

MAJOR THREATS TO PAKISTAN FROM AFGHANISTAN

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ABSTRACT: *Pakistan and Afghanistan share same culture, religion and history, but the main issue of fight between them is Durand Line. The rise in the terrorist attacks has destroyed friendly relations between them. After the Cold war, Afghanistan became a serious threat to Pakistan and when the USA attacked Afghanistan for swiping away the Taliban regime, this threat increased many times. After the incident of 9/11, the NATO forces forced Pakistan to become their ally in the War. Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) became home of militants because of the low security of the Pak –Afghan border which resulted in increased militancy in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa(KP).The increase in the terrorist attacks in the region has not only raised the death ratio but also damaged the infrastructure and economy of FATA and KP particularly.At the end of 2014, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan did not completely suppress Afghanistan's Taliban. It also encouraged Pakistan Taliban to control the Pakistan government in the same way. Pakistan should establish a friendly relationship with Afghanistan. This is not only conducive to the stability of the internal situation in Pakistan, but also to the improvement of bilateral relations with India. As a result, it will be easy to visit the Central Asian republic, and China will be more conducive to Pakistan in this respect.*

KEYWORDS: War, Terror, Taliban

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan shares a long border of 2430 kilometers with Afghanistan and its stability in the region is inter linked with Afghanistan. But Pak-Afghan porous border has resulted in increased militancy and extremism inside Pakistan. The border between Afghanistan and Pakistan is very unstable. The movement of people from one place to another is not balanced. Sometimes people move without a visa. Some of the sports are healthy, while others are unhealthy, so the situation in Afghanistan has a direct impact on Pakistan. (Khar, 2013), for example, the special police operator fled to Afghanistan and the Pakistan government to insist on Afghanistan (Khar, 2013). Therefore, Pakistan has been calling on neighboring countries to play a key role in setting up intelligence devices and deploying military checkpoints on the border, in order to limit the penetration of militants. (News Karachi, 2008). But the possibility of the Afghan Taliban movement's escalation in the battle of the Duran line in the Pakistan tribal area has hindered the opportunities for stable relations between the two countries. This complex security situation makes the country uneasy and requires pressure, as this will lead to Pakistan's dubious role in the war on terror. Pakistan has always accused the United States of ISI support, benefiting and nurturing Taliban. If you go to the reality of the relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan, then we will know that from the beginning, the relationship between the two countries has been gloomy and dark because of different reasons, in which Pashtunistan has been a major destructive aspect for a long time. In Afghanistan, Pashtunistan's patriotism is dependent on the fact that Pakistan's Pashtun is a necessary piece of Afghanistan. Besides Baluchistan, Afghanistan's export to India ocean is inevitable. Because of these components,

Afghanistan has 1947 submissions and external strategies to question the legitimacy of the transfer to Pashtunistan in 80s (a 2007). Pakistan does not want Afghanistan to claim to Pakistan's Pashtun tenant (Rashid, 2008). To bear in mind the final goal and solve the Pashtunistan problem, Pakistan needs the customer status in Afghanistan based on the major issue that will be on the basis of Pakistan ethnic conflict (Wen Baum, 2008). Pakistan and Afghanistan have a religion, culture, tradition and Custom without considerable alarm in the small country will annoy naught. There is no doubt that Pakistan's non state actors and the outside world have shaken national security and intensified and fanatical sectarianism, and immediately withdraw from the unrest in Afghanistan. However, the United States also relies on Pakistan to weaken the energy of Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The lawlessness in Afghanistan would lead to further migration of refugees from Afghanistan to Pakistan making the prospects of existing millions of refugees going back home dreary. Pakistan suffered a lot due to settlement of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and further migration would lead to massive problems in the form of environmental degradation, a heavy damage to its energy sources, and a sharp rise in the crime rate. (Janjua, 2008) The NATO led International Security Assistance Force has left Afghanistan in the end of 2014 and a new period in the history of Afghanistan has begun. This withdraw has not only affected Afghanistan but it is also a reason for worry for Pakistan as this situation can bring about various repercussions for Pakistan (Shah, 2015). According to Hina Rabbani Hal, former Minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, their government has made sure that Afghanistan Pakistan is part of the problem that cannot be solved. (Khar, 2013) Pakistan has made friendly relations with the growth of the Afghan government, away from the dirty politics. It is now the responsibility of the government of Pakistan to remain neutral on the Afghan issue. (Pervaiz, 2013)

METHODOLOGY

The data have taken from various research paper s, newspaper, Books and Government reports

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Historical background of Afghanistan and Pakistan:

Hasan Dani (2008) points out that Pakistan is a very geopolitical country in the Asiatic hinterland, "it's not inland, dry or cut." It is generally believed that Afghanistan and Pakistan are not only neighbors but also more similar in terms of history, religion, culture, trade language and ethnic connection. Although the similarities and the connection between the two are connected by the association still on the Durand line of pessimism, Pakhtunistan plan, the Soviet offensive, Taliban promotion in the region, the eternal war on terrorism, India rising pressure, the current situation is Afghanistan and Taliban peace talks, the United States withdrew from the dispute and the danger is from Pakistan (Sultana, 2015). In December 1979, with the help of Pakistan, Afghanistan launched an attack on the Soviet Union. The close

relationship between the Soviet Union and India infuriated Pakistan. In order to prevent the threat of the Communist regime, the United States helped Pakistan to remove a common enemy from the territory of Afghanistan. The United States funded Pakistan to Taliban trains and defeated the Red Army, and they succeeded in their goals (budihias, 2011). In the war in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the big problem of the large-scale migration of land trafficking and Afghan refugees was seen in Pakistan. The refugees further weakened the Pakistan economy and led to the problem of Population Security (glare, 2003). Pakistan has strengthened the Taliban government's professional Pakistan position, which did not exist in the past political arena in Afghanistan. In any case, it helped 9 / 11, and Pakistan supported the surrender of the Taliban government to the international weight (Sultana, 2015)

USA attack on Afghanistan:

The 9 / 11 incident after the US attacks on Afghanistan and the opening up of new controversies about the underlying causes and Countermeasures of tracking terrorism in this area. The use of military forces is essential to the evil forces called the "Al Qaeda" organization, and the "war on terror" has become a major event in the twenty-first century. After this aggression, countries have changed the foreign policy of global peace by combating the "war on terrorism". In addition to the close geographical connection with Afghanistan, Pakistan has no choice but to take part in the war on terrorism. In this war, Pakistan fought against its former ally, Taliban, which led to a stronger fighting capacity in the region. There is no doubt that in a 9 / 11 and country like Iran, Pakistan once abused the support of Taliban in Taliban, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkeministan, a major supporter of Afghanistan (RAIS, 2004). Pakistan supports Taliban to maintain its rival, India at arm's length rather than only a Soviet strong supporter want to take full control of the India ocean, and are interested in the Security Council permanent seat, only to destroy Pakistan's nuclear program, and in the whole South Asian hegemony. (Koreshi, 2012).

Border between Afghanistan and Pakistan:

The security of Durand line is low. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan encourages Taliban to settle in Pakistan tribal area, because FATA becomes a hub, leading to Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). These non state actors participated in the heinous activities in order to stabilize the situation in Pakistan. They are the Sawat and FATA terrorist activities and malicious killing of civilians, leaders and members of the armed forces of many political and religious (Parveen, Khalil, & Shah, 2014). In order to contain the activities of these non state actors, various military operations have been carried out, because the peaceful dialogue has not achieved positive results. In the past year, Pakistan's military has carried out many joint operations including state Al-Mizan, operation Rah –e- Haq, Operation Sher –e-Dil , Operation Zalzala, the operation, sirat-e-mustaqeem, rah-e-raast operation, operation of rah-e - nijaat, koh-e-sufaid (Parveen, Khalil, & Shah, 2014)

Operation Zarb –e-Azab:

Zarb -e- Azab has broken the back of TTP living in North Waziristan to certain extent. Most of the militants fled to Afghanistan to avoid the anger of the Pakistan security forces. The success of the fighting capacity can not be claimed until the whole country gets rid of terrorism mainly from FATA and KP. Some militant groups in Pakistan, the Islamic movement of Uzbekistan, lashkar-i-jhangvi Jamaat, UL Ahrar, lashkar-i-khorasan AHLE Sunnat, WAL-MART JAMAT, Jamaat UD Dawa, the state expressly prohibited to these militants on their

equipment to strict measures, because in the United States is likely to withdraw between Afghanistan and Pakistan militants have a high chance of agreement. Weak ANSF if Afghanistan once again become a proxy war, in this case, Pakistan militants channel will have a different name and different allies in the country in its border regions. The emergence will create a serious threat to the stability of FATA and KP, and the cross-border attacks will destroy the stability of the whole region. The rebellion of this new trend has turned FATA and KP into ruins, and the militants will only seek retaliation from the government and the Pakistan army. It is essential for the law enforcement department to arm in advance in its strategy (Sultana, 2015).

CONCLUSION

The future between Pakistan and Afghanistan is unpredictable and holds both promise and problems for Pakistan depending on how the situation in Afghanistan takes its course. Using scenarioanalysis it can be said that Afghanistan may make progress and lives happily with its neighbor and the globe. Secondly, it may again plunge into civil war between the Government and the Taliban. And in the third scenario Taliban may again take control of Kabul and establish its rule in a significant part of Afghanistan. As far as the internal situation of Pakistan is concern, It is face with unprecedented domestic problems which demands immediate attention. Agas pine line project from Turkmenistan via Afghanistan, would be in vain if the security situation in Afghanistan is unstable.

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