

Instability in Afghanistan: Implications for the security of Pakistan (Post 2014)



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Dedication

I dedicate my research to my Parents, who believed in me, helped me through everything and always prayed for my success. I Owe them all my success.

Acknowledgement

I am greatly obliged to Allah Almighty for this immense achievement in my academic life. For without his blessings, I would not be here and celebrating this wonderful moment. I am also extremely thankful to my parents who have supported me always. I can never thank them enough for their love, kindness, and trust.

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CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan and Afghanistan are immediate neighbors and both countries share same border. Both countries are connected through culture, linguistic and religion. Historically, Pakistan and Afghanistan have seen many ups and downs since the inception of Pakistan. The root causes of conflict between both states stems from many issues which includes Durand line issue, Afghan soviet war, Taliban regime and war on terror. Pakistan is facing variety of challenges like human trafficking, drug trafficking, influx of refugees, terrorism which brought economic, political and social problems in the country. In post 2014 scenario due to withdrawal of US forces and three transitions in Afghanistan economic, political and security, the security of Afghanistan further worsened which brought another wave of challenges towards Pakistan. Due to these all reasons the sense of mistrust prevails between both countries. Afghan land is also considered geopolitically important due to which it attracts major powers and became the battle ground for them. Afghanistan always remained the battle ground and instability in Afghanistan brought instability in Pakistan too. Pakistan has taken many steps to ensure its security and cooperation with Afghanistan to bring stability and peace which mainly includes border fencing and military operations. Both steps are bringing further challenges along with positive impact on Pakistan's security. This study was undertaken to find causes of instability in Afghanistan and its consequences for Pakistan. It also focused on analyzing Pakistan's counter measures to counter the root causes of instability and terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Qualitative method of research is used to collect data and conduct research. For theoretical framework "Regional Complex Theory" is used. Findings after the whole research shows that Pak-Afghan open border is the root cause of major problems so it should be properly managed. Only border security and law can bring peace and stability in both countries and in the region.

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List of Abbreviations

APAPPS	Afghanistan-Pakistan Action Plan for Peace and Solidarity
ANSAs	Armed Non-state Actors
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
APS	Army Public School
BSA	Bilateral Security Agreement
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CARs	Central Asian Republics
CASA	Central Asia South Asia power project
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IS	Islamic State
ISIS	Islamic state of Iraq and Syria
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAP	National Action Plan
NACTA	National Counter Terrorism Authority
OEF	Operation Enduring Freedom
PDPA	People Democratic Party of Afghanistan

SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
TTP	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
TUTAP	Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan-Tajikistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
US	United States
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
WOT	War on Terror