to lead it by President Karzai to garner necessary assistance for agreements with the Taliban. As recently as 2016, one foremost Afghanistan expert labelled the HPC when an expert predicted that "no HPC engagement" would be part of Afghanistan's government-Taliban talks in 2018, the "sideshow in the peace process" was confirmed. Afghanistan and Hekmatyar reached a 25-point reconciliation deal on September 22, 2016, following months of discussions; in February 2017, the United Nations lifted sanctions over Hekmatyar. On his return to Kabul in May of this year, Hekmatyar addressed an audience of thousands in which he blasted the Afghan government. In January 2019, Hekmatyar declared that he would run for President in the upcoming election.

Afghanistan's government, which the Taliban sees as corrupt and an unconstitutional tool of external governments, has



refused to compromise with representatives or the Senate for many years. Therefore, Kabul isn't officially involved in the political dialogues between the U.S. and the Taliban. In the words of Ryan Crocker, the veteran US envoy to Afghanistan, "we possess ourselves circumvented the governing party we pretend to defend" by not insisting on including the Afghan government in the negotiations. Crocker also endorsed the idea that perhaps the US should stop talks until the Taliban agrees to have the Afghan government in such discussions. In April 2019, Taliban officials protested before the last moment about the size and composition of a group of as many as 200 Afghan representatives, along with Afghan authorities (in their capacity). That conference has indeed been indefinitely postponed. Taliban representatives met with 50 Afghans in July 2019; an Afghan envoy comprised of several public officials attended in their capacity. Two days of talks in Kabul ended with a joint declaration explaining the significance of an intra-Afghan agreement, which Khalilzad greeted as "a big success".

Afghanistan's President Ghani had also vowed that his administration would not agree to take any accord that limits the rights of the country's people. Further, in an address broadcast in January 2019, he cautions that any agreement to disconnect US forces without Kabul's involvement might contribute to "catastrophe," referencing the civil strife that erupted after the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan fell in the 1990s, which in turn led to the rise of Taliban in Afghanistan. When the National security advisor of President Ghani reprimanded Khalilzad for delegitimizing the Afghan administration and softening it," as well as harbouring political aspirations within Afghanistan, the State Department



rebuked him, prompting Ghani's consideration about us being excluded from the negotiations.

Afghans' fears about a possible U.S. withdrawal are "the real issue," including a former U.S. official, not the character of an American envoy. In July 2018, the Trump administration decided to engage in direct dialogues with the Taliban without the participation of officials of the Afghan government. There had been speculation that the announcement of a new strategic approach for South Asia indicated renewed American support for Afghanistan, which came nearly a year ago. The American Government reversed a long-held United States view that practically any peace solution must be "Afghan controlled but also Afghan managed," and the first high-level, transparent United States-Taliban talks took place in Doha in 2018. President George W. Bush's former ambassador to Afghanistan, Afghan-born Zalmay Khalilzad, was named Special Spokesperson for Afghanistan Reconciliation by Secretary of State Mike Pompeo in September 2018. Almost endless meetings with representatives from Pakistan, Afghan and other regional authorities, as well as the Taliban, have taken place since Khalilzad's appointment. Afghanistan will never again serve as a base for international terrorist individuals or groups, Khalilzad further said six days of agreements in Doha in January 2019. As a result, U.S. forces in the country will be able to withdraw completely. Later, Khalilzad warned that "we managed to make substantial.

Khalilzad announced on March 12 that a draught agreement had already been reached on antiterrorism assurances and the withdrawal of American troops. He said intra-Afghan negotiations would begin with a peaceful resolution and a comprehensive ceasefire as soon as the deal was signed. It's



not evident exactly what formal settlement might fulfil Kabul and the Taliban, towards the point where the latter ultimately gives up its armed struggle. According to the Taliban, the group does not seek to establish a power monopoly. Still, another spokesman stated in May that the organization is dedicated to re-formulating the Islamic caliphate in Afghanistan. Afghans who recollect the Taliban regime & resist the group's policies or beliefs, however, are wary of the group. For the first time, President Trump instructed structured & instruct U.S.-Taliban discussions without Afghan government involvement in 2018; disappointed by the lack of a defence department Against the Taliban, progress has been made. President Trump voiced dissatisfaction with the US military tactics in Afghanistan under Zalmay Khalilzad and stated a willingness to evacuate US troops "as soon that we can," indicating in August 2019 that he intended to provide it "as quickly as we can." according to the New York Times. General Austin S. Miller, a senior US commander in Afghanistan, announced during a media briefing in October 2019. Also, the number of US forces in Afghanistan has substantially decreased by about 2,000 over the preceding years, to between 12,000 and 13,000.

4.12 Agreement between the US and the Taliban

After signing a formal agreement with the Taliban pledging to conclude the Afghan war until April 2021 and reduce their armed force to 8,600 troops by mid-July 2020, the United States decided to try to withdraw all of its professionals from Afghanistan, including contractors and non-diplomatic civilians. With this promise in exchange, the Taliban pledged to keep terrorist organizations, including preventing al-Qaeda from using Afghanistan as a platform to launch an attack



against the US and its allied forces. The US intention to withdraw troops from Afghanistan was not contingent on the Taliban reducing violence, reaching agreements in intra-Afghan discussions, or doing other acts.

Defence Secretary Christopher said that in November 2020, 2,500 US forces would stay serving Afghanistan until January 15, 2021: "We will continue our relocation of forces by President Trump's directions." It is "not equivalent to a transformation in U.S. policy and perhaps objectives," according to the drawdown announced by Interim Secretary Miller, who also reported a similar decrease in US soldiers deployed in Iraq. 44 As per Miller, there are presently 2,500 US security personnel in Afghanistan since about January 15, 2021. After being elected Vice President in 2009, Joe Biden reportedly opposed Obama's move to raise U.S. troop strength in Afghanistan. As a contender in the 2020 national contest, he expressed reservations regarding troop strength within this country. On January 20, 2021, Vice President Joe Biden will take office.

During an interview on President Obama's behalf on March 16, he also said the U.S.-Taliban accord was "not a very firmly mutually agreed achieving the May 1 reduction deadline "may possible," but said it would be "difficult." "A conclusion will still not take even longer," he said, adding that such an administrative evaluation number of US Tactics in Afghanistan are now underway. US troops would not be in Afghanistan next year or the year, he said at a media briefing on March 25, 2021. A "final withdrawal" from Afghanistan was proclaimed by President Joe Biden on April 14, 2021, and will be accomplished by September 11, 2021. They responded in writing with accusations of U.S. inaction and a warning that



the American decision to stay past May 1 "in concept means opening the direction for [Taliban troops] to consider taking that each required counteraction, which is why the American side would be made accountable for all long-term implications." "We had also transmitted to the Taliban under no way infers that when they do carry out strikes against U.S. or coalition troops... we would then strike back forcefully," a senior Government official said withdrawal announcement afterwards. U.S. troops & Afghan citizens were killed in a terrorist attack on Kabul on August 26, 2021, claimed by the Islamic State's Afghan branch, which has also been combating the Taliban. This incident could have breached the Taliban's commitment to "prevent any party or person" from being used on Afghan soil to "threaten" US stability.

4.13 U.S. military withdrawal

United States Central Command (CENTCOM) announced in June that By May 1, 2021, approximately 44% of something like the "retrogressive procedure" had been accomplished when the ultimate stage of the planned military withdrawal commenced. In July, many NATO countries and other US allies withdrew their forces. "Our combat operation in Afghanistan would then end on August 31," President Biden said. And over a thousand additional U.S. troops were sent to Afghanistan after a rapid Taliban culminated in the seizure of Kabul and the withdrawal of American foreign office officers and some Afghan citizens from Afghanistan.

Whereas if Afghan army anywhere could never retain its own country, another year or five years of US military existence would have made little difference." Vice President Biden said in an August 14 statement. Furthermore, an American presence in another country's civil war wasn't appropriate to



me. In a speech on August 16, 2021, he restated his position, saying, "There has never been an appropriate time to exit US forces." However, some argue that because the United States won't understand the calculation of efficient military conflict cancellation into the Afghanistan political tactics & pressure patterns, the war was never effectively ended. Several observers have expressed doubts about the strategy to disconnect American troops & key Afghan allies from Afghanistan at the operational level. 60 These concerns are also linked to estimates of the ANDSF's ability to fend off an advance by the Taliban, according to the intelligence. Congress may examine whether and how global war planning could have addressed these alleged operational and strategic deficiencies.

4.14 Taliban Takeover

The Taliban initiated a massive advance in rural Afghanistan in early May 2021, consolidating their control over areas where they had another significant presence. More surprising was the Taliban's takeover of other districts: a few northern regions had fought back militarily against the Taliban when they were in authority in the 1990s, attempting to make their 2021 takeover particularly notable. Over 100 of Afghanistan's 400 districts are expected to fall under the control of the Taliban between May and June of 2021, according to one source. The Taliban's rapid progress supposedly shocked those within the collective, through one commanding officer saying that his powers were actively ignoring intercepting capital cities before the resignation of U.S. troops.

Afghanistan had suffered dramatically since July when the Taliban began occupying the country. Iran, Tajikistan, as well as Pakistan all have crossing locations. General Milley said



that the Taliban controlled almost 200 districts as of July 21, 2021. but he made it clear that the Taliban had not taken over any capital cities in which Afghan troops were already consolidated, as previously stated.

According to reports from U.S. commanders and others, the Taliban had been unable to seize a state capital in current history, proving the relative strength of the Afghan government, until they did so on August 6, 2021, when they managed to seize their first provincial capital. Many observers, including senior Taliban, grabbed possession of 50% of Afghanistan's key cities in less than a week, surprising US officials. Concerned about the Taliban's ability to take Kabul within days, U.S. officials expressed their concern on August 13. After capturing Jalalabad in the east and Mazar-i-Sharif in the north, the Taliban became able to dominate the final urban centres as well as strongholds of both the Afghan government's organized Defense. Kabul was under Taliban control when they began entering the city early on August 15, 2021. Some erstwhile Afghan leaders had started to determine an armed insurrection against the Taliban in Panjshir, which was supposedly managed to be captured by Taliban powers in September 2021, accompanied by reports of civilian deaths. Many regional significant cities, as well as other locations, were taken by the Taliban with little or no opposition from government forces, even though the Taliban confronted stiff resistance in some regions of the country; according to reports, the Taliban reportedly used payments or the mediation of elders in these areas to secure the departure of state forces (and the handing of one's weapons). Experts have put forth many theories as to why the ANDSF could not stop the Taliban's march.



4.15 Steps Taliban taken since assuming power

During the first period since 2001, the Taliban will have the authority of urban areas in Afghanistan after seizing power in August 2021. Afghanistan, which the Taliban could very well rule in 2021, is a very different country than the one they led two decades ago, economically and politically. The Taliban have not proclaimed another more comprehensive "guardian" government since September 2021. As the Taliban took control of Afghanistan, several commentators questioned how much they had changed and how they'd govern. According to long-standing Taliban spokesperson Zabiullah Mujahid (attempting to make his first public appearance), on September 7, 2021, a "caretaker cabinet" comprised of 33 people was announced, which even the Taliban described to that as Afghanistan's Islamic Emirate, just as they have for decades. These "caretaker" stances differ from permanent jobs in no discernible way. It is unclear who will replace them or why. In the 1990s, the Taliban's government was also said to be "nominally interim."

The emir of the Taliban, Haibatullah Akhundzada, has never been seen in public, and erstwhile Taliban Foreign Affairs minister Mohammad Hassan Akhund has been named the acting prime minister. One analyst describes Akhund as "weak," a "uncontroversial" figure, and a choice that thwarts the efforts of more powerful Taliban figures and factions. Continuing to act, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghani Baradar, who helped lead the bargaining with the U. S., is in charge. After a tense argument with Haqqani figures regarding whether the Taliban's military or political branches must be awarded credit for such a collective takeover, the Report



admitted in September 2021 that Baradar had escaped to Kandahar. In September 2021, Baradar released an audio tape disputing rumours of either severe injury or death in a brawl. Acting Director of Security Abdul Haq Wasiq (who'd been incarcerated at the US Navy Camp in Guantanamo, Cuba, between 2001 to 2014 in a prisoner swap) & Acting Minister Of defence Mohammad Yaqoob is indeed vital individuals. Located in the "caretaker cabinet," almost all members are recently departed Taliban officials or long-time supporters. All the "caretaker cabinet" members are men, the majority of whom are ethnic Pashtuns from Afghanistan's southern provinces. The Acting Interior Minister, Sirajuddin Haqqani, was one of the majorities who had previously been targeted for the United States and United Nations sanctions. It's been a long time since the US State Department offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of Haqqani, the leader of a US-designated Foreign Terrorist Organization known as the Haqqani Network, for information that could lead to his capture (FTO). As a result of their disproportionate military importance, some believe the Haqqanis' presence in the caretaker government of the Taliban will complicate U.S. efforts to work with the group. Recently departed Ex-president Hamid Karzai and other Afghan government officials and others from a position far from the movement had been theorized that the Taliban could perhaps access them as a component of their guarantee to establish "an inclusive government." In contrast, a representative for the State Department argued that the government "clearly does not reflect" the international society and what the United States hoped and saw.



A rapidly growing financial downturn is just one of Afghanistan's many challenges under this new Taliban government. The Taliban lack numerous administrative and technical functionality and the Afghan government & security may be difficult to do without the aid of those who helped the previous government. The Taliban may be able to persuade or compel these individuals to take part. According to Mujahid, during a press conference on August 17, 2021, Taliban officials declared immunity from prosecution for government employees. He wanted to assure all of his fellow citizens, whether they would be military personnel or civilian interpreters, that they had all played an important role. There will be no retaliation of any kind. We've pardoned millions and millions of [Afghan] soldiers who've fought us for the past 20 years. Following their takeover of Kabul, the Taliban had made similar statements only to refute their human rights violations; the Taliban had made similar statements to deny breaches of human rights. Women in Kabul, for example, have demonstrated against the group in several cities across the country. On September 8, 2021, the Taliban-led Ministry Of interior decreed prohibiting unannounced protests. "Increasing attacks on civilians and journalists," United Nations High Commissioner for Civil Liberties Michelle Bachelet said on September 13.

4.16 Cost of WOT to the U.S.

U.S. citizens and other assets were spared, while Pakistan's population was decimated. The militants' rage and enmity were successfully directed toward Pakistan or other easy targets, while the U.S. mainland was provided with a defect haven. So when one compares US losses to Pakistan's, it is



clear the latter has endured more tremendous hardships and damage to property in every area.

4.16.1 Military deaths and injuries suffered by the United States armed forces

America also has to transfer service members to different regions in which terrorists proceed to hide to ensure that the War against Terrorism is won. This essay only considers the costs Pakistan has incurred due to wars in Afghanistan and Pakistan because of the impact the United States has had on Pakistan.

Haltiwanger (2018) reports that nearly 7000 soldiers have already been killed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. 4,279 United States service members were killed or injured in Afghanistan and the surrounding region during the WOT in 2001. Three hundred thirty-two soldiers were killed or wounded in September 2010; 3,268 had been damaged (Chesser, 2011).

4.16.2 Impact on the Economy

Because of the country's efforts to combat terrorist activity following the official declaration, the US economy has had to bear increased debt since that time. With its foreign policy and military expenditures abroad, the United States has contributed to a decrease in the American economy. The World Trade Organization has brought in 2.4 trillion dollars to the country since 2002. In addition, the nation is continuing to lose a bunch of works that could be created have all these funds been decided to invest back into the economy. Amadeo (2019) said 8555 employments with \$565 million in annual income tax was created for each \$1 billion spent on US defence. For every dollar spent on education, 17,687 job vacancies plus 1.3 billion u.s. Dollars in new revenue are



generated. There is no way the US economy will ever recover the \$6 trillion it has lost due to the WOT (Haltiwanger, 2018).

4.17 Pakistan Afghanistan Relations after 9/11

Terrorism was a primary concern following 9/11, and efforts to remove the Taliban were made. Afghanistan's security, peace, and new political demands were bolstered. Pakistan's government took part in a variety of political and safety initiatives. Though the Durand Line, Pashtuns, and Taliban remained essential friction points with Pakistan and Afghanistan during this period, Pakistan remained exceptionally watchful in keeping tabs on all possible outcomes. At times, Hamid Karzai acknowledged Pakistan's positive role in the fight against militant groups in the township while consistently condemning the country. Ashfaq Kayani and Karzai meet for the first time. Afghanistan & Pakistan agreed to assist in transferring brainpower as part of the counterterrorism effort. The Pakistani government has introduced biometric cards to deter intruders and provide additional security against the country's borders being penetrated. After 9/11, Pakistan and Afghanistan had a strained relationship. A few days after Washington's so-called War Against Terror began, Islamabad quickly declared its support. To avoid abandoning his allies in Afghanistan, Musharraf thought about moving to military conflict instead of simply supporting the Taliban. Supporting the Taliban was critical to Pakistan's national security and regional stability. After the 9/11 attacks, Pakistan and Afghanistan became more entwined. Islamabad quickly declared its support for Washington's War Against Terror after some feverish deliberation. To avoid abandoning Pakistan's Afghan allies, Musharraf thought about going into military confrontation



rather than supporting the Taliban. Pakistan's national Defense and geographical estimations demanded it.

In the end, Pakistan provided the United States with the facilities and bases it needed to quickly win a war in Afghanistan and the intelligence it needed. A lack of combat forces also led to the dispersion of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Thousands of them escaped to the dangerous mountains of Afghanistan and the tribal regions of Pakistan. Many of them returned to their homes in Pakistani refugee camps and madrassahs, where relatives and friends greeted them. As soon as they crossed the Pakistani border, many fighters relied on tribal links or bribes to escape harm's way. Many disillusioned soldiers were welcomed back by the ISI, which was able to do so thanks to its connections with Pakistan's religious and political parties.

4.17.1 Cost of WOT to Pakistan

While receiving a lot of money from the United States for having participated in the WOT and guaranteeing terrorists have been caught and punished, the country was still experiencing additional costs that the United States couldn't afford. The country's social fabric was torn apart, and a general sense of anxiety and unease harmed the country's overall sense of tranquilly. The citizens would have to bear the consequences of these tragedies for decades, regardless of how much money was thrown their way.

4.17.2 Pakistani military damages

To achieve the objectives of WOT, Pakistan's military faced a significant number of deaths. As per a report by world Clinicians for the atomic War, Healthcare professionals for Civic Engagement and Doctors for Universal Preservation, over 70,000 soldiers have been sent to Afghanistan and



Pakistan to eliminate the Taliban from the region (2015). Upon preparing to access 38 strikes even against Taliban paramilitary organization inside the area, the Pakistani authorities could take control of both the border. In contrast, over 3000 Pakistani soldiers were killed, and thousands more were wounded in combat. Again, for the United States, Pakistan's casualties have been the highest of any allied nation in the WOT.

4.17.3 Damage to Pakistan's Economy

There has been a massive impact on the economy of Pakistan because of the recent events. Although the United States is currently funding Pakistan, the country is still dealing with economic issues. WOT's impact on Pakistan's economy can be seen in the different industries when GDP was documented at 18% in 2009-2010, the lowest level in the country's history.

The Representative to Pakistan, Shery Rehman, says in an interview in the U.S that Pakistan's economy has been largely destroyed by terrorism. In the wake of the terrorist activities in the country, the economy has suffered a loss of over \$25 billion. A rise in violence and casualties can be traced back to Pakistan's decision to assist the USA. The state began to bear the brunt of the population exodus. The country's economy is in shambles, and the country's various industries have been decimated.

4.17.4 Civil Casualties and other Losses

Taliban and Al-Qaeda militants were drawn to Pakistan because of the country's support for the WOT. Thousands of civilians have been killed in Afghanistan since 2001 as the government keeps fighting terrorism within its borders. A total of 2700 civilian populations and 2810 terrorists were killed in 2011 alone. In the following year, terrorists were



responsible for the deaths of 3000 civilian people, 2500 terrorists, & 700 members of security forces in the course of 6200 documented acts of terrorism. In a similar incident, Taliban groups attacked Khyber Pakhtoons Khaw in 2013 (KPK). Twenty-four people were killed in the attack. Terrorist attacks on Pakistan have risen sharply in the recent few years due to the country's participation in the US mission to combat terrorism. In addition, US drone attacks on militants and other targets fueled public sentiments.

Pakistan's citizens are enraged by the government's inability to keep the country safe and peaceful daily. Thousands of people have been assassinated in the state's Alliance with the United States. Pakistan's military has been forced to respond to U.S. requests to strike particular regions to combat terrorism. If Pakistan's government had not cooperated with U.S. requests, at least 141 people were killed by Islamic fundamentalists led by Maulana Abdul Aziz during the blockage of the Lal Masjid, more than 100 of whom were children, could have been avoided. According to a survey of Pakistanis, 65 per cent of the population believes that the rise in terrorist attacks in the country is due to the efforts of the Pakistani and American governments in the fight against terrorism.

4.17.5 Loss of Education

Despite the country's declining literacy rate, educational facilities such as schools and universities remain largely unused. Pakistan's education system has been severely impacted by the rise in terrorist activity, with few residents remaining and many fleeing the country. Furthermore, these terrorist organizations continue to target institutions providing girls with educational opportunities (Afzal, 2018). In the view of these Taliban groups, women should not be allowed to



attend school and instead be left in the care of their husbands or husband's family. Because of this, terrorist groups actively target women who are either studying or working. Furthermore, it is estimated that Pakistan has 1.5 million students who do not have access to quality education and that over 8000 teachers are unemployed due to their fear of terrorist attacks (Afzal, 2018).

4.17.6 Loss of Foreign Direct Investors

As a result of the WOT and the departure of various organizations from Pakistan, the Economy of Pakistan has lost over 64 million dollars. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is critical to a country's economic, political, and financial well-being (Ali, Waqas, & Asghar, 2015).

Shareholders have emigrated because of the uncertain government economy in the state. Due to a lack of interest from investors abroad, Pakistan's economy is failing on the global stage. Pakistan has lost its competitive edge. Because of the rise in terrorist activity, FDI has dropped by 58%. So Pakistan's image and brand have been tarnished by the country's ongoing security concerns. Pakistan lost a total of \$463 million in foreign investment. The nation had lost 1.116 billion dollars by the year's end (Ali et al., 2015).

Only 470 million dollars were decided to invest in Pakistan in 2004 from the rest of the Asian countries in the region. As a result, the investment was reduced to 30 million dollars over the year.

4.17.7 Impact on Tourism and Hotel Industry

There are few places in Pakistan as appealing to tourists as KPK and Gilgit. This is where the most damage is occurring right now, in these two areas specifically. As a result of the augmented terrorist activity in the region, many tours have



been cancelled, and as a result, no tourism revenue was collected in these areas. Uncertainty for the state's residents is growing due to a lack of employment opportunities. Swat is another region that has attracted many visitors due to its natural splendour, according to Afzal (2018). The area is blessed with a multitude of activities for all types of visitors to choose from. Attractions from vast landscapes and cultures were displayed in the country's parklands, ponds, mountain ranges, water features, and jungles. Nevertheless, terrorist activities in such regions have also contributed to the decline in tourist activity in this area.

4.18 Pakistan Afghan relations after US withdrawal 2021

The Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan has given Pakistan a strategic victory, restoring stability to Kabul after nearly two decades of conflict. The friendship between Pakistan and the Taliban, on the other hand, may not be as simple as it appears. If you abandon Afghanistan, Prime Minister Imran, you will cause chaos and mass migration, inevitably leading to more terrorism (Khan, 2021). According to the United Nations, an 'extreme humanitarian crisis' had been declared in Afghanistan. Since there has been no agreement on whether to recognize Afghanistan or not, humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan has been suspended. "History will remember us all very inadequately when we do not start creating the much more favourable experiences that support to force people in a better and healthier direction — for the mutual good of Afghans and the universe," Pakistan's National Security Advisor (NSA) said during an interview. (Dawn, 2021c). Additionally, the NSA stated that "Afghanistan merits stability and tranquillity, as well as a finger-pointing between many global actors, would not get us there." Would such a



revisit of the 1990s' errors, in which America neglected Afghanistan & penalized Pakistan, happen again?" (Dawn, 2021c).

A collaborative global and regional attitude has been pursued by Pakistan for many years now. Pakistan hosted a meeting of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) on December 16. Additionally, a Humanitarian Funding and a Food Security Program were established by eyewitness envoys from the United Nations, the European Union, China, and the United States to deal with the worsening food crisis (Haider, 2022). As previously stated, numerous extremist groups in Afghanistan pose a severe threat to the security of neighbouring countries. For example, the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan is a group of Pakistani militants founded in December 2007. In the aftermath of Operation Zarb-i-Azb, many of Pakistan's operatives fled to Afghanistan, where they were met with persecution. New impetus for Pakistani militants has been given by the Taliban's victory in Afghanistan, according to the BBC report Taliban. (BBC Urdu, 2021).

Noor Wali Mehsud, the group's current leader, has reorganized the organization with Al-assistance Qaeda and increased attacks in Pakistan. They expressed their support for the Afghan Taliban's victory on August 15 and would like to invade their country and enforce strict Islamic Laws (Mehra & Wentworth, 2021). Individuals haven't yet recanted or criticized Afghanistan's goal of Pashtunistan, as other Afghan governments have, nor have they agreed to accept the Durand Line or attempt Pakistan to define the border (Miller, 2021). General Bajwa cautioned parliamentarians about the ties



between the Afghan Taliban and the TTP, saying they are "two aspects of the same coin" (Miller, 2021).

4.19 US withdrawal & Implications for Pakistan

Since August's Taliban seizure of Kabul and subsequent rushed withdrawal, policymakers in Washington have been focusing mostly on mistakes that were made in Afghanistan's war and how they may be fixed. The United States is taking a serious examination about where events unfolded wrong, while Islamabad, despite this long relationship also with Taliban, is a part of that process. Military Chairman of Joint Chiefs Mark Milley remarked that "we need to properly investigate the role of Pakistani sanctuary" in determining how well the Taliban triumphed during a recent congressional hearing on Afghanistan. U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken indicated during a congressional hearing in September that "We're going to be looking at the contribution which Pakistan have performed over the last 20 years" in the days and weeks ahead of his resignation. "The role we want to see Pakistan play in the next decades and how it will require for it to accomplish that," he added, indicating that even an evaluation of how Islamabad can be engaged in the coming was continuing by the US government.

Pakistan must not acknowledge the Taliban regime, and the United States wants it to use its power over through the Taliban to extract concessions on women's rights and girls' education, and to build an inclusive administration with the Taliban, in order to prevent Pakistan from becoming a Taliban state. Additionally, the United States wants to continue working with Pakistan on counterterrorism issues, especially now that its involvement in Afghanistan is restricted to "over the horizon" activities. "Over the last 20 years, we've been



prepared to choose what we consider the air thoroughfare to go there over western Pakistan and that would be become somewhat that's essential to us, and certain other modes of interaction," General Frank McKenzie, the commanding officer of U.S. Central Command, said in his congressional testimony. Moreover, we will be engaging with both the Pakistanis there in coming days and weeks in order to see how that relationship would evolve." As he spoke, the general was alluding to Pakistan's supply of ground and air channels of communication (ALOCs and GLOCS) over the past two decades. An opportunity to reconsider Pakistan's 40-year-old bilateral cooperation with its western neighbor may have arisen with America's exit from Afghanistan. Pakistan is making the most of a bad situation by making the most of the Afghan strife. Pakistan has always supported the Taliban, but it would have preferred that they be included in an Afghan government with international legitimacy and foreign financial support in order to reclaim political authority. To the contrary, Pakistan's longtime allies grabbed power by force, exiled political opponents, and sparked a furious response from Western governments that had kept the Afghan state stable. As a result, the Taliban's rule does not enjoy the political and economic advantages that would accompany international recognition. Islamabad is not likely to sever ties with Kabul's new leadership, regardless of who takes power there. As long as it maintains links with the Taliban, it may nudge them toward compromises on governance, including respect for basic rights and adherence to counter-terrorism obligations, which could earn them more international favor and alleviate the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.

4.20 Key Findings



- Many people projected that Pakistan would lose importance to the United States once American forces leave Afghanistan, but the partnership between China and Pakistan assures that Pakistan should continue to be important to the United States.
- Non-security collaborations between the United States and Pakistan are possible, even though the two countries have close connections with each other's adversaries (India and China, respectively). Cooperation is still possible when the interests of both parties are aligned.
- As a result of U.S. incentive and stick methods, Pakistan has ceased reacting. It is currently looking to deepen its geoeconomic relations.
- US see Pakistan through a China prism. Because the United States cannot wish away its relationships with China, we must consider how we may build beneficial ties with the United States and Pakistan.
- An opportunity to reconsider Pakistan's 40-year-old bilateral cooperation with its western neighbor may have arisen with America's exit from Afghanistan.
- Afghanistan is in danger of falling into anarchy if the United States and its allies do not provide adequate infrastructure, training, and assistance. After the Taliban recover power, al-Qaeda might reconstitute a haven from which to undertake terrorist attacks, which would put the public safety interests of the Nation and our allies at risk.



- Pakistan may become a destination of choice for destitute Afghans fleeing the rapidly growing world insecurity and economic misery.



CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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5.1 Research Findings

Stability of the Hegemonic order was matter of academic debate in Political science, economics, and history has contributed to the development of theory of international relations. According to HST, the international system is more likely to be stable if a single state is the dominating global power or hegemonic. One must be able to sustain three features of mutual interest in a power state to be considered hegemonic: an expanding economic sector, technological advancement, and political authority backed by military might. Regarding the United States' hegemony in Afghanistan, regime transition was delayed and intermittent but a complete failure of hegemonic stability theory. Against the Soviet Union, the United States has supported Afghanistan since World War II. During the Cold War, the Afghan Mujahideen were supplied with weapons and ammunition by the United States, but this support proved deadly, and fifteen years later, the terrorist attacks on September 11th took place in the United States. The US began War on Terror in Afghanistan after September 11th, and many countries, including Pakistan, have aided in this effort to root out the terrorist hydra and restore global and regional peace and stability. Pakistan is one of these countries. Cut to the chase: since 2001 through 2021, the United States has been in Afghanistan fighting first, then rebuilding and stabilizing the country through the installation of a democratically elected government while eradicating the Taliban rule.

Despite various episodes of talks, negotiations and mediations with the interim puppet government and Afghan Taliban, the US failed to establish a peaceful political government, economic stability and development in power, energy and



technology sector being hegemonic. Soon after US troops withdrew from the region, the Taliban took over with all the characteristics of the '90s in their incumbency that is particularly conservative for education, women and arts. In the wake of the 20-year conflict in Afghanistan, which cost hundreds of billions of dollars and trained hundreds of thousands of troops, the American security forces were not prepared to stand up and fight for themselves. This is a failure of American policies. In terms of how the overall picture would affect Pakistan, it is essential to note that Pakistan's assistance to the United States in the War on Terror resulted in a steep financial cost for the country. Despite receiving financial support, Pakistan continues to struggle with national security, social harmony, and law and order issues. In Afghanistan, anti-Pakistan rhetoric became increasingly prevalent. Pakistan was considered a sanctuary for terrorist safe havens and safe-havens. However, Pakistan was making restitution for its support of the United States during the War on Terror by bearing the brunt of a series of chain suicide bombs around the country.

Opposing Taliban have cited severe security fears, ruined social fabric, insecurity to move freely, deteriorated law and order, loss of Foreign Direct Investors, destructed tourism and hotel industry, civil casualties, loss of education and women's education in particular in KPK and some other areas, and damage to Pakistan's economy along with the loss of lives and finance of the military. Since the previous administration in Afghanistan was overthrown, Pakistan has repeatedly fought for a coordinated approach to accomplish our goals at the regional and global levels of amicable ties. However, because of its instability and weakness, Afghanistan will support some



extremist groups, resulting in a significant risk to their security. The success of the Afghan Taliban could motivate the Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan to emerge from hibernation and resume their fight. Its current leader, Noor Wali Mehsud, has increased the number of strikes in Pakistan and has rebuilt the organization's leadership with the assistance of Al Qaeda. Additionally, the Afghan Taliban have neither spoken nor physically recognized the Durand Line. It would be not very reasonable for us to believe that the WOT has come to an end under these circumstances. It has not done so. Terrorism and the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan have altered Pakistan's internal security paradigm, and the war in Afghanistan and the emergence of global terrorism have changed Pakistan's internal security paradigm. According to Pakistan's National Security Policy, Non-traditional threats like extremism, sectarianism, terrorism, and militancy dominate the internal security landscape. Internal security is woefully underequipped and overburdened now to handle with many of these dangers. Since no single governmental agency is able to deal with these threats on its own, the gloomy necessity for an all-inclusive and wide-ranging response strategy has been made clear. The Advisor states that the need of the hour is to create a possible conducive environment to handle the scenario in a healthy condition and for the mutual benefit of Pakistan, Afghanistan and the world. The region needs peace, prosperity and development. The repetition of the mistakes of the 1990s, blame games and sanctions would prove to be fatal for Afghanistan and Pakistan and the region in general. However, the recent attacks in Pakistan are not the cause of the change of government in Afghanistan. This is a result of the power possessed by Taliban organizations. Recently, the



COAS issued a warning that Taliban factions operating in either Afghanistan or Pakistan are "two faces of the same coin."

5.2 Policy Recommendations & Conclusion

Conclusively Pakistan is confronted with several complex issues when dealing with Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. Because of the Taliban's military takeover and consequent isolation in diplomatic and economic circles, Islamabad may find that its Afghan ally becomes a burden rather than an asset in the future. A lot has changed since the United States left Afghanistan in 2021, and practically everyone in the region, including Pakistan, is devising numerous strategies to deal with whatever situation arises because of that withdrawal. Even though Pakistan is a neighboring country, its influence is clearly evident. Russia and Iran are unconcerned about the changes in Afghanistan's geography but want a calm Afghanistan for its own objectives despite the withdrawal of US forces, which is causing alarm throughout these countries. For Central Asian States, Afghanistan holds a unique place in their hearts, just as Russia and Iran hold Central Asia in high regard. A strategic triumph for Pakistan if the Taliban regains control of Kabul would be a significant blow to India. That is not to say that it won't help terrorist groups such "Tehreek Taliban Pakistan". This group is not distinct from the Tehreek-e-Taliban Afghanistan (TTA), which has been battling the Pakistani government. A review of Pakistan's militant choices on its own territory and its stance toward the TTP is necessary for Pakistan, that has been aiding the new Taliban administration in Afghanistan. In Islamabad, the Taliban would never endorse any use of force even against TTP and may even encourage Pakistan to mediate &



accommodate militants in Pakistan mostly on basis of their ideological ties to the TTP, which is a dilemma for Pakistan. Both countries must now work to improve their ties.

The Taliban regime learns from its mistakes. There is now an expectation that the Taliban leadership will honour its vows and take actual actions, such as forming an inclusive government, respecting human rights, particularly those of women, and not allowing any terrorist entity to utilize Afghan soil. If the Taliban government fails to live up to the expectations of the regional and international world and takes an uncompromising stance, things are likely to get worse. If, on the other hand, the Taliban government makes headway in meeting international expectations, the regional and international response may be more immediate. Pakistani policymakers wanted to bring the Taliban out of the cold. Former insurgents' governments are deprived of aid, denied legal recognition by a single nation, and in charge of the world's worst humanitarian crisis. Pakistan has few viable solutions in this situation. Its leaders are correct in pushing for more than humanitarian help to be given to Afghanistan in the coming months and working with some Taliban ministries to keep essential services live. Nonetheless, Islamabad should carefully weigh the costs and benefits of unwavering backing for the Taliban." Every country has finite diplomatic and political capital," said one of the country's most experienced ambassadors. Should Pakistan's government support the Taliban in Afghanistan with all of its resources? If Pakistan persists in this policy, it may be held accountable for all of Afghanistan's problems. Even more, pressure should be put on the Taliban in order to avert a humanitarian disaster and save millions of lives. This will allow Western authorities to take



critical steps to stabilize Afghanistan and prevent a humanitarian catastrophe.

First and foremost is the urgent necessity for a community-based approach to dealing with the Taliban. Learning from its past has helped the Taliban greatly. Consequently, they are now talking about participatory democratic regime in Afghanistan but also humane values, and also the directions they offered to their fellow citizens increased their political consciousness. When it comes to finding a political solution, the Taliban should be included at every step. Pakistan must take a firm stance on the Afghan issue if it wishes to establish itself as a powerful player. The National Security Council should hold frequent meetings to discuss the problem in Afghanistan, and a strategic committee cell should be established. The refugee crisis necessitates a clear policy. Millions of refugees have already found safety in Pakistan. Another wave of refugees has arrived, bringing with them the threat of terrorism. Suppose civil war looms in Afghanistan in future. Pakistan should also make strict regulations for the refugee problem. For both countries, the question of border security is a significant concern. The only reasonable choice is to increase border security. It is necessary to implement a system of checks and balances. The laser rectifier and surveillance medium are viable options. In order to stabilize the border areas, security forces must also crystallize the secret routes only the terrorists know.

Central Asia, Pakistan, Iran, and China are within a few hundred miles of Afghanistan's borders. A feeling of regional cooperation is needed to work with the new Afghan government. Kabul's new Taliban administration has indicated its willingness to cooperate with other countries. Afghanistan



might benefit from a more robust institutional framework. It is imperative that international institutions like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the SAARC (South Asian association for regional Cooperation), and others help stabilize Afghanistan. Military spending in Afghanistan accounted for 98 percent of U.S. funding, according to a report. Afghanistan's reconstruction will benefit from the contributions of Pakistan and China. According to Suhail Shaheen, China is willing to collaborate with the incoming Afghan government. Both countries should come up with a strategy to help rebuild the war-torn country's social standing. There is a strong prediction that the Taliban's triumph in Afghanistan would increase militancy and extremism there. Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) strategies are needed to combat this. Education or training, acceptable religious figures, and a solid policy must be used to counteract the radicalism and fundamentalism in Pakistan disseminated by radicalism; not just terrorism, but also religious extremism and fundamentalism must be regulated. There is still a lot of work to be done to implement the National Action Plan (NAP). The NAP should be implemented as quickly as possible in Afghanistan by removing the obstacles. Both China, Russia, and other regional friends, as well as American support for Afghanistan on problems of women's rights and inclusiveness, are in Pakistan's best interest. This support is essential for Afghanistan's stabilization and is in Pakistan's best interest. Putting distance between Pakistan and the Taliban will be necessary in this regard. Additionally, it will increase its credibility as an impartial intermediary between the Taliban and the international community. Along with calling for the lifting of Western sanctions and the restart of



development assistance to Afghanistan, the Taliban should use their close ties with the West to persuade them to go further in meeting donor demands for governance, including respect for fundamental rights and counter-terrorism commitments, by diplomatic means and public messaging. Keeping the Taliban aware that their government's ability to govern hinges on international demands for compromise should be a priority for Islamabad. Keep humanitarian air, road, and land routes available for UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and bilateral donors, as much as Pakistan's resources allow.

Refrain from supporting the Taliban's limits on women's rights, which they defend on Sharia grounds, to protect its interests in dealing with the Taliban. Islamabad risks encouraging domestic extremists who share the Taliban's ideology if it appears to support their strategy. Be mindful that negotiations with the Pakistani Taliban governed by the Afghan Taliban could harm the country's internal security, particularly in the tribal belt. Additionally, Islamabad is concerned about the cross-border consequences of Afghanistan's economic and political woes. As a result of Afghanistan's economic collapse, Pakistan is missing out on the chance to reestablish trade connections with the government of former Afghan President Ashraf Ghani. Afghans fleeing their homes because of rising insecurity and economic hardship may seek refuge and work in Pakistan in the tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands.



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