T.C.
ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

U.S-AFGHAN RELATIONS BETWEEN 2014-2019

MASTER'S THESIS

Sayed Farhan OBAIDEE

Department of Political Science and International Relations

Political Science and International Relations Program

FEBRUARY, 2021

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FEBRUARY, 2020

ONAY FORMU

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all information in this thesis document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules, and conducts, I have fully cited and referenced all materials and results, which are not original to this thesis.

Sayed Farhan OBAIDEE

FOREWORD

First, I am very grateful to Allah (SWT) that gave me the strength and ability to finish my thesis project.

Besides that, I dedicated my thesis to my adorable and supportive parents especially My honorable Father Sayed Abdul Nader Obaidee whose blessing, guidance and encouragement helped me succeed in my goal. My Mom and my sisters supported me throughout my educational career as well as my life.

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FEBRUARY, 2021 SAYED FARHAN OBAIDEE

U.S-AFGHAN RELATIONS BETWEEN 2014-2019

ABSTRACT

The U.S. intervention in Afghanistan has turned into America's longest war and has also prolonged Afghanistan's decades of war. The U.S. downgraded its involvement in Afghanistan at the end of 2014, although a reduced American military presence there is set to continue until at least the end of 2016. This thesis sketches out the primary characteristics of the relationship to show how the two countries' relationship developed when the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) signed in 2014.

The U.S. forces' mission under the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) is to "enhance the ability of Afghanistan to deter internal and external threats against its sovereignty". That includes "advising, training, equipping and sustaining" Afghanistan's National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF), which are those under the ministries of defense and the interior, and "as appropriate," those of the National Security Directorate, which is a special counterterrorism office.

The vital U.S. interest in Afghanistan is to prevent it from serving as a safe haven for terrorists to launch attacks against the U.S. homeland, U.S. interests, or U.S. allies. The United States, Russia, China, and Qatar are currently engaged in an international partnership, trying to boost the ongoing Intra-Afghan Peace Talks between the Taliban and the Afghan government after eighteen years of war and bloodshed in Afghanistan.

The Intra-Afghan Peace Talks are a series of international negotiations aiming for the consolidation of peace between the Taliban and the Afghan government.

KEYWORDS: U.S.-Afghanistan relations, Bilateral Security Agreement, Taliban, Intra-Afghan Peace Talks, American withdrawal of forces.

ABD-AFGANİSTAN ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLER 2014-2019

ÖZET

ABD’nin Afganistan’a müdahalesi Amerika'nın en uzun savaşına dönüştü ve Afganistan'ın on yıllarca süren savaşının devam etmesine yol açtı. ABD, 2014 yılının sonunda Afganistan'daki askeri varlığını azalttı. Bu tez, iki ülkenin ilişkilerinin 2014 yılında İkili Güvenlik Anlaşması'nın (BSA) imzalanmasından sonra nasıl geliştiğini incelemektedir. BSA kapsamındaki ABD kuvvetlerinin misyonu "Afganistan'ın egemenliğine yönelik iç ve dış tehditleri caydırma yeteneğini artırmaktır."

Bu, savunma ve içişleri bakanlıklarına bağlı Afganistan Ulusal Savunma ve Güvenlik Güçleri ve özel bir terörle mücadele ofisi olan Milli Güvenlik Müdürlüğü için "uygun" şekilde "danışmanlık, eğitim, teçhizat ve bakımı" içerir. ABD’nin Afganistan'daki hayati çıkarı, teröristlerin ABD anavatanına, ABD çıkarlarına veya ABD müttefiklerine yönelik saldırılar için bir sığınak olarak hizmet etmesini engellemektir.

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Rusya, Çin ve Katar şu anda uluslararası bir ortaklık içinde ve Afganistan'da on sekiz yıllık savaş ve kan dökülmesinin ardından Taliban ile Afgan hükümeti arasında devam eden Afghanistan içi Barış Görüşmelerini hızlandırmaya çalışıyor.

Afghanistan içi Barış Görüşmeleri, Taliban ile Afgan hükümeti arasındaki barışı pekiştirmeyi amaçlayan bir dizi uluslararası müzakeredir.

Anahtar kelimeler: ABD-Afganistan ilişkileri, barış görüşmeleri, Taliban, ABD’nin asker geri çekmesi

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANA	**:** The Afghan National Army
ANDSF	**:** The Afghan Nation Defense and Security Forces
AQ	**:** Al Qaeda
BSA	**:** Bilateral Security Agreement
GDP	**:** Gross Domestic Product
ISAF	**:** International Security Assistance Force
DAESH	**:** Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham
ISIS	**:** Islamic State in Iraq And Syria
MDGS	**:** Millennium Development Goals
NATO	**:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDS	**:** National Directorate of Security
NGO	**:** A Non-Governmental Organization
OFS	**:** Operation Freedom Sentinel
RSM	**:** Resolute Support Mission
U. S	**:** United States

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Introduction

In May 2012, the Long-term Strategic Partnership Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United States of America was signed. This agreement establishes cooperation between the two countries beyond the 2014 withdrawal of US combat forces. Mutual commitment to the strengthening of Afghan sovereignty, stability, and prosperity and to the final defeat of Al Qaeda and Taliban forces structures of the agreement. This important occasion of political cooperation indicates bilateral relationship towards achieving the shared goals of protecting and promoting shared democratic values, proceeding long-term security, reinforcing regional security and cooperation, social and economic development and strengthening Afghan institutions and governance. Additionally, the US has chosen Afghanistan as a major non-NATO ally. As such, the base for the post-2014 bilateral agenda has been laid.

It is obvious that Afghan-US relations have experienced phases of both collaboration and nervousness. The end of the US occupation of Afghanistan, however, will mark a new era in bilateral relations. The various political and economic agreements between the two countries give force to hopeful expectations about future commitment towards a peaceful and sustainable partnership. However, economic, and political cooperation must not prevent intercultural dialogue if such a relationship is to be successful and stable. It is without question that the relations landscape of the two countries changes significantly.

However, opposite to common perceptions, such differences are no obstacle to the growing of relations. Indeed, the political characteristics of each government can aid the development of relationships. For this to happen, efforts to promote mutual understanding not only between the governments but between the ordinary citizens must be improved to rebuild the trust that has been lost over the years of the US occupation of Afghanistan. Only then can a future peaceful partnership between Afghanistan and the USA be safeguarded.

My chapters will cover information and analysis about the relations between Afghanistan and the US for almost two decades. Topics covered include the commitment, foreign policy, strategic and security dynamics of the US military, efforts to reconcile Afghanistan's legislative and administrative issues, and assistance for social and financial development.

Chapter 2 will cover the review the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA). The casualties of the Afghan security force have increased, although their numbers have greatly decreased. However, despite ongoing efforts, the problem of the Afghan security forces has been highlighted as one of the failures of US policy in Afghanistan. It is believed that without US support, the Afghan army will not be able to operate. However, the US Department of Defense categorizes the reasons for these problems. Thus, poor transparency on both the Afghan side and the US government, coupled with prevailing internal problems such as corruption, political interference, aggression, and poor leadership, remains a major challenge to improving Afghan forces.

The demand for a review of the BSA comes at a crucial juncture, especially as the United States has made various efforts to bring the Taliban to the negotiating table. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. The growing threat from the DAESH (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) and the growing influence of the Taliban make US-led counterterrorism activities very important to the United States. In addition, the Afghan government finds it difficult to provide Afghan troops without US assistance, as the BSA allows the United States to pay ANDSF salaries. (Morgan, 2020) .

Chapter 3 will cover mostly about the foreign policy and strategic of United States (U.S.A) in Afghanistan. The government of Afghanistan, along with the United States, does not have what it takes The Taliban are winning significantly on the battlefield, but they do not want to lose. Therefore, the new US strategy in Afghanistan, which has been reviewed and re-evaluated among President Donald Trump's advisers, President Trump seems to be more inclined Defeat in Afghanistan, instead of victory. Revival of the Taliban and the rise of Daesh in Afghanistan, Afghan people have witnessed the deteriorating security situation and reconciliation talks with this country the Taliban have

gone nowhere to offer a political solution. As mentioned in Trump Talks, reconciliation talks with the Taliban have led to a low priority in the country.

This may reflect the growing tension gained by US military generals under the Trump administration where the role of the State Department has decreased. For example, the Office of the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan has been dismantled. Given this, even if it is the diplomatic tool of this office to question, the Trump administration does not seem too interested in addressing concerns. Therefore, Trump's emphasis on uses the slightest element of American power to win Afghanistan cannot be used, at least for now seriously (Tourangbam, 2017).

Chapter 4 it will cover the United States' international strategy toward Afghanistan perceived as an expansion of its international strategy needs. In chapter 4, I tried to analyze the U.S. military missions in Afghanistan under two presidents: Barack Obama, and Donald Trump. Notwithstanding their exceptional contrasts in way of talking and style, these presidents share numerous similitudes as far as their approaches of utilizing coercive capacity to assemble harmony in Afghanistan.

I examined the U.S. military mission and its advancement under the Obama organization, just as the Obama organization's changes to the counterinsurgency strategy. In the chapter I emphasize around the U.S. military mission in the Trump time, which has demonstrated an inversion of Obama's strategy and a continuation of Bush's arrangement.

In the final, I finish up by featuring the military foundation's significance in international strategy dynamic in the U.S. also, the impact of U.S. military contribution in state-working in Afghanistan (Tellis, 2017).

B. Aims

This thesis is about Afghan-US relations after 2014, especially focusing on the bilateral security agreement (BSA) which was signed in 2014 to be valid until 2023. The goal of this thesis to analyze the relations between the US and Afghanistan and see how Afghanistan make use of these relations for its own development. On The thesis also discusses some wrong strategies of the of USA towards Afghanistan. The

war on Afghanistan has resulted in civilian and military casualties at record levels. Because of the economic and security emergency, hundreds of thousands of Afghans have left the country and sought refuge in Europe. My exploration in the thesis is about how can the US-Afghan relations be used to improve the situation in Afghanistan.

C. Research Questions

Since the thesis tries to focus on the relations between Afghanistan and the US and the impacts of the bilateral security agreement, it seeks to answer the following three research questions.

1. How has the Bilateral Security Agreement affected the Afghan-USA relationship?

2. What is the role of United States after signing Bilateral Security Agreement with Afghanistan?

3. What are the consequences of the US strategy in Afghanistan in the political arena?

4. Was has been the role of the United States in the Afghan peace process?

D. Importance of the subject

This thesis tries to portray Afghan – USA relations as far as legislative issues and financial matters and the role of the US in Afghanistan are concerned. This theme has numerous elements, the first component of which shows the disrupted territory of Afghan legislative issues with Pakistan over Durand line, the area which is belong to Afghanistan. That is the main reason is Pakistan support Taliban in Afghanistan. which stays a central issue after the United States has been associated with a political exertion to end the war through direct chats with Taliban delegates. The essential objective of this point is about USA counterterrorism, yet it keeps on being engaged with a wide scope of errands from preparing the Afghan military to battle activities to supporting monetary development. The role of US in Afghanistan is one of the reasons that encourages looking into the US impact on the country and its long pursuit of peace. In my thesis, the US opinion, role, and activities towards Afghan peace process and conflict are discussed throughout this study. The analytical framework which has been

developed in this study suggests that the US has the potential to bring peace in Afghanistan.

E. Methods

This thesis tries to analyze the relationship between Afghanistan and the USA in the political and economic arena by using analysis of secondary sources. I reviewed relevant books, scholarly articles, and journalistic articles about my topic. I conducted my research based on historical backgrounds of U.S involvements during and after cold war in Afghanistan. I also make use of different articles and newspaper in both Persian and English concerning the subject matter. Regarding the decision of selecting the case study is based on fact that the character of the political landscape in Afghanistan. The focus will be the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) and the peace process.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AFGHAN-USA RELATIONS

A. Introduction

The first steps were taken to establish political relations between the governments of Afghanistan and the United States in the third decade of the nineteenth century. Then, in the twentieth century, formal diplomatic relations between the two governments began in 1921 because of the signing of the Rawalpindi Agreement signed between the Afghan and British Indian Governments on behalf of the US Government. The agreement provided for the strengthening of US political, economic, social, and cultural ties with the Afghan government.

Thus, in the 1930s and 1940s, the United States launched some of the structural renewal programs in Afghanistan, which is a good stage in relations between the two countries. In 1959, President Eisenhower visited Kabul and opened a new chapter in intergovernmental relations. A major consequence of the US $ 500 million loan trip to Afghanistan was used in education, health, and agriculture until 1978. During this time, the US Embassy in Kabul expanded. US cultural and social programs in Afghanistan also expanded. During this time, Afghan King Mohammed Zahir also travelled to Washington and met with President Kennedy.

With the political upheavals of 1978, Afghanistan's relationship with the United States cooled down, and in 1979 the US ambassador to Kabul was assassinated, causing the first crisis in the relationship between the two governments. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2020).

B. Neo-realist approach

US foreign policy from a neorealist perspective on the relations in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. US foreign policy has been shown to be more aggressive in pursuing direct military operations against Afghanistan, followed by a pro-active war against Iraq and a policy of prevention against all possible terrorist regimes that may

support extremists. Or support to engage in global terrorism in Afghanistan and around the world. The theory of neorealism in international relations will be applied to US war and foreign policy towards Afghanistan and terrorism to see to what extent I can explain this conflict in the scope of this theory and whether any aspect can be applied to this thesis, in addition to studying the reason for the US government's acceptance of the neorealist approach to solving the problem in Afghanistan. (Charles and Kegley, 2008).

In the light of US foreign policy and the war in Afghanistan, I try to examine the extent to which this policy applies to the theory of international relations neorealism. In general, the school of neorealism assumes that "world politics is essentially, without change, a struggle between states of self-interest for power and anarchy." Governments in this theory always feel insecure about other countries, so they always use military force to deter other countries and protect their interests, which are their main goal in their foreign policy. In addition, according to this school, allies should not be considered if they are no longer in the interest of one country.

In the case of neorealism, this is a theoretical account of the behavior of states that explains it by the difference in their relative power in the global hierarchy, defined primarily by the distribution of military power. This movement focuses on international anarchy rather than human nature, which creates competition and insecurity. Moreover, neorealists do not consider domestic politics and their impact on foreign policy, but they think that all countries have the same motives in terms of international relations. (Dougherty and Pfaltzqraff, 1996).

The neorealist school, on the other hand, does not focus on domestic politics and their impact on foreign policy. While the war in Afghanistan showed how former and current president of United States in a row were worried about a change of government in Afghanistan and replaced it with a democratic one as the Taliban regime spreads extremism inside Afghanistan and as a result groups transitional terrorism is reflected. It affected world politics. So, this could be another difference from the neorealist approach that ignores domestic politics.

Otherwise, the school of neorealism can be applied in the sense that the United States has focused on using power to solve an international problem and believes that Afghanistan as a unit (world) through Supporting terrorists has a negative impact on

the world structure. Finally, the US war against Afghanistan can be applied to the neorealist theory in general, as it reflects a strong fear of the enemy, insecurity, and the direct use of military force instead of diplomacy for personal gain. However, while neo-realistic theory can provide a short-term solution to prevent terrorist attacks, the main problem of extremism cannot be solved in this way alone. (Art and Waltz, 2004).

C. The Cold War era, tensions, and crises in relations

Following the seventh coup d'état and regime change in Afghanistan, the two countries' relations diplomatically bid farewell to cooperation, and intelligence and military programs were replaced. Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, outlined Carter's doctrine on Afghanistan. This doctrine was formed based on support for the opposition of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which had widespread support for the USSR and provided a good basis for US retaliation for the Vietnam War.

Support for the Afghan mujahideen in the fight against Soviet troops and its supportive government began in the first year of the eighties. US support for the Mojahedin began in 1980 at $ 20-30 million, but soon reached $ 630 million a year and was named the largest and longest-running US intelligence and operational operation in the country.

Carter-Brzezinski appointed the Pakistani government in neighboring Afghanistan as their support. Thus, from 1981 to 1987, the US government donated $ 3.2 billion from the Pakistani channel to the Mujahideen of Afghanistan, which became known as the first phase of US support. To help with this, the Pakistani government raised $ 1.5 billion in military support, which included the purchase of 40 F-16 bombers. (Miler Centre, 2018).

In addition, Reagan's doctrine, aimed at overthrowing the Soviet Union, found good ground in Afghanistan. The second phase of US support for the Mujahidin of Afghanistan, covering 1978-1993, reached $ 4.2 billion. With the victory of the Mujahideen in 1992, fierce wars ensued. It is a period of mystery in Afghanistan's relationship with the United States. The Mujahideen, who had come to power with the backing of the Americans, led to a civil war. This era coincided with the end of the Cold War and the victory of Reagan's doctrine. The third phase coincided with the

beginning of the Mujahidin government, which did not encourage more US concessions with Afghanistan. Relations between the two governments came to a second crisis when US support for the Taliban group formed in Maiwand district of Kandahar province and Pakistan's widespread support peaked. (History of Western Civilization II, 2019).

D. The Post-9/11 Period and the US Military Presence in Afghanistan

During this period, extensive grounds were provided for the strengthening of diplomatic and strategic relations between the two governments. The interim government, the transitional government, and the post-election government were formed with broad US support. After the fall of the Taliban, the US government sought to lay the groundwork for a bilateral strategy between the two governments. The US Embassy was reopened and soon became one of the most important and expensive US diplomatic missions in the world. Alongside official missions, a special envoy to the US president was created in Afghanistan, and Zalmai Khalilzad was appointed. The creation of this post was an important example of the United States' strategic commitment to Afghanistan. Since 2003, special missions have been assigned to Afghanistan by US strategic missions. As a result, the deal allowed for the signing of a strategic agreement between the two countries, and the first strategic agreement was signed between President Bush and President Karzai in May 2005. The legitimacy of this strategy stems from UN Security Council Resolution. (Timeline: US military presence in Afghanistan, 2020).

However, when George W. Bush became the president of the U.S., he stamped three states as an axis of evil, and as per neorealist standards the United States attacked Afghanistan after the 9/11 assault and later Iraq in 2003 which came about in the brought down of Saddam Hussain. So post-cold war there was an adjustment in American foreign policy toward the east center into a realist and constructivist viewpoint to accomplish the objective of democratization and Appling authority in the east center to utilize its oil holds .

Thus, the policy of the United States toward the east center was the reconceptualization of the east center or another center east with a popularity-based system. Since the U.S. around then needed oil, so having oil implies having power and a very much prepared military with great limit and capacity. United States never

needed a socialist strength in the east center particularly after the breakdown of the Soviet Union. States could not make a difference in its policy of strength in the center east after the completion of the cold war because of the 9/11 assault, however, George W. Bush dispatched the initial step to apply the new world request in the center east and south Asian nations by attacking Afghanistan and later Iraq.

Thus, I argue that the neo-realist viewpoint was reliably ready to assess and disclose these occasions contrasting with constructivists, because the united states utilized from constructivists, yet it was not a lot of surprising contrasting with neorealism, due that American policy generally was offensive in a rebel way to accomplish their objective of democratization by the policy of country building and obligation to secure.

To change itself to mega or hyperpower on the planet however the U.S. has the field in its country working in the district. What is more, the disappointment of the U. was basically because of a few reasons like the ascent of territorial force and their impact in the area like China, and Russia, the other explanation is the intrusion of America without considering the authentic foundation of the nations including religion, culture, race, and convention. For example, in the attack of Afghanistan by the united states, the united states field in-country working in Afghanistan because most of the Muslim nations are against western culture because of strict and customary convictions. This strategy defines Afghanistan's geopolitics for U.S foreign policy, which has three important consequences:

E. Security Outcome

Security priority is the most important strategic consequence of this agreement between both governments. Based on this strategic outcome, the United States government focuses particularly on developing the capacity of Afghan security institutions and structures. In the aftermath of this consequence, US military forces are conducting extensive operations in Afghanistan's geography, emphasizing the national interest and national security of both countries. (Creswell, 2013)

F. Outcome of Development and Reconstruction

The US government provides a wide range of economic backgrounds for all governments that choose it as their strategic partner. Therefore, Afghanistan's economic development is one of the strategic priorities of this agreement. The United States International Support Centre, which is one of the country's economic strategy missions in the developing world, is making Afghanistan one of its major goals. (William Hammink, 2017).

1. The aftermath of good governance and securing democracy and human rights.

According to this strategic alliance, the reconstruction and upgrading of infrastructure in Afghanistan is in dire need of good and active administration. Supporting the establishment of democratic institutions, the development and expansion of civil society, the protection of human rights and the rule of law, the support of the media and the promotion and promotion of a culture of pluralism and the support of the Afghan government as a strategic milestone in the region, particularly in Central Asia And the Middle East is one of the important points in this treaty. (Nemat and Werner, 2016).

The post-Obama strategy, which some would mistakenly call the US strategy for Afghanistan, was developed by the Obama-Clinton doctrine, and led to a US regional strategy in the South Asian region. The Obama-Clinton doctrine has chosen new tactics or outcomes to implement the US strategy, which include the strengthening of local forces, bringing security forces to self-reliance, strengthening, and strengthening local government bases. The overall, regional, and mono strategy of the United States around Afghanistan has brought alignments and differences in the region with the strategies of powerful governments. Good examples can be found in US strategic tactics with Russia in the context of regional cooperation with NATO on Afghanistan. These tactics have made the US regional strategy flexible and have short-term and long-term priorities to reach its outlook. (The Afghan War and the Evolution of Obama, 2020).

In recent years, peace talks, and the signing of a security pact have caused tension in the Kabul-Washington relationship. In recent years, there have been several attacks by foreign troops on Afghan troops. This prompted the United States to

pressure the Kabul government to review the recruitment process for Afghan security forces. Subsequently, the presence of Afghan military uniforms in the black market made the issue even more serious. This has led to the suspension of training of Afghan forces by forces in some countries and the United States.

Another issue was the opening of a Taliban office in Qatar. With the opening of the Taliban's office in Qatar, the fourth round of talks between the US and Afghanistan on the security pact was suspended by the Afghan government. President Karzai responded by saying that the United States, with the opening of the Taliban's office in Qatar, wants to hand over part of Afghanistan's land to the Taliban and create a militant system. In a related interview, Karim Khurram, the head of President Karzai's office, said in a televised interview that the opening of the Taliban office in Qatar was a conspiracy to divide Afghanistan. In response to Karim Khurram's remarks, James Cunningham, the US ambassador to Afghanistan, called Karim Khurram's statements "nonsensical" and "baseless". These reactions reflect the coldness of the relationship between Afghanistan and the United States. (Q&A: Taliban open Doha office, 2020).

So far it is clear that Afghan-US relations have experienced many ups and downs. But the question is, what is the end of these relationships? Will the United States stay in Afghanistan as the biggest supporter of the Afghan government after 2014? Will the Kabul government accept the conditions for the presence of US troops in Afghanistan? This is the most important subject in the media, between the political and intellectual elites and the masses. So, it is of crucial importance. The United States wants judicial immunity for its military. The same issue has led to the signing of the Security Treaty with Darazah. The Afghan government has delegated immunity to the Levi Jirga. The Loya Jirga is due to be held in Kabul over the issue. The levy of the Jirga is a symbolic representation. The understanding of the ruling political elite is crucial. Part of the problem lies in the understanding of the ruling political elite. The Afghan political elite thinks that the United States will stay in Afghanistan under any circumstances. They say the United States has a long-term plan to stay in Afghanistan and is not willing to give up its plan under any circumstances. The same perception of the Afghan political elite has led to an emphasis on the interests of Afghanistan and not to the interests of the other party. Such a view makes the negotiation lose its meaning. It has been three times that Kabul-Washington has been negotiating how to

sign the security pact, but negotiations have failed to deliver on the understanding of Afghanistan's political elite. (Sipus, 2013).

The good thing for the Afghan government to decide on its security, economic, political, and social situation. The other is the chaplain. US forces have a legal impunity in printers, and this has caused US troops to behave impudently. Their brazen and irresponsible behavior has caused millions of protesters to protest. So, the Afghan government can learn from these two examples and sign the security treaty. Finally, it was clear whether the United States will remain in Afghanistan. Because the United States considered Afghanistan as its strategic partner. So, it is likely that the United States will withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan. Therefore, the perception of the political elite in Afghanistan is largely untrue. Given the current social divisions and the resulting forces, the presence of US forces in Afghanistan is essential. Because if they leave, Afghanistan will enter civil war again. This is not the case if the ruling political elite reconsider their understanding. Until the political elite of Afghanistan, as the decisive elite in its understanding and perception, changes not only progress in Afghanistan-US relations will not progress, but these relations will eventually cool down and eventually break. (U.S. Relations with Afghanistan, 2019).

US-Afghan relations as an important political subject matter in several respects. One of the historical aspects of where US-Afghan relations began and what process went through. Second, US-Afghan relations can be discussed in the light of existing regional and domestic conditions in Afghanistan. From this point of view, going back to history as an influential component of the relations between the two countries is not important, but the relations between the two countries are considered regarding its functioning for both parties and for Afghanistan. How the US-Afghan relationship implies an objective allegory of both countries position in international relations can be discussed through existing theories of international relations. Many theories seem to be able to explain the US-Afghan relationship. (Waldman, 2013).

It seemed liked that the theorizing of US-Afghan relations seems to have another chance, what is being discussed here is what process US-Afghan relations has gone through and how important these relations are now. The relationship between Afghanistan and the US can be historically and appropriately structured in several ways:

2. Multipolarity of the International System (1919 to 1945)

US-Afghan relations at this stage are purely economic in nature and are the main economic axis for determining the two countries' relations, although even the economic interaction of both countries is affected. It was the policy and determination of Britain as the supreme power in the international system. (Hornibrook, 1990).

3. The Bipolar Stage of the International System (1945 to 1989)

During the Cold War between the two poles, all relations in the international arena are affected by the requirements of the Cold War. US-Afghan relations also follow the rules and logic of this period. In this period, unlike the previous period, US-Afghan relations are not merely economic in nature but take on a political nature and are accompanied by economic and military means. Because of the influence of the ideological polarization of relations on international relations, US relations with Afghanistan have not been very serious with the Kabul-based system at this point. (Maaroof, 1990).

4. Stage of isolation and extinction (1989 to 2001)

This is the period of American extinction and forgetfulness. There was seems to be no serious incentive for the United States to build relations with Afghanistan. The US isolationist policy is one of the most prominent of all its dimensions and consequences, including the anarchist situation and the rise of extremist groups in Afghanistan and the region. During this period, Afghanistan saw the rule of the Taliban as the home of fear for the region and the entire international system. The Taliban regime not only inflicted irreparable costs on Afghanistan but also harmed the international system, and the United States. The most significant international losses from this address can be addressed in the context of the 9/11 event. (Yousaf & Adkin, 1992).

G. Post-September Stage

This stage is a new and different one from the past. At this stage, US-Afghan relations have moved out of their traditional state and into a new phase. Domestic political relations in Afghanistan during this period are as much a problem for Americans as they are for Americans and are of strategic importance. The domestic

events in Afghanistan and the application of political rules in this country directly affects the vital interests of the United States. That is why US-Afghan relations are not merely a simplistic, reductionist relationship, but a direct presence with other international partners within the NATO forces in Afghanistan, and so relations and political events in Afghanistan are created. Closely monitored the intertwining of Afghanistan and US interests and the common domestic and regional threats that exist have not only elevated the two countries' relations from a normal to a strategic one, but also the complexity of emerging games and threats such as DAESH and. It was also made it possible to conclude a security agreement between the two countries. Relations between Afghanistan and the US in this period are comprehensive and include all aspects of relations between the two countries. The formation of maximum relations between Afghanistan and the United States, as well as its continued development, can be analyzed through US applications and goals in Afghanistan. The United States is working hard to maintain its presence and relations in Afghanistan, given the typology of fear in Afghanistan and the region as well as its hidden and influential capabilities. (Thomas, 2020).

The emphasis on the security agreement between Afghanistan and the United States, the serious US involvement in the presidential election process, as well as its influence on the electoral equation and the search for a way out of the electoral stalemate all indicate that Afghanistan's domestic events for the United States continue to do so. This is an important strategic issue.

It seems that in the thirteen years of the presence of the international community and the active relationship between Afghanistan and the United States, Afghanistan has created serious capacity in both domestic and international spheres, unfortunately due to the inexorable policies of the past president, some of these opportunities have been missed. It even went down in its regional quadrant equivalence. (چهار فصل روابط افغانستان و آمریکا, 2020).

H. Afghanistan's economic position in the strategic agreement with the US

Part of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between Afghanistan and the United States is devoted to economic issues. Essentially alongside security, Afghanistan's economic needs are the most important part of this document. The signing of this agreement at this crucial juncture, with news of the withdrawal of

foreign forces every day raising concerns about the future of the country, could be an important step towards confidence-building especially after Afghanistan's fate after 2014. Perhaps this is the most important need for today's Afghanistan, which undermines the risk of a nation's collapse after 2014 as the day goes by. Therefore, signing this agreement can create relative confidence in the future of Afghanistan. An important part of the agreement is devoted to the Afghan economy and introduces strategies for achieving economic development and economic self-reliance. But US financial aid to Afghan security forces in the agreement has not been specified to help the country. (Afghanistan: A Brief Survey, 1935).

İ. Fighting the Drug Economy

The parties emphasize that drug production and trafficking are the greatest threat to the health of the Afghan economy and an important factor in insecurity in the country, the region, and the world. So, the two countries commit themselves to fighting and eliminating drugs. Perhaps the inclusion of these words in this important agreement is of interest to many. But the question that remains is that over the past decade, with the widespread presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, the US and the Afghan government have failed to curb the production and trafficking of drugs, now after 2014 and the exit of the sector.

How can a large foreign military fight such a serious and serious threat? Have the Afghan internal forces reached that level of ability to combat drugs? And does the Afghan government have the strong political will to eliminate this threat? These are questions that make the prospects for counter-narcotics in Afghanistan darker, making the country one of its major victims. The weakness of the Afghan security forces, the involvement of senior government officials in drug trafficking, and the involvement of the Taliban and local commanders in major regional and global mafia networks are factors that make the threat of drugs larger and more serious after the withdrawal of foreign troops. Although the agreement emphasizes the joint fight against drugs, the overwhelming complexity of the drug problem is a problem that cannot be solved without an effective strategy. (Coyne, Hall and Burns, 2015)

J. Regional Economic Convergence

Another highlight of the agreement is the effort to strengthen economic integration in the region and to develop trade and transit relations between Afghanistan and neighboring countries. The United States and the Afghan government have pledged no effort to restore Afghanistan's historic identity as a bridge linking Central, South and Middle East. Economic convergence and efforts to integrate regional economies can be a positive step in utilizing the hidden capacities of the billionaires in the regional economy, which unfortunately remain intact due to political tensions. The future is thought to be no other than economic integration between countries in the region, because today the prominent role of economic integration in the development of security, economic growth, confidence, and sustainable economic development in the world has been proven. But economic convergence, at first glance, requires confidence between the countries of the region, strengthening of free trade relations and the existence of robust and reliable economic infrastructure in Afghanistan, which unfortunately seems to have not yet been properly prepared. It can be developed by applying free trade and economic relations.

According to statistics released, Afghanistan has had the most business problems with Pakistan, Iran and sometimes with Tajikistan. Signing a strategic partnership document between the US and the Afghan government is thought not only to help build trust between the countries of the region, but also as a parameter that could reduce confidence, especially between Pakistan-Afghanistan and Iran-Afghanistan. But if the Afghan government is truly committed to building Afghanistan, Afghanistan's strategic position in the region is one of the most intact economic areas that can generate billions of dollars annually for the Afghan government and people. (Collins, 2014).

K. Fight against corruption.

Afghanistan was the second most corrupt country in the world, with corruption still destroying the foundations of government and the economy. Over the years, a considerable portion of foreign aid to Afghanistan has been the victim of widespread corruption. With the news that foreign troops are leaving the country every day, the increasing problem in the public services and natural resources sectors is becoming a

serious concern. The Strategic Agreement between the United States and Afghanistan has raised concerns about the growth of corruption and both countries have committed themselves to tackling this problem. But the main concern is that after the withdrawal of foreign forces and the decline of international aid to Afghanistan, corruption from millions of foreign contracts shifts to areas of the domestic economy such as mines, public and government investment. This concern becomes more serious in the Afghanistan's mining sector. Afghanistan's mines are the largest investment area in the world, with the fear of widespread corruption in the absence of a transparent and accountable system. (Sopko, 2018).

Logically, the Afghan government, not the United States, is primarily responsible for fighting against corruption. The US government can indirectly play a role in reducing corruption by strengthening the capacity of government departments, which is a time-consuming process, but the main concern remains and to what extent the Afghan men's government is fighting corruption. Bureaucratically committed? with the signing of the agreement and the fight against corruption, corruption does not return to the knots of corruption in Afghanistan, but with the withdrawal of foreign troops, the potential for increased corruption remains a potential concern.

The agreement does not set out any specific mechanisms to pressure the Afghan government to fight corruption seriously, the only leverage that the Afghan government is under if it fails to meet its commitments is to reduce the US government's aid to Afghanistan. Almost 90 percent of Afghanistan's national budget is financed from foreign sources and 97 percent of its GDP is directly and indirectly dependent on foreign aid and the presence of foreign troops in the country. This excessive dependence on foreign aid has made Afghanistan one of the world's most dependent economies on foreign aid such as the Gaza Strip. This is undoubtedly a sad part of the story of a decade of foreign troops in Afghanistan and spending billions of dollars. Firstly, much of the spending on short-term projects is aimed at stabilizing investment and investing heavily in capacity building and strengthening Afghanistan's economic infrastructure accounts for a very small share of these aids, and secondly, the country's policymakers They did not try to rely too much on foreign aid to strengthen the economy, so that if the aid were cut, the country's economy could at least meet the national budget. (Corruption in Conflict, 2020)

The overwhelming focus of the Afghan economy undoubtedly forms a major part of the strategic agreement between the United States and Afghanistan. Because in the event of the self-sufficiency of the Afghan economy, the United States does not have to pay much of the Afghan government's taxes from its people. Although many opportunities have been missed to strengthen the economic infrastructure that is a prerequisite for self-reliance, the Afghan government is hopeful that this time it will be more responsive. Supporting the free market and privatization process, strengthening the country's economic infrastructure, investing in human capital, and raising health standards are other highlights in the strategic agreement between the United States and the Afghan government. Each in turn contributes to improving the country's economy, reducing corruption and economic development. (farzam, 2020).

L. Responsibility of the Government and People of Afghanistan

There is no doubt about the importance of US political, economic, and military support for Afghanistan. Afghanistan has for many years needed support from foreign countries, especially the United States, and the signing of a strategic agreement with the United States is one of the most important points in the country's political life, which can only be consciously seized of this golden opportunity. Benefited from good governance and economic and social development. But another important point is the question before the Afghan government and people. What is the role of the Afghan government and people in the economic and social reconstruction of their country? The success of this agreement and the use of this golden opportunity depends on the extent to which the Afghan government and people are accountable to what extent they can seize the opportunity to prosper and secure their country. Eliminating drugs, achieving economic development, fostering economic integration, reducing corruption, and improving the quality of life of the Afghan people is impossible unless there is a strong government with a strong will to build Afghanistan. (Nijat, 2020).

M. Signing of the Kabul-Washington Security Treaty

Signing the security pact with the United States was one of the challenges for the Afghan president at the time, with and without the reaction. The signing of the security pact with the US on the domestic side has prompted a backlash by jihadi leaders, a range of religious scholars and clerics, fundamentalist parties such as the Taliban. As

the Taliban have said that with the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan, they refuse to negotiate with the Afghan government, which is self-reflective. For more than a decade, all the people of Afghanistan, countries involved in Afghanistan's affairs, including its neighbors and blocks of the East and the West, have come to believe that Afghanistan's problems have no military solution, but the only solution to the current Afghan crisis and reach. (Garret, 2018).

To a political, security and economic stability is the negotiation and compromise of the parties involved. This, however, contradicts the policy of US military presence in Afghanistan. But on the foreign side, the neighboring countries are by no means the presence of a powerful state equipped with the most sophisticated military and intelligence equipment, especially after US intelligence officials were exposed to intercepted conversations by US intelligence officials after the Ukraine crisis and intervention. The US has become increasingly sensitive to the US military presence in Afghanistan, responding to Russia, Central Asian countries, and in particular those countries that are members of the Shanghai Organization, and prepares the US presence in Afghanistan to prepare for US intervention in Central Asian affairs. And these countries know. Afghanistan as a supervisory member of the Shanghai Organization cannot ignore the concerns of its member states, moreover, some of these countries are Afghanistan's neighbor's. (Plater-Zyberk and Monaghan, 2014).

On the domestic side, there is no doubt that the presence of the United States and the international community, in cooperation with neighboring Afghanistan, has led to institutionalization in the country, and the continued strengthening of this institution in Afghanistan requires the international community, especially the United States. Therefore, the absence of the US and the international community in Afghanistan can have a negative impact on the process of systematization and economic development unless another supporter is considered as an American alternative. Therefore, the conflict between the two demands was extremely difficult and one of the major challenges for the Afghan government, especially after Afghan President Hamid Karzai repeatedly shifted US operations and policy toward Afghanistan. The benefit of Afghanistan is unknowingly calling for new commitments in the fight against terrorism, night strikes and the peace process. Former Afghan President Hamid Karzai, however, did not sign a security treaty with the United States. (Neumann, 2015). Karzai's three terms of international guarantees for ending the war

in Afghanistan and for starting peace in the country included: no judicial immunity for Americans, no arbitrary access to homes and self-imposed operations), but Ashraf Ghani did so despite the Americans. They did not accept the terms, although they did not force for it, he signed. As noted, President Ashraf Ghani opened the security pact with the United States and NATO at the first attempt and the day after the government began.

According to two separate agreements signed on the second working day of the new government between Mr. Hanif Atmar and the US ambassador and a NATO civilian representative in Kabul, arrangements were made to continue the presence of some foreign troops. According to the agreement passed in the Afghan parliament and in the Loya Jirga without facing effective opposition, a total of 16,000 US and NATO troops (about 10,000 Americans and the rest of the NATO forces) were trained to organize and equip Support for the Afghan security forces has been deployed in eight military bases for 10 years (Institute for Strategic Studies, 2014).

After the deal was concluded, the British Prime Minister was the first high-ranking official to visit Kabul, promising to meet with the new government leaders to pledge £ 500M annually for five years. The United States also reaffirmed its $ 4 billion commitment under the Chicago Summit Agreement. During the NATO Summit in Brussels in December, attended by Ashraf Ghani and Dr. Abdullah, the continued presence of NATO in the framework of the "Effective Support" program was emphasized. Thus, the entire US $ 4 billion military and security budget is funded by the US and NATO, including the purchase and maintenance of equipment, training and even salaries of ANA and police personnel. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan was among the officials who pledged financial aid and training to the Afghan army and police during a trip to Kabul. (NATO Summit Guide Brussels, 2018).

In Afghanistan, following the announcement of the US withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan, the number of Taliban attacks has continued to increase, with Taliban attacks on government and military centers continuing during the presidential election and afterwards. One of the most violent attacks was an attack on a volleyball match in eastern Paktika province that killed 57 people. However, both the Afghan government and foreign forces know that confronting the Taliban is out of the weak government. For this reason, Americans are blocking the way for talks with the Taliban and are planning to engage the Taliban in the future of Afghanistan, one of the most

notable examples being the Taliban's attempt to join the cabinet, which is in the political news circles considering the ministry for three of its members. Former Taliban members were heard, albeit denied by the Taliban. (Baybourdi and Shah Rezaee, 2017).

N. Kabul-Washington Security and Defense Treaty

At the same time as the Loya Jirga was inaugurated, the text of the Afghanistan-US Security and Defense Pact was released by the Afghan Ministry of Interior. This text is set out with an introduction, 26 articles and appendices, the following is the introduction. Reaffirming the Agreement on Long-Term Cooperation between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Strategic Partnership Agreement), signed on May 2, 2012, reaffirming the commitment of the Parties to this Agreement and the Parties to this Agreement Strengthen long-term strategic cooperation in their areas of interest, including strengthening peace, security and stability, strengthening government institutions, supporting Afghanistan's long-term economic and social development, and encouraging regional cooperation. Reaffirming the provisions of the Strategic Partnership Agreement that the cooperation between the parties is based on mutual respect and mutual interest, and affirming the provisions of the Strategic Partnership Agreement stating that the Parties are committed to their partnership and commitment to the future of justice, peace and security; The opportunities for the Afghan people continue with confidence and reaffirm their strong commitment to Afghanistan's national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity. (Security and Defense Cooperation Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan And the United States of America, 2012).

Interested in continuing to strengthen close defense and security partnerships to enhance security and stability in Afghanistan, contribute to regional and global peace and stability, fight terrorism, reach an area no longer a safe haven for al-Qaeda and its affiliates, and increase capacity Afghanistan is committed to defending threats to its national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, taking into account that the United States does not seek permanent military installations in Afghanistan and does not seek a presence that poses a threat to Afghanistan's neighbors its facilities in this country are not used to attack other countries . Recalling the contents of the May 21,

2012 Chicago Summit Statement on Afghanistan as Partnered by Afghan Leaders and Countries with NATO-led Afghanistan Security Assistance Mission (ISAF), and in particular their re-commitment to a sovereign Afghanistan, Security and Democracy, and considering that the ISAF mission ended in late 2014 and, following the completion of the transition process, close cooperation between these countries through mutual commitment between NATO and Afghanistan to create a new NATO-led mission to train Consultation and assistance to Afghan National Defense and Security Forces continues finds out that the mission needs a legal basis as well as agreement on how to determine its presence. Reaffirming the parties' continued support for establishing regional cooperation and coordination mechanisms to strengthen security and stability through resolving tensions, uncertainties, and misunderstandings. (Afghanistan Agreements, 2012).

Considering the decision of the consultative Loya Jirga on the importance of the security and defense cooperation agreement for the security of Afghanistan, with a view to further strengthening the areas of defense and security cooperation between the parties based on the principles of full respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in affairs. Working together to promote security and stability in the region and fight terrorism.

Acknowledging the importance of cooperation based on mutual respect, non-interference and equality between Afghanistan and its neighbors, and calling on all countries to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to refrain from interfering in its internal affairs and democratic processes; and also, emphasizing the cooperation of the Parties on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty of both parties, observing the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the joint call for the Parties to establish a framework for defence and security cooperation between them and reaffirming their strong commitment to sovereignty, independence, The territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, as well as respect for the forces Yen, customs and traditions of Afghanistan, such an agreement. (M. Olson, 2015).

O. Aims and benefits of Afghanistan in strategic alliance with the United States.

A consolidating the position of the central government and reducing the role of foreign destructive actors: One of the main problems of the Afghan government is the activities of extremist and terrorist groups in the country. The Taliban and its militant

al-Qaeda affiliate still operate in Afghanistan, with many of its leaders in eastern Afghanistan and near Pakistan, always challenging the central government and finding it illegitimate. Indeed, the main concern of the Afghan government is the withdrawal of US-led international forces from Afghanistan at the end of the year, which could lead to the Taliban regaining power.

A trend that could even lead to the collapse of the central government and civil war in the country, especially as the Afghan government blame Pakistan intervention and their support for the Taliban and Pakistan always desire to increase the role of extremist groups in the country in line with its policy of competing with India in the region. The presence of US troops in Afghanistan in the form of a strategic alliance can, in several ways, contribute to the country's goals of establishing and maintaining peace and stability. First and foremost, the presence of US troops in Afghanistan, still subject to violence by extremist and terrorist groups, is critical to strengthening the foundations of the central government. On the other hand, one of Afghanistan's major challenges is facing the economic crisis, so it seeks to create economic benefits through trans-regional power such as the United States. (Integrated Country Strategy, 2018).

P. Attracting foreign capital and promoting infrastructure projects

Former President Hamid Karzai said at the inauguration of the Loye Jirga: "The crucial issue facing Afghanistan is when foreign forces leave Afghanistan. Is this country capable of sustaining itself? Can it continue to be hopeful, or will it be forgotten when it leaves Afghanistan?'. The remarks indicate that one of the main goals of Afghanistan's strategic alliance with the United States is to attract foreign investment, especially as Afghanistan has begun negotiations on signing a strategic agreement with France, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. (O'Hanlon, 2016).

In fact, Afghan officials believe that a strategic alliance with trans-regional powers will turn Afghanistan into a regional ally, and this will provide good conditions for foreign governments to invest in it. In other words, one of the conditions for attracting capital is security and stability in the recipient country and low investment risk. From this perspective, it can be said that the Strategic Pact promotes stability and security in Afghanistan and, ultimately, provides the necessary funds to invest.

Economic woes and civil war, lack of capital and vital need to attract foreign investment to develop development projects, concerns over Afghanistan's security and integration are among the main reasons for Afghanistan to sign a strategic alliance with the United States. Indeed, improving security and economic growth is a major concern of Afghanistan after the withdrawal of NATO and US forces. (Andrew C., 2011).

Q. US Goals and Interests in Strategic Alliance with Afghanistan

Although the United States has declared the goal of a military strike on Afghanistan to eliminate the Taliban and fight terrorism, the reality is that the United States has long-term interests and goals. In fact, the United States pursues a short-term, long-term goal in attacking Afghanistan and deploying it. The short-term goal is what the United States cites as the main reason for its presence in the region, including the fight against al-Qaeda and the Taliban and jihadist groups that are currently under way. But the main purpose of the US presence in Afghanistan is to secure its economic, security and economic interests in Central and South Asia. (Jones, 2017).

R. The US Economic Interest in Central Asia

Although oil and gas have not been the cause of the US invasion of Afghanistan, Afghanistan plays an important and key role in US plans to maintain control over a large portion of Central Asian offshore oil and gas reserves. In the case of Turkmenistan's oil and gas fields in northern Afghanistan, it has been nearly a decade since the United States has seriously discussed plans by business groups for a pipeline from Turkmenistan to the Arabian Sea through Afghanistan and a gas pipeline from Turkmenistan to Afghanistan to Pakistan has to be done. Such a pipeline is in the interests of the United States for reasons such as removing the Central Asian oil states from Russian influence and strengthening the US position in the region, preventing Iran's regional influence by preventing the Turkmenistan-Iran gas link, and thwarting the pipeline plan. Turkmenistan-Iran oil for the Arabian Sea (northeast of the Indian Ocean, between the Arabian Peninsula and India), diversifying US oil and gas resources and thereby increasing production resources, helping keep prices down, earning profits for companies Petroleum and construction, providing the foundation for the economic boom of the case the need in the region, which can be the basis for political stability, is important. (Alred and Michael Kelly, 2017).

S. US political-security interests in Afghanistan

One of the main goals of the United States in deploying Afghanistan is to exert pressure on China and Russia and prevent these countries from increasing their influence and role in developments in Central Asia and the Middle East. In fact, the United States is worried about China's closer proximity to Russia, which, if created a power bloc, could disrupt the US balance of power. The United States views Afghanistan as the gateway to Central Asia. The United States sees its interests in Afghanistan only in the long run. In other words, achieving these goals requires sustained presence in Afghanistan and other Central Asian countries. The backdrop of the discourse of competition between civilizations for the sake of achieving economic and military goals remains in US foreign policy.

From this point of view, the interests and values of the Asian and Russian civilizations have led the United States to doubt the empowerment of these countries and to find ways to counteract the growing power and influence of these countries. United in this regard. Central Asia, meanwhile, plays an important role and Afghanistan as the gateway to Central Asia has attracted the attention of American policymakers. According to the author it follows that the United States is using many of the crises as a tool to increase its role and contain other potentially competing US powers, and thus to conclude a strategic alliance between the United States and Afghanistan. US officials are making the move to take advantage of Afghanistan's inadequate position to move forward with its macro goals and policies. (P. Goodson and H. Johnson, 2014).

T. Afghan-USA security treaty

The US-Afghan security treaty was ambiguous with the position of then-President Hamid Karzai stated that the treaty might not be concluded because of Washington's imposed demands. Karzai knew the United States wanted judicial immunity for his country's troops in Afghanistan, and he considered it impossible to accept such a request. President Karzai, who saw his country facing political crises and political unrest because of Taliban opposition and actions, described the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan as a cause of bloody clashes and problems in the country. The United States, together with its allies, fought a decade ago in Afghanistan under

the pretext of combating terrorism and securing more than 100,000 troops. Since the US-led foreign troops in Afghanistan, tens of thousands of people have been killed because of military clashes and bombings, and tens of thousands have been injured and displaced several million inside the country without Washington being able to fight the Taliban. Make a positive and a success. (Sipus, 2012).

US political and military failures over a decade of continuous and direct presence on Afghanistan's domestic and political scene have prompted Washington to acknowledge its failures and acknowledge the power of the Taliban, which now has parts of Afghan territory. Establish a Qatar Taliban office to reach out to the group. Washington, along with the Taliban's policy of adopting the peace process in Afghanistan, has sought to expand its military and security bases and bases in Afghanistan, setting the stage for the conclusion of a security and military pact to help stabilize Afghanistan so that bitter failures can be achieved. His presence in Afghanistan will cover up. The United States has sought to bolster its military presence in Asia after the political upheaval in the Middle East and the fall of Washington-backed governments. But the Kabul-Washington Security and Military Pact cannot guarantee Afghanistan's security and serve Afghanistan's interests. The pact poses a security threat to the region and Afghanistan, and the United States has pledged a long-term presence in the region. (Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the United States of America and The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 2012).

Although Afghan society's attitude toward foreign troops, especially American troops, has been very negative, the US military's judicial immunity under the Afghan Security Treaty has become one of the most controversial challenges under President Hamid Karzai during the Washington-Kabul talks. On the other hand, the consultation and the need for regional and international cooperation were in the interest of the Afghan people and the guarantee of stability, peace, and security of the country, and as soon as the new government came into force, the controversial Kabul-Washington security pact as promised in the campaign.

It was the priority of work which was signed. Concerning the consequences of this agreement for the countries of the region, including Iran, we also conclude that the signing or non-signing of the Security Agreement has different consequences for Afghanistan and the countries of the region and the reactions to the regional approaches that have taken place. Countries follow, they are different. Given its

strategic position, Afghanistan has always been the focus of its neighbors, some of which have pursued a strategic depth policy in Afghanistan and have never allowed the people of Afghanistan to form a national government. (Recknagel, 2014).

Over the past twelve years, despite the presence of peacekeepers in Afghanistan, intelligence has threatened the region's security, security, and stability, and since the signing of the Security Agreement, the extent of destructive activities in Afghanistan has increased, reflecting neighboring countries' response to the Security Agreement. Between Afghanistan and the United States. If US security forces leave Afghanistan after 2014, the potential for the growth of terrorism and extremism that is potentially present will become actual and threaten Afghanistan's national interests. Therefore, signing a security agreement is a good platform for Afghanistan to become a secure and stable country in the region. That is why most of the Afghan people want their president's immediate signing of the agreement. Central Asian countries are already enjoying the presence of US troops in their fears of growing terrorism and extremism, but in the long run the individual governments of the region have been reluctant to support the US presence in the region. (Voetelink, 2015).

U. Literature Review

In this section, I will review important books on Afghanistan's international relations. Goodson (2001) in his book brings the story forward and places it an analytical framework in which he explains how Afghanistan's, religious, social, and geographic attributes have historically and today limited the development of a strong and practical for Afghan state. He also addresses how war, outside state and religious actor, geopolitical and geo-economics rivalries have affected the state. He analyzes how the ethnic Pashtun Taliban fit into the modern-day and he concludes with several scenarios about an Afghan future. In larger context, he discusses what state failure means for the failed states and for the stability of the regions in which this occurs.

Goodson concludes that (Goodson, 2001) the short-term future in Afghanistan would probably be continued warfare inside and the outside. He predicted several scenarios that imagined the fall of the Taliban, who were particularly unpopular outside of Pashtun areas. Goodson explains that unless a meaningful peace could be achieved in the country, it would be a destabilizing force throughout the Central,

South, and Southwest Asia region. In sum, Afghanistan provides a good example of a weak state that has suffered state failure in the post-Cold War era. His books relied (Goodson, 2001) on prediction about the war in Afghanistan, emphasized that peace cannot bring stability in Afghanistan and described the Afghan state weakness and failure, but the real problem is he did not criticize the wrong foreign policy and miscalculation of US administration. Even though US supported Taliban against Daesh in eastern part of Afghanistan which officially exposed by the Security Advisor of President Asharaf Ghani in Tolo news. On the other hand, his theoretical framework which explained useful and basic information about the war in Afghanistan but his prediction about the endless in war proved wrong by the starting peace process between U.S and Taliban. In chapter three and four I more focus on the political solution, peace process, developing diplomatic relations with the U.S which Afghan people really need in this critical situation, reforming on the economics and civil rights in the society.

Coll (2018) in a book on the war in Afghanistan, argues that Pakistan's main concern was the India factor in Afghanistan. The Pakistan politicians were cautious of possible expansion of Indian influence in a post-Taliban Afghanistan. And they saw the Northern Alliance, which was leading the ground battles against the Taliban with American air cover, as an Indian ally. That is why they wanted a Pashtun-dominated government. According to him (Coll, 2018) the Plan B was to maintain links with the Taliban because Pakistan did not expect the Americans to last long in Afghanistan. To avoid the CIA's analysis, the ISI moved its secret action cell supporting the Taliban out of its Islamabad head office to an army camp at Ojhri, near Rawalpindi. It looks like that ISI support Taliban and give them shelter during U.S bombardment, the outcome is today's Afghanistan that is at war with itself.

Coll (2018) does not make any suggestion on how to stabilize the Afghanistan issues. But he points to the U.S mistakes which all sides have done during the war. The U.S. could have destroyed Mullah Omar, the Taliban leader, in the very first night of the war. But the U.S. leaders were initially undecided and by the time the order was given, it was too late. If Mullah Omar been killed in the early days of the war, that would have sent a message to the Taliban, who would have cooperated with the Americans. One of the early main concern of the post-Taliban temporary government led by Hamid Karzai and advised by American Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad.

He argues that (Coll, 2018), the first problem is a lack of faith between Washington and Kabul. The longer the Americans stayed the more difficult it became to convince Afghans that their presence was helpful and their purposes nonthreatening. Over time, Hamid Karzai the former president, felt that U.S is an occupying power, part of the problem, rather than part of the solution. That is why Karzai did not sign the security agreement and believed that United States did not follow their promises, U.S tried a lot to remove him and find an opportunity to replace him with someone more accommodating. Basically, in some point I agree with the author about the Pakistan supporting Taliban because of their national interest. Before eliminating terrorist, the U.S should stop economic and political support to the Pakistan and put pressure to the Pakistan to prevent Pakistan influence on Taliban but opposite they support both economically and politically to the Pakistan that is why U.S involve in a long war.

In a book about American attitudes on Afghanistan, Ford et al (2010) try to explain how armed conflicts effect societies on the one hand and the other hand how conflict is shaped by public conditions. According to them the interactions between armed conflicts and societies. The writers avoid all common values are collapsing into strict ideological war. The mention book approaches likely to be influenced more by military sociology than by strategic and security studies, as the focus is not about how power is formulated using force, but rather how social aspects are influencing using force. I would argue a much deeper understanding of the realistic nature of the use of force . The main critique that I have for this book is the very limited focus on only the American experience in Iraq and Afghanistan. Many of the chapters are basically about the challenges connected to operations in an expeditionary context, namely the American military operating in a foreign land. For these reasons, the title of the book is misleading, as I feel it should be the “American Handbook of War and Society”.

In my thesis I explain about the false assumptions of U.S policy in Afghanistan. The U.S beside eliminating terrorist in Afghanistan in some case they assist Taliban against Daesh. So, I agree with the authors which I pointed out how U.S only use by applying force in Afghanistan) authors pointed out the U.S involvement was all about the using force and never created a political solution in Afghanistan which I labeled in my thesis how political solution can end the conflicts in Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan need U.S assessment because currently Afghanistan is in stage of

surviving without U.S aids the terrorist may gain power through force power and demolished 19 years of achievement which Afghan people earned by losing their blood.

Dorani, in a book on Afghanistan's foreign policy (Dorani, 2019) discusses the global war on terror according to which president Bush aimed to eliminate the Al-Qaida in Afghanistan and second part was deploying troops to Afghanistan which was the done by Mr. Obama and last determination was the peace process which was started by Mr. Trump in south Asia summit, I also put my research about the importance of the peace process in Afghanistan which was different from the author because I have cited key importance solutions to the Afghan first no one should interfering on domestics issues of Afghanistan and Second, is peace process must begin with intra-afghan talks which I already talk in my thesis. The main problem of this book is the author only focuses on the false assumptions of the three back-to-back presidents of the US, but he did not mention Pakistan which help insurgency in Afghanistan and creates insecurity not only in Afghanistan in the whole region.

In any case, the missing line in repeated analysis is that all those decisions are interpreted as the product of internal debates between government agencies and the bureaucracy, rather than the interaction of decision-makers with other states, organizations, and interest groups.

Thomas Barfield (2010) argues that any effort to find a solution for the complex Afghan situation must begin by examining Afghanistan's socio-political history. According to him (Barfield, 2010), who expert on Afghanistan affairs who has studied the Afghan–Pakistan region for more than four decades, explained in his book Afghanistan: A Cultural and Political History how Afghans have survived endless struggle during social and political chaos. After driving out the Russians, however, the Afghans have since been unable to govern themselves. After the U.S. withdrawal their troops from Afghanistan in 2016, he declared that "the war in Afghanistan will not be lost by the military, but it cannot be won by the military either".

Barfield indicates (2010) the settlement of US and Taliban to begin peace process, but the main issues of his book are he did not absorb the importance rule of Afghanistan government in the peace process, without determination of Afghan state the peace process is not possible. In my third chapter, I mainly focus on intra-Afghan

peace talks which make a way for the political settlement between Taliban leaders and Afghan peace community.

V. Theoretical approach towards Afghan-U. S. relations

Neo-realism is describing the activity of states concerning their foreign policy and their thought processes in helpful mediations, particularly concerning the US. Neo-realists accept anarchy to be the requesting standard of the worldwide framework. Contrasts in strategies are clarified by contrasts in abilities or force. In this way, power furnishes a state with a specific situation in the worldwide framework, which at that point shapes the conduct of the state. This theory is utilized to analyze the US foreign policy towards Afghanistan both during and after the Cold War. (Morgenthau, 1978).

According to Waltz, states see all different states as possible foes and dangers to their public security, and given the anarchic climate, there is no focal position to implement standards or manages or ensure the interests of the bigger worldwide network. Three-step dance contends that the principal component for request in the global framework is the overall influence. Besides, global establishments rely on the help of significant forces. Three-step dance contentions can assist not exclusively to investigate the US explanations behind interceding in Afghanistan yet in addition to portray its connection to worldwide organizations and why the Americans were the first to participate in war after the assaults of 9/11 .

As per neo-realists, the principal powers in the worldwide field do not act dependent on altruist inspirations, in this manner, helpful activity run by states is probably going to remain to a great extent subject to interests. The informative powers of these contentions will be tried through the assessment of the functions of the US, the Soviet Union, India, and Pakistan when attempting to either attack or make a partner in Afghanistan . Social constructivism involves a social angle that neither one nor the other absolutely IR speculations do. The theory clarifies state interest using standards and values and consequently thinks about the social setting. The Afghan culture is socially mind-boggling, and hence this theory will be instrumental while analyzing the recorded perspective and the feelings from inside the Afghan culture. Constructivists accept that characters are characterized by rules, standards, and foundations asserted by entertainers. Wendt contends that dissimilar to the realist guarantee, relations between states are primarily the consequence of shared thoughts

as opposed to material powers. This will give the assessment an elective clarification of what decides state conduct . (Lundborg, 2018).

As indicated by constructivists, security, helpful intercession, and sway are instances of significant situating ideas that can have different implications. States have rival understandings of the importance of these ideas and will battle to attempt to have aggregately acknowledged their supported significance. This recommends an elective perspective about force, which makes the constructivist guarantee that the powers of intensity go past the material; they can likewise be ideational. (J. Mearsheimer and Walt 2016).

This viewpoint can be helpful when contemplating the standard of compassionate mediation and its developing acknowledgment, through the thoughts of Western states and worldwide associations. .One of the precepts inside constructivism is the possibility that personality shapes the premise of interests. Character is not just about Selves yet additionally Others who are 'not Self', who are outside public fringes. Thus, to state that we are a particular sort of individuals is equivalent to stating that they are not whoever they are. Hence, an assertion as 'because we are popularity based or free' infers that another gathering who is not vote based or free must be dealt with unexpectedly. This will be utilized to analyze the worldwide network's implementation of liberal qualities and the thoughts behind it (Teitler, 2017).

The reasons for the US policy move in Afghanistan and its congruity from the point of view of offensive realism. It contends that the US state-working in Afghanistan has been driven by two significant inspirations: the first is to securitize the USA from future fear-based oppressor assaults for the support of the current worldwide framework, and the subsequent inspiration is to forestall other territorial hegemons in South Asia to arise. It further contends that through its Afghanistan policy, the US organization keeps up an inland equilibrium . Seaward equilibrium is the term instituted by Mearsheimer and Waltz to mean the circumstance when a worldwide force utilizes another local capacity to adjust against one another. (Mearsheimer and Waltz, 2016)

Neo-realists, this thesis explores the US foreign policy needs in Afghanistan, particularly why the USA moved its policy in Afghanistan from the WoT to a state-building exertion, and the purpose behind its continuation. There is a critical shortage of writing that explores the US foreign policy in Afghanistan from a hypothetical viewpoint. US Foreign Policy in the Middle East: The Case for Continuity, has utilized

the viewpoints of offensive realism in elucidating US foreign policy to the Middle East.) With the verifiable investigation of US foreign policy in the Middle East, it contends that the USA has sought after the fantastic procedure of seaward adjusting to keep up the overall influence in the locale. The 2001 Afghanistan War, the 2003 Iraq War, and the war on the Daesh are important for the nation's geostrategic advantages, fights. He predicts that the US organization respond by depending on the great system of seaward adjusting later.

The examination of US policy in post-9/11, in Iraq, and somewhere else, contends that President Bush's policy was to refashion American foreign policy and to thusly reorder the world around America's inclinations. Utilizing Mearsheimer's contentions, he asserted that the US presence in various locales forestalled the local hegemons to arise. In his language, accordingly, a solid military presence in the Middle East and solid partners in the district would empower the USA to extend power in Central Asia and South Asia, preventing China, Russia, or India from testing America's inclinations (Yordán, 2006).

Because of Morgenthau's realism and the Weinberger–Powell principle, Samples (2011) contends that the US policy, system, and target in Afghanistan were to disturb, destroy, and rout Al-Qaeda and to corrupt the Taliban. A definitive objective of the incredible forces, as indicated by offensive realism, is to pick up worldwide

authority. By and by, it is for all intents and purposes unimaginable for any nation to accomplish worldwide authority since it is too difficult to even consider projecting and support power around the planet and onto the region of far-off extraordinary forces. (J. Mearsheimer and Walt 2016).

Subsequently, the extraordinary forces accomplish provincial authority and thwart other territorial hegemons to arise. Investigating the US intercession in Afghanistan in this light, we contend that the USA, as a local hegemon of the western side of the equator and a trying worldwide hegemon, endeavors to set up its control in South Asia by forestalling two trying provincial hegemons, India, and China, to arise. The US military presence in Afghanistan is an aberrant coastal equilibrium against China and its military and monetary help to Pakistan throughout the years is a seaward equilibrium against India.

III. AFGHAN-U. S POLITICAL RELATIONS

A. Introduction

The United States should continue to have long-term military and economic commitments to Afghanistan and seek to strengthen to be democratic forces and institutions. US military and civilian leaders claim Pakistan using proxy forces to destabilize Afghanistan and the region is going to make policies and actions. The United States must do everything to encourage countries like China and Saudi Arabia to stopped supporting Taliban in order to solve the terrorist problem in Afghanistan. Economic aid should be replaced as military spending on the decline. They should be used more strategically to produce more sustainable solutions. Assessment of the security challenges in the US-Afghanistan relationship. There was a need for coordination between the two sides in the war on terrorism. So far it is not clear that there is such harmony. The harmonies are also needed to be a technical as well as strategic. (Dasgupta, 2013).

Important things Afghan forces are capable to target the terrorist shelters the target must be supported by the US air assistance, but no specific plans or policies had been put forward so far. Afghan government officials many times had warned about this. It is also clear to the region what action is being taken. Unfortunately, opportunities are lost, and good results are possible is not to have. The question is Afghan problem was a hegemony power competition.

In the past years It was possible for us at the time, but we should be aware that we were not well prepared at this time. Afghanistan in a situation where the capacities were at a very low-level state still at war. Currently, government need to take matters more seriously. In the last ten years that many things have been discussed the state have neglected. There was little time for serious decisions. Afghan Government must decide what kind of government and what kind of society want to be. Purpose and wishes should be clear to everyone. But as a government stand to achieve the goals

or aspirations or still want our people and Deceive the international community with excuses. (Mashal and Crowley, 2020).

These decisions are difficult; perhaps serious decisions can make people and losers lose, but if a People and a government to win, we must accept. Afghan people still very clearly emphasizing their personal power, interests and thinking about people are not. Afghanistan must take the war on terror seriously. There should be "Working Opportunities Between Two Countries". The Ministry of Finance plays a central role in Afghanistan's economic policymaking and engagement with donors.

1. Nation Building War Against Terror

The nation-building" approach, which included development, human rights, and women's rights. It has talk on the three axes followed public realities the US development deployment in Afghanistan in recent years, economic opportunities (and follow-up recommendations). The main problem in terms of Afghanistan's relationship with the US is the lack of clarity of priorities. According to the author whether the war on terror a priority or a nation making in Afghanistan.

There is need to make it clear whether the two narratives should go hand in hand or be considered separately. Afghan government have not been able to figure it out in years How the war has progressed and where development has come. We need to see what kind of focus President Trump has on coordinating with Afghanistan. (Keane, 2016).

2. Facts about US international aid

It is equivalent to 1% of the total annual US budget. International indicators told US foreign aid This value should be 3%. Because America is so big, one percent of the budget It is worth $ 48 billion. Aid is one of the tools of a foreign site. Assistance is conditional everywhere in the world. The effectiveness of donations around the world is always relatively small. Economic growth and development of a country is a national decision rather than an international agenda. Afghan State cannot expect the United States to develop Afghanistan to have. No single country has achieved sustainable development growth by external assistance alone. (Babur, 2015).

3. US Development Performance in Afghanistan, Economic Opportunities

According to the Development update, International Community spent $ 33,153 billion in total, including a variety of budgets and payments, in the US development sector in Afghanistan from the beginning to 2014. US military spending is a separate figure at around $ 1 trillion - $ 700 or $ 800 billion. Iraq and Afghanistan total $ 3 trillion Of the $ 331 billion, $ 700 billion has been spent on the military and security sector of the Afghan government and nation, the details of which are not available to Afghan people. So, when it comes to US aid, the main are not talking about stupid money that should have been used and not made. America It is not proportionate to Iraq in Afghanistan.

US spent 40 billion Dollar on three areas: in humanitarian aid like helping people affected by natural pests such as floods and earthquakes, helping immigrants, etc., other than development aid approximately 451 billion Dollar spent. US alone has spent 38 dollar billion on development. US development assistance focused on areas such as agriculture, democracy and governance are economic growth, education, gender, public health, infrastructure, and humanitarian aid. The remaining 37 billion dollar in various other uses it is ripe that people do not know the details. It is noteworthy that in the 38-billion-dollar development assistance, not all the money has been given to the government. Part of it out of budget it is used in what is known as parallel institutions, including civil society institutions, the media, and related activities. Another point is that during the years 2013 to 2014, US aid to the three areas was significantly reduced. (Afghanistan Development Update, 2018).

The budget of the Afghan government came into low level, the reasons behind it being that Mr. Karzai was not following the reform benchmarks in the cabinet. Commitments that the state were not implementing the deposit we had in Tokyo; it was not implementing the mines law and not enforcing the law on money laundering and terrorism financing. So, state lost 4 billion dollars from Tokyo and the responsible is Karzai. President Hamid Karzai made the reform indicators hostage to the strategic alliance and other issues. The current government's relations are 100 percent different from Mr. Karzai's relations with the United States. (Nassif and Haque, 2016).

4. Challenges and perspectives

The international community's top priority was to contain terrorism and regional diplomacy issues. For the Americans, they help Afghanistan by 2014, it has been acceptable in terms of what they consume internationally and comparatively in different countries. Afghanistan has been effective compared to other countries. The Americans have been one of our best partners. Working with European partners relative our cooperation with the US has been extremely difficult. The money that the international community has provided for Afghanistan, half of which is committed by the United States. Every international conference does not help the United States until the United States lifts its hand. In development aid, the Americans have transparency, however, there have been problems with corruption.

Former President Mr. Karzai has also sabotaged the military approach, no cooperation between Karzai's government and NATO forces. In the future, the government should not have a negative role. Relations between the two countries under the long-term cooperation agreements with the United States after 2014. The question is, to what extent have Afghan government been able to achieve the people desired goals based on relationship with the US? According to Author the status state had not been able to improve the security situation and not establish good governance. (Felbab-Brown, 2016).

Government of Afghanistan has already the lost support of people. They are facing great insecurity by pouring rural people into cities. Government must think whether the relationship with the Americans will continue in the situation with the current Afghanistan, surrounded by dangerous neighbors, it needs to chart a grand strategy.

5. Domestic Policy Capacity

Afghan states require to build Domestic Policy Capacity as a Major Foreign Policy Tool and Achieve Growth and development in Afghanistan. State should provide a comprehensive strategy for achieving development, peace and stability in Afghanistan that has the consensus of the elites. Pakistan and Afghanistan are said to be US strategic allies in the region while Afghanistan is a victim of terrorism and Pakistan has been a supporter of terrorism. Where US has foreign policy been so fragile that it has not yet been able to force Pakistani by stopping terrorism and allow

Afghanistan to achieve stability. There will be stability in Afghanistan, and stability in the region. There are four major needs in Afghanistan: First, Peace, Second, Development, Third, Democracy and Human Rights, and Fourth, a strong Foreign Policy. (Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF) 2017 to 2021, 2017).

The current government must first solve its internal problems. State-run must first establish a strong government so that it can seize the opportunities. Weak governments can never take advantage of external opportunities and assistance. If America had the intention it would have done so. Eighteen years later, there are some intentions that bring us back to the zero point. Afghanistan needs to coordinate in the region to continue its foreign aid. About America's existence in Afghanistan over the years in the past there was an agreement or optimism in the region. But this slow optimism has faded away, and even countries are working against it. This for us it is very important how government can build coordination in the region to keep the presence and sustainability of foreign aid in Afghanistan. Because of they may not be able to expect much from the new American government. While there has been talk, the emphasis has been on military policies, not diplomacy. It can cause additional anxiety or problems if they do not pioneer our own relationships. Our relations with America should be close, but state must have relations with countries the neighbor is also very active. (H. Cordesman, 2018).

It must need to think about strengthening our government; first is the responsibility of the government itself. Second, weakening the government with false negative comments. People must stand with the government. The existence of a Republican administration in the US is an opportunity in Afghanistan it seems a westernize group representing the narrative nation has been made. On the other hand, the warlord group, which should have been responsible for narrating the war on terrorism, did not. For the past fifteen years, these two political figures have formed a national unity government. The people of Afghanistan have not been present for fifteen years. The priority is to make the third line by the youth. The fate of this country must be taken by the youth. (P. Goodson, 2015).

The young people who now have modern knowledge also need the fate of the country to capture. They can reasonably establish relations with the United States and engage constructively with Pakistan. In America first, the existence of a Republican

administration in the United States is an opportunity. It was the Republicans who brought Mr. Karzai to power. It was George W. Bush who created the war.

The Republican cabinet is far more aware of Afghanistan. Secondly, as it turns out, the Trump administration is not very interested in the narrative of nation building and this is an opportunity for us. Because the narrative of development is subject to the destruction of terrorism. We must balance the two narratives. Pakistan with its narrative America is coordinating terrorism. Government ambitions focus on governance and the councils is good, but it cannot solve the Afghan problem. Afghan people must distance ourselves from the agenda of peace and abolish the High Peace Council. Instead of that, the Supreme Council of War Arranged. In the development sector, we need to lower our expectations. Now, with less money, our focus should be more on the private sector. The biggest American problem in Afghanistan is the lack of a clear position in Pakistan. America's position on Pakistan must be clear. Root of the war in Pakistan must be dried up. (Keneally, 2019).

B. U. S. and Afghanistan Security Treaty

Before the security pact was signed with the United States, the former President had several important conditions that he wanted to sign later. First, overnight operations against Afghans must be stopped, second all prisons must be handed over to the Afghan government, and finally, the security treaty must guarantee peace in Afghanistan. Signing of security pact with US is domestic dimension, fierce reaction of jihadist leaders, many scholars, and clerics. They have come to believe that Afghanistan's problems are not a military solution, but the only solution to the current Afghan crisis and to achieve political stability, Security and economics are the negotiation and compromise of the parties involved. While this is inconsistent with US military presence policy it is Afghanistan. But in the foreign dimension, the Iran and Pakistan worry means the presence of a powerful state equipped with the most advanced military equipment. They cannot find the information, especially after US intelligence officials revealed their conversations with world leaders after the crisi. (R. Evans, 2014).

Iran and Pakistan are becoming increasingly sensitive to the US military presence in Afghanistan, and the US presence in Afghanistan is a measure of US intervention. Central Asian countries and those countries know Afghanistan is a

supervisory member of the Shanghai Organization cannot be a concern for member states ignore this organization, in addition to some of these countries are Afghanistan's neighbors. On the domestic side, there is no doubt that the presence of the United States and the international community, in cooperation with neighboring Afghanistan has led to the institutionalization which if it is to be done, strengthening, and sustaining this institution in Afghanistan will require the cooperation of the international community, especially the United States.

Hence, not the presence of the US and the international community in Afghanistan can have a negative impact on the process of systematization and economic development unless another sponsor to be considered as an alternative to America. Therefore, the combination of these two opposing demands can be difficult and one of the major challenges for the government Afghanistan. The Afghan President has repeatedly shifted U.S work and policy toward Afghanistan to "Hamid Karzai", especially after the benefit of Afghanistan is unknowingly calling for new commitments in the fight against terrorism, night strikes and the peace process. (Jarvenpaa, 2011).

Former Afghan President Hamid Karzai, however, did not sign a security treaty with the United States. Karzai's three conditions, international guarantee of ending war in Afghanistan and starting peace in the country include: Former President Hamid Karzai had three terms to consider the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) to be in the interests of Afghans. The former President wanted to ensure the protection of Afghan homes. Americans must stop attacks against Afghan homes. Another condition was peace in Afghanistan. If we did not have peace, the Bilateral Security agreement will turn into a disaster for Afghanistan instead of a blessing. Other terms were America must release all Afghan prisoners at Guantanamo Bay immediately and hand them over to Afghanistan. after the 2014 election, the elected President Ashraf Ghani signed the agreement without any terms and conditions with the United States.

1. Washington Security and Defense Treaty Introduction

At the same time as the Loya Jirga was inaugurated, the context of the Afghanistan-US Security and Defense Treaty was released by the Afghan Ministry of Interior. Approving the Agreement on Long-term Cooperation between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Strategic Partnership

Agreement) Signed on May 2, 2012, reaffirming the commitment of the Parties to this Agreement and the Parties to long-term strategic cooperation (in their areas of interest, including peacebuilding, security and stability, strengthening state institutions, supporting development Long-term economic and social development of Afghanistan; and encourage regional cooperation. (Eviatar, 2014).

Acknowledging the provisions of the Strategic Partnership Agreement that the cooperation between the parties is based on mutual respect and mutual interest , Emphasizing the provisions of the Strategic Partnership Agreement that both parties are committed to their commitment to the realization of a future based on justice, Peace, security and the opportunity to provide the Afghan people with confidence and once again reaffirm their strong commitment to national sovereignty, independence, the territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan are emphasized. Interested in continuing to strengthen close defense and security partnerships to enhance security and stability in Afghanistan, contributing to regional peace and stability? And globalization, combating terrorism, reaching an area that is no longer a safe haven for al-Qaeda and its affiliates, and enhancing its capabilities.

Afghanistan to repel threats to its national sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity and with the United States seeking access to facilities has not been a permanent military presence in Afghanistan and does not want a presence that poses a threat to Afghanistan's neighbor's; The United States does not use the territory of Afghanistan or its facilities in that country to attack other countries. (Enhancing Security and Stability in Afghanistan, 2018).

Recalling the contents of the May 21, 2012 Chicago Summit Statement on Afghanistan by the Afghan Leaders and Countries Assisting the Mission Security in Afghanistan (ISAF) are cooperating under NATO leadership, and in particular their commitment to a sovereign, security and Democratic and also considering that the ISAF mission ended in 2014 and that the transition process is complete Close to these countries through a mutual commitment between NATO and Afghanistan to create a new NATO-led mission to train, consult and Assistance to the Afghan National Security and Defence Forces continues, with the mission requiring a legal basis and agreement on there is also how to determine the qualifications of this presence.

Reaffirming the continued support of the Parties to establish regional cooperation and coordination mechanisms to strengthen security and stability through

resolving Tensions, ambiguities, and misunderstandings. (NATO's 25th summit meeting, 2012).

Considering the decision of the Consultative Loya Jirga in 2013 on the importance of this security and defense cooperation agreement to strengthen Afghanistan Increasingly the areas of defense and security cooperation between the parties based on the principles of full respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and lack of Intervene in the internal affairs of each other and to promote security and stability in the region and to fight terrorism.

Agreeing on the importance of cooperation based on mutual respect, non-interference and equality between Afghanistan and its neighbor's, and on requesting all countries to: Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and refrain from interfering in its internal affairs and democratic processes; Emphasizing the cooperation of the parties on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty of both parties, respecting the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the joint request of the parties to develop a framework for defense and security cooperation between them and reaffirming their strong commitment to sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity the National Assembly of Afghanistan, as well as respecting Afghan laws, customs and customs; agree. (S. Smith, 2019).

2. Afghan Conditions for Strategic Alliance with U.S

After US-led coalition forces came to Afghanistan in 2001 to combat terrorism and eliminate the Taliban. The hope was to build a strong, popular government and end the civil war in Afghanistan's war-torn country. But Over time, Afghanistan has faced many challenges despite the presence of foreign forces. Increase actions Terrorism, spreading poverty and unemployment, the lack of a strong central government is just some of the problems in Afghanistan that provide the right background and context for the powers of the curse have created a region to pursue their interests in Afghanistan to turn it into a field of open competition. with it is understandable that Hamid Karzai and the Afghan government sought to conclude a strategic alliance with regional and extra-regional powers.

Treaty Which could serve the national interests of the United States in the region, and especially the interests and goals of this country in Central Asia, and the security concerns of the United States. Especially on the issue of extremist movements

and tendencies in Pakistan. Understanding such interests is common to the President we call for strategic partnership ': Afghanistan declares its intention to conclude a strategic alliance with the United States. Karzai has stated We are, but we have conditions for this partnership. (E. Neumann, 2015).

Karzai made this statement at the inauguration of the Loya Jirga or the Supreme Council of Afghanistan. Karzai's terms They were: A: Overseas Operations in Afghanistan: Karzai tells US Soldiers Threaten Afghan Citizens in Overnight Operations. As if they are insurgents, and to the very conservative Afghan community is considered an insult to privacy. Former President Hamid Karzai.

"Citizens of Afghanistan cannot feel safe if they think American troops might attack their homes at midnight," he said. So far Karzai's conditions have been unacceptable to US officials and there is no sign of Coalition forces' willingness to halt night strikes. Does not have. According to coalition estimates, there are an average of 12 operations per night in Afghanistan. A spokesman for the coalition said Over 85% of all-night operations are fired without a single casualty, making it the safest of all is another. Civilian casualties accounted for less than one percent of all civilian casualties during night operations. Removing international prisons in Afghanistan and removing existing detention centers to Afghan forces and eliminating them Parallel offices with the Government of Afghanistan. In fact, the basic principle underlying Karzai's terms is respect for Afghan national sovereignty by the force. (Zulfqar, 2014).

Afghanistan needs a long-term strategy and a rational approach through which peace could be achieved from a place of solidarity and power by bringing a relative balance of intensity. So better the peace cycle is kept as a second thought and more spotlight is made on reinforcing the nation's security situation, armed powers, organizations, and economy. It ought to learn to make a realistic appraisal of the ground realities. Afghanistan needs to depend on balanced diplomacy aimed at diminishing adversaries rather than increasing them. Thinking about the dangers not too far off, Afghanistan ought to have a more fruitful long-term strategy. With the presence of the U.S. and NATO powers and the majority of the world nations supporting Afghanistan, here is the greatest open door to stabilize the nation. Realism is about the "if you want peace, prepare for war," mentality. Afghanistan is in the contention zone should be more realistic in its approaches. The national interest of the

nation ought to understand hard security terms and maneuver for its stability, regardless of normative concerns like morality.

C. Aims and benefits of Afghanistan in strategic alliance with the United States.

Presence of US troops in Afghanistan, in the form of a strategic alliance, can contribute to its goals of establishing and maintaining peace and stability in several ways. First, US military presence in Afghanistan still subjected to violence by extremist and terrorist groups to strengthen bases Central government is vital. On the other hand, one of Afghanistan's major challenges is facing the economic crisis, so try it is seeking to secure economic aid through the creation of common interests and interests with a regional power like the United States.

Attracting foreign investment and advancing infrastructure project the fateful issue facing Afghanistan is that when: "Karzai stated at the inauguration of the Loya Jirga, Foreign troops will leave Afghanistan. is this country capable of sustaining itself? Can continue to attract promising donations or will they be forgotten when they leave Afghanistan? These remarks indicate that one of the main goals of Afghanistan is to conclude the pact Strategically with The US Attracting Foreign Investment in The Country, especially as Afghanistan Talks on Signing the Agreement It has started strategically with France, Australia, Britain, and the European Union. In fact, Afghan officials believe that the strategic alliance which turn the power of the regional security ally into a regional ally, and this is a good precondition for the desire of foreign governments. (der Lijn, 2014).

In other words, one of the necessary conditions for attracting foreign investment in the country is the existence of security and stability in the country it lows investment risk. From this point of view, it can be said that the strategic alliance enhances stability and security in Afghanistan and in the end, it will provide the necessary funds to raise funds. In short, Afghanistan can have a difficult time in political life. Experiences itself, extremism, lack of democracy, terrorism, economic problems and civil war, lack of investment and vital need of this country Attracting Foreign Investment to Growth and Development Projects, concerns over Afghanistan's Security and Integrity as the main reasons for Afghanistan to sign a strategic treaty with the United States. Indeed, improving security and economic growth are

Afghanistan's main concerns after leaving NATO and US forces. (DOBBINS, H. CAMPBELL, MANN, and E. MILLER, 2019).

1. US Goals and Interests in Strategic Alliance with Afghanistan

Although the United States announces the target of a military strike on Afghanistan to eliminate the Taliban and fight terrorism, the reality is, and it has long-term goals for the United States. Indeed, the United States pursues two short and long-term goals in invading Afghanistan and deploying it. The short-term goal is what the US cites as the main reason for its presence in the region, which is to combat Al-Qaeda and the Taliban and jihadist groups that are currently going on. But the main purpose of the United States for its presence in Afghanistan is security interests, its economy is in Central and South Asia, which include: (J. Tellis and Eggers, 2017).

2. U.S Economic Interest in Central Asia

According to author the oil and gas were not the cause of the US invasion of Afghanistan, Afghanistan remains a key player in US plans to maintain It controls a large part of Central Asia's offshore oil and gas reserves. About Turkmenistan's oil and gas fields to the north Afghanistan has been in the US for nearly a decade now with serious plans by business groups for Turkmenistan's oil pipeline. To the Arabian Sea through Afghanistan and the gas pipeline from Turkmenistan and Afghanistan to Pakistan. Such a pipeline is benefit for The United States and the reasons is pulling the Central Asian oil states out of Russian influence and strengthening the US position in the region, Preventing Iran's Regional Infiltration by Preventing Turkmenistan's Iran Gas Bond and Defusing Turkmenistan's Iran Oil Pipeline For the Arabian Sea) in the northeast Indian Ocean, between the Arabian Peninsula and India diversifying US oil and gas resources, and by increasing production resources, helping to keep prices down, generating profits for construction and oil companies, providing a foundation it is important for the economic prosperity needed in the region, which can be the basis for political stability. (Rumer, Sokolsky and Stronski, 2016).

3. USA political and security interests in Afghanistan

One of the main goals of the United States in deploying Afghanistan is to exert pressure on China and Russia and prevent these countries from increasing their influence and role. Developments in Central Asia and the Middle East. In fact, the

United States is worried about China's closer proximity to Russia if it creates a block Power can ruin the balance of power at the expense of the United States. The United States looks at Afghanistan as the gateway to Central Asia states. The United States sees its interests in Afghanistan only in the long run. In other words, achieving the goals the United States requires a sustained presence and is ongoing in Afghanistan and other Central Asian countries. Tracing the discourse of competition between civilizations to achieve economic and military goals US foreign policy remains. From Waldman point of view, the interests and values of the Asian and Russian civilizations have given rise to the States the United States is hesitant to look at the strength of these countries and find ways to counter these countries' growing power and influence. (Waldman, 2013).

Existence military in strategic areas is one of the main policies of the United States. In this regard, Central Asia, meanwhile, plays an important role in Afghanistan as the gateway to Central Asia has attracted the attention of American policymakers. It is through this that the United States of America many crises have been used as tools to increase their role and contain other powers that are potentially rival to the United States and therefore, the conclusion of the strategic alliance between the United States and Afghanistan once again gives American statesmen the opportunity to take advantage of Afghanistan's not-so-good situation to move forward with its macro goals and policies. (Dormandy and Keating, 2018).

4. The Impact of US Policies on Afghan Political-Security Developments

According to Thomas the differences between the two experienced political traditions (Republicans and Democrats) in the US foreign policy apparatus as well as the priorities that may be exercised by delegates and representatives of both traditions over Afghanistan, one of the major differences that marked the Trump era by making Obama different, the offensive policies stem from Mr. Trump's personality model. Trump is moving away from past US traditions or at least political principles that are usually influenced by US foreign policy and has pursued an offensive policy in many countries, including Afghanistan and its neighbors. There are several components to President Trump's aggressive policy in Afghanistan and the region. First, after Trump's inauguration, for the first time, the number one person in the United States has been ruthlessly out of touch with Pakistan. (Thomas, 2019).

This serious stance has been publicly pursued by Mr. Trump and, consequently, by US foreign policy officials. That is why, unlike in the past, Pakistan is faced with a very serious dilemma and cannot tailor its behavior to that of the past and take a stand for the United States. Therefore, the author analyst Trump's approach to Obama is the aggressive attitude towards groups known in the public literature as the main supporters of terrorism and terrorist groups in Afghanistan, which is Pakistan. Although in the past such discussions were influenced by public opinion, first there was never a clear-cut position taken by the United States on this measure. The second distinction in Trump's approach to Obama is that the United States seems to have made a serious decision to fight terrorism and extremist groups such as DAESH, the Taliban, and the like in Afghanistan. That is why, contrary to the tradition of the past and the decision taken by the Obama administration to withdraw US and international forces from Afghanistan, during the Trump era, the return of a portion of US and international forces is proposed to be taught by Afghan security forces. Act or pursue US strategic interests and demands in Afghanistan and the region. (Sohail, 2018)

There is a contradictory view in the US government of negotiating with the Taliban, after bloody attacks in Kabul, Trump has announced that talks with the Taliban are no longer possible, but his deputy secretary of state says they are ready to negotiate with the Taliban. We believe that the aggressive or soft policy that the United States is pursuing in Afghanistan against various groups, such as terrorist groups such as the Taliban and others, is not to prioritize the demands and expectations of the Afghan community and the strategic interests of Afghanistan. But what is strategically important to the United States and White House agents is the interests of the country, and how these benefits are made easier and less costly by adopting a strategy. So, I think in Afghanistan, groups like Taliban and any such terrorist and fundamentalist group have become a playing card for international and regional actors, including the United States, so there can never be inherent hostility in US foreign policy or policy. Look at terrorist groups such as Taliban, al-Qaeda, and DAESH, but White House agents have a particular stance toward these groups in terms of seasonality and monsoon. (Frud Bezhan, 2019).

In this respect, people of Afghanistan sometimes see a paradox in US foreign policy and its behavior toward these groups. Given this contradiction, what will be the definitive approach of the US government to the Taliban. The future lies ahead for the

Taliban is still unclear. it still needs time, and for now final judgment will be premature, because the Taliban is not alone, but with regional and international backing and influential actors in the Afghan judiciary acting as supporters of the group. As a result, the relationship between the United States and the Taliban can never be evaluated and analyzed in a way that the United States can easily take a specific and decisive, whether offensive or non-aggressive, attitude toward the Taliban; Related to some other issues in the international system and the strategies and behavior patterns of some influential actors. That is why, despite the offensive nature of Trump's approach, it seems some flexibility in US foreign policy. (FELBAB-BROWN, 2017).

People believe that the offensive nature of President Trump's personality model can be analyzed and evaluated in other areas before reflecting the kind of U.S confrontation with the Taliban. U.S experience at least after Mr. Trump becomes President of the United States, many do not exhibit the same visions and visions of an aggressive approach to terrorist groups in Afghanistan, but a proportionate and flexible view of the main nature of US policy. They are in favor of Taliban and other groups. But if the US aggressive policy toward the Taliban is implemented, then it may provide opportunities for the Kabul government, but so far, we have not seen such a strategy from the United States.

D. Trumps Foreign Policy Towards Daesh in Afghanistan

Taliban has carried out seven bloody attacks in Kabul alone in the past year. On the other hand, Russia is also concerned about Daesh activity in Afghanistan and considers it particularly questionable in the north. Mr. Frederick emphasizing his view on the relationship between Daesh and the US and the Trump administration's policy towards this group and its future in Daesh (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) in Afghanistan is unacceptable to the Afghan people. Because Daesh beliefs is against the values of the Afghan people, because 95% of the population of Afghanistan is Sunni, the DAESH (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) project will never succeed in Afghanistan. In other words, the political and cultural traditions of Afghan society have never been continuing to be Daesh. Once we accept this, the next issuewill unfold, namely that DAESH (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) is a project made by influential political players in Afghanistan to play with their strategic interests. He thinks that the great powers, especially the United States, are playing with

all these groups in terms of time and space in Afghanistan, and they are like playing cards with these powers, so DAESH (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) cannot be cut off from the policy requirements of the great powers. In Afghanistan, DAESH is not a patchwork that is at least in line with Afghanistan's value, political and social systems, so you cannot at least culturally make DAESH's presence in Afghanistan appropriate to the capabilities and capabilities needed to expand and expand this group elsewhere. To analyze at least this analysis in Afghanistan is not optimistic. (Hartesi, 2019).

With the arrival of Trump, the United States dropped its biggest bomb on DAESH (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) in Nangarhar, but things are going differently in northern Afghanistan. On the other hand, DAESH (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) has really ramped up in Kabul for the past two years. Author emphasize Trump's approach will affect the future of Daesh (Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya Fil Iraq Wa Al-Sham) presence in Afghanistan. It should not forget that Daesh has suffered enormous defeats in Iraq and Syria, and there are indications is Afghanistan could be a good platform for some DAESH members from neighboring countries. When it emphasizes that Daesh is a project and a game card used by different actors, it is natural that all actors, including the United States, play against this group, flexibly and in terms of time and space and priorities. That is what other actors are going to do against Afghanistan. Therefore, it is generally and very uncertain to analyze and evaluate the future of Daesh in Afghanistan clearly and predict that the United States will take a tough stance against Daesh and concludes that the United States' serious determination seems to lie. (Lalkovič, 2017).

That there should be a serious fight against DAESH and suppress Taliban in Afghanistan. But if DAESH were not the playing cards, there could have been some predictions, but unfortunately because in Afghanistan DAESH, Taliban and every other terrorist group are the playing cards of the actors involved, so how they decide against these groups is appropriate to the time and circumstances. The location and political conditions and regional developments can be changed. By given the confrontations between Russia and the US in the region and around the world, and part of these political confrontations are also being pursued on Afghanistan, do we not think that Afghanistan will become an arena of confrontation between the two powers and the Daesh as a playing card with both sides? (Gussarova, 2019).

While theorists of Afghanistan's foreign policy say that after the national unity government comes to power, we are seeing more sharp shifts in Afghan foreign policy and that Afghanistan has abandoned neutrality in its foreign policy, leaving the US and NATO security system alone. A system that can serve the interests of Afghanistan has been chosen. If Afghan state actors do not act cautiously and focus on Afghanistan's strategic interests, there can be a very bitter future for Afghanistan. To add another point, some influential groups in Kabul may have been neutral and more in line with US and Western world policies, but within this system, there are still influential players and other key players. They are always interested in the policies of other actors or competing actors and may be in harmony with them. So, as an afghan this is directly related to the kind of strategy that is being adopted by the whole political system in Afghanistan. If the priorities of different countries are different, if the Afghan political system does not manage these priorities seriously and in the best interest of the country, then Afghanistan's future will be more bitter now than ever before, and wars will become more widespread. (S. Pathak and Maini, 2017).

In recent years, especially after the new US strategy, according to the author examining an increase in India's role in Afghanistan. What is the security, political and economic implications of India's increasing role in Afghanistan? Mr. Vinay believe part of the prominent role that Indians can play in Afghanistan comes from the kind of conflict or dualism that exists between Pakistan and India, that is, the conflict between Islamabad and Delhi. Both countries' relations with Afghanistan reflect. Accordingly, to whatever extent Pakistan's role in Afghanistan may be diminished, the role of the Indians will be highlighted, and vice versa. (Vinay, 2017).

For the Indians at least, for now, the new White House policy is that Pakistan's role in Afghanistan is diminishing, and U.S is in alignment with New Delhi. In the meantime, the US seems to have welcomed the policy of Delhi in Afghanistan, although Kabul Government have also expressed interest for the policy, some officials in the Afghan presidential palace are said to have been concerned about the developments in Delhi in recent days. They have meetings and discuss. The symbolic and symbolic implications of this statement are that Afghanistan and the cast of the presidential palace no longer have a look at Pakistan, and have focused India on all areas, including economic, political, and cultural relations, rather than Pakistan have

given. One of the experts in Afghanistan believes that to maintain his hegemony, the US is forming a security rectangle, one of which is Afghanistan. (Mistry, 2016).

The three sides of Afghanistan, India, and the United States, as the main pillars of peace in the region, must be based on several components; for example, this triangle can be effective at least at a time when policy making at the regional level is relatively stable. While policymaking at the regional level is so volatile and volatile that it is not possible to form these security aspects. It is possible that the diplomatic apparatus and lobbyists of Islamabad may be activated by tomorrow as if the situation in this triangle would otherwise change. Such a capacity is possible in the foreign policy apparatus of Islamabad, and the past tradition of Islamabad policymaking confirms this. You saw Pakistan, at least in 4 years, rotate its territory and airports to attack the Taliban-backed regime that supported it. Such a rotation illustrates one point that Islamabad's actors are literally pursuing Pakistan's strategic interests. (RANADE, 2017).

Afghanistan and the political system in Kabul still lack the necessary conditions for a good partnership with powers such as the United States at the regional level. But since a variety of variables influence the White House's priorities, serious flexibility in US policy is expected.

1. Consequences of the US strategy in Afghanistan

The author analysis several increasing tensions among the political power-seekers in Afghanistan. It is natural that some of the positions taken by the Afghan politician which reflect the kind of support that the White House may have for Afghanistan. On the other hand, it is only natural that there is a good deal of domestic actors in Afghanistan, foreign actors and extraordinarily influential great powers, and the possibility of advancing internal competitions and struggles. Since the Afghan Presidency, despite opposition from other actors, can take on some of the roles and strategies, it seems as if the White House is seriously supporting the Afghan Presidency. On the other hand, the kind of strategy pursued by the President of Afghanistan cannot be viewed as directly emphasized in the US foreign policy apparatus. More specifically, the impact of US policy will be accepted by the continuation of the political crisis that exists in Afghanistan, especially as we face two major elections and the end of the national unity government? Situational reflections

that are currently visible among Afghan influential groups or internal actors, before reflecting the internal situation and internal relations of Afghanistan, are more reflective of the situation that exists among the major players in the international arena. (AUŠTREVIČIUS, 2017).

For example, the rivalry between Russia and the United States at the regional level is intensifying and shrinking in Afghanistan's internal conflicts. In other words, it looks as if the Afghan state is at the forefront of US strategy advocates and is acting warmly, and it is also likely that North Afghanistan is warmly supported by other US regional actors and competitors and is ready to do so with all its might. They veto any decisions made at the Afghan government. The vetoing of the orders and policies adopted by the President in the North part of Afghanistan which indicates that the northern actors seem to have a backing of the external power. But the writer reiterate that the major players are pursuing their own special interests at the regional level before their hearts can be drawn to the interests of Afghanistan and different groups, with various playing cards including fomenting internal conflicts in Afghanistan. This is because unfortunately the situation in Afghanistan is so complicated that it cannot be analysed and evaluated with several factors and factors. In the meantime, predicting the future is also difficult. (Baiza, 2017).

Afghanistan has become a thriving home in the present situation at any moment an unimaginable event may occur. The Afghan presidential election is also affected by the general situation in Afghanistan, affected by the layouts and arrangements adopted by regional actors and major powers around the world, all of which come together and thus Afghanistan and the political situation. In this country they are made more complicated and more difficult than in the past. But if the political system in Afghanistan achieves a new understanding and achieves some of the conditions of a powerful state, then it is time to be able to say a word and determine its position in the interests of national interest. Otherwise, the situation will continue as it is, according to the survey of Afghan people, there will be no hope for tomorrow's Afghanistan .It is at least very difficult to improve Afghanistan's political and security situation, if not impossible, unless at least a regional and international convergence towards Afghanistan is achieved. (Afghanistan in 2019 A Survey of The Afghan People, 2019).

The reason is that the various frontline groups in Afghan politics are each linked to one place and ultimately to one actor. In other words, if every actor and group is tasked with advancing the strategy of a foreign and large international country, it is natural that the conflict of actors outside of Afghanistan will be directly reflected in domestic relations and that its direct and practical consequences will be crisis and conflict. Which is being unveiled in Afghanistan. That is why the author think that a regional and international consensus is needed in Afghanistan's affairs and that with this great international dichotomy and conflict, the situation in Afghanistan will not improve. In the meantime, if there is a relative consensus on the Afghan issue, one of the differences that should be drawn from President Obama's policy is that there should be no more merciless treatment of terrorist groups in Afghanistan and the Taliban, DAESH and groups.

Terrorists are, in fact, regarded as a threat to the entire regional and international system. Unless regional and international actors reach such an understanding and, for example, do not see Daesh (ISIS) as a threat to their day and tomorrow, it is natural that this will continue to be the case. (Johnson,2016).

2. The Role of USA between Afghan-Taliban Peace Talk

In the nine rounds of US-Taliban talks in Qatar, the Taliban group had gained good international, regional prestige, given the demands and atmosphere of negotiation, new demands were raised at each negotiation round, but by the end of the ninth round, The agreement was between the United States and the Taliban, with U.S officials withdrew from signing, prompting President Trump to announce three tweets for nine rounds of US-Taliban talks over the killing of an American soldier in Kabul by the Taliban. The shadow of the stalemate over the US-Taliban talks dominates. Finally, on December 5, U.S diplomatic Khalilzad arrived in Qatar after meeting with President Ashraf Ghani and other politicians in the country and resumed talks with the Taliban. There are some questions about whether the US-Taliban talks are a new round of talks or a complement rather than a previous one. (Nasrat, 2020).

a. Peace Talks

The talks that began between the Taliban and the US in Qatar are, in fact, a continuation of nine previous rounds of negotiations, and the two sides want to reach their desired results as soon as possible. According to reports, the two sides have

withdrawn from their previous demands and resumed suspended negotiations. The withdrawal of demands means that the Taliban may have abandoned the urge to deploy the Islamic Emirate system in Afghanistan, promising more political and financial support to the Americans, and lowering American troops before a final deal could be another option. But in any case, the new talks are complementary not to the previous one and given Pakistan's (Taliban's) backing of the talks, the withdrawal of the two sides from their earlier demands will facilitate the ground for a US-Taliban peace deal.

The talks will be a signature of a US-Taliban peace deal. On the other hand, according to sources close to the Taliban, the initial process of secret US-Taliban talks began at 4 arcs and ended at 2 arcs and the two sides reached general agreement. Sayed Akbar Agha, a former Taliban member, also confirmed to the news agency that the secret meeting between Zalmai Khalilzad and the Taliban representatives after four days ended yesterday, and the previous disputes were resolved. So, the talks that officially resumed on Saturday, December 6, after a relatively long two-month stoppage, are in fact a formalization of agreements previously secretly made between Zalmai Khalilzad and Taliban representatives in Qatar. (Qazi, 2019).

b. U. S and Taliban Negotiations

It would be realistic if the Afghan government did not expect the United States and the Taliban to consider the interests of the government and the people in their agreements because the fundamental principle in the negotiations is self-interest and the pursuit of self-interest rather than others. As a result of the US-Taliban ceasefire negotiations, the only cease-fire between the US and Taliban forces would be that they would not attack the Taliban when the US troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan, and that the US troops would simply cross the Taliban and leave them alone. Not targeted. According to the agreement and possible ceasefire between the Taliban and the US, violence may be reduced in Afghanistan, but the Afghan security forces will continue to be a target of war by the Taliban.

The Taliban will do more than ever to achieve prestige and overtones in inter-Afghan talks and negotiations on their attacks on Afghan security forces and sabotage the country's major cities. Therefore, the Afghan government, in the light of the current realities of Afghan war and peace, will seek to pursue strong inter-Afghan negotiations

and efforts to secure peace and stability in the country, with strong backing and tailored preventive and retaliatory military programs. To safeguard the national interests and freedoms of Afghanistan, and the overall Islamic Republic of Afghanistan system, in the inter-Afghan negotiations with the Taliban for the last six years. (E. Miller and S. Blake, 2019).

3. Peace Possibility

The US-Taliban peace deal will secure peace between the US and the Taliban and will only pave the way for inter-Afghan talks; The fundamental principle for forming inter-Afghan negotiations and reaching a peace agreement with the Taliban and ending conflict and war in Afghanistan is the political consensus of the influential political spectrum and the presence of a unified program of inter-Afghan negotiations. After witnessing the recent announcement of cooperation by regional countries, especially the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, which, in my view, have a profound impact on the peace process in Afghanistan, and the cooperation can lead to maximum impact when cooperation makes a statement at practice. Unless the Afghan government, pursue Afghan peace on its American path and hope that the US will bring peace to the country, Peace in Afghanistan is achieved when the Afghan government demonstrates strong political will, bringing together all political factions at the center of a single program and goal, and practically transforms political consensus from slogans. (Ismail, 2020).

Considering the existing realities of society, the Afghan government considers different political spectrum, including by building influential political parties (jihadists and democrats), members of the National Assembly, university professors, civil society, and scholars through open elections. Afghanistan's foreign policy and peace in the inter-Afghan negotiating group, reinforce the prestige of pro-Islamic negotiators and core values for nearly two decades, so that it can unanimously defend national interests and existing values. On the other hand, the temporary stoppage of US-Taliban talks, according to the author's analysis, is a diplomatic back-and-forth diplomatic tactic between the two parties to determine the outcome of the Afghan election. Determining the outcome of the Afghan presidential election brings two options to the United States.

If the election has a clear winner, the United States will try to get the Taliban to participate in the Afghan political system with the help of regional countries, especially Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, and then the Taliban as a political party with an Islamic Party model and winning high seats. Political will be part of the Afghan government. The second option is if the Afghan election does not have a clear winner. By modelling the Bonn Conference, the United States will then, with the help of its strategic friends, try to persuade the Taliban to work together with the various Afghan political factions in a relatively new structure. (B. Cunningham, 2019).

In this case, amendments to the constitution will be announced and some changes to the Afghan political system will not be unexpected. The benefits provided will be the sole interests of the US and Taliban, and the outcome of the US-Taliban peace agreement will facilitate inter-Afghan negotiations. But how to safeguard and defend the values and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's existing system will be the responsibility of a negotiating body that participates in inter-Afghan negotiations at the Afghan-led government. Whatever the outcome of the Afghan election, the winner will be the time for the Afghan government and people to come to the inter-Afghan negotiation table in full or at least partial political consensus and firmly defend the achievements of jihad and recent decades. (Kane, 2019).

4. Intra-Afghan Peace talk

The world has turned a blind eye to multilateral Afghan peace talks in Doha, Qatar. The US special envoy for peace in Afghanistan has spoken of progress in the four sections of the peace agreement. The inter-Al-Afghani summit, hosted by Germany in Qatar, begins on Sunday, and will continue until Monday. US-Taliban peace talks are set to resume on Tuesday. Mullah Abdul Manan Niazi, the head of the Taliban branch in western Afghanistan Said: " No. According to him, Taliban who have a political office in Qatar and are conducting talks with the US "do not represent all Taliban fighters". In an interview with Deutsche Welle, Niaz said many Taliban fighters disagree with what is happening in Qatar these days: "America and Russia do not deceive themselves. There are also a thousand deals behind the scenes to do with the Taliban's fate. These, jihadi leaders, have sold themselves. They no longer have a place in Afghanistan". (Will a possible peace deal with the Taliban end the war in Afghanistan? 2020).

He claimed that "the Taliban led by Mullah Habibullah are backed by numerous foreign countries such as the US, Russia, Pakistan and Iran and are negotiating for their interests." "There is no use," he said on the process of peace talks in Qatar. "No two people who have gone to Qatar on behalf of the people, and neither the Taliban who are sitting in Qatar, no longer have a place in Afghanistan". The exact number of fighters in the Taliban is not clear, but it will be in thousands. The group is accused of receiving government backing but rejected the need: "We have agreed with the government in Pakistan for the past five years, as well as with the Afghan government. We are at war with the government now because they broke the covenant, they had with us and arrested our people in the cities. (Beheshti, 2019).

5. Peace between Afghan-Taliban

The leader of the Taliban branch is willing to negotiate peace with all political arrangements in Afghanistan but is not willing to negotiate with any foreign country: "We want peace within our own country and by the Afghans themselves. We do not want peace and dictation from Pakistan, Iran, and Russia". We want peace inside Afghanistan and that is why we are sitting here. After the death of former Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar, the Taliban branch disobeyed the former leader of the group, Mullah Mansour, and announced that he would continue what he calls "jihad" independently and chose Mullah Rasul as its leader. The Taliban, led by Mullah Habibullah, calls the rebel group outlawed and repeatedly attacked. Clashes between the two Taliban groups have left many dead. Omar Sadr, an Orientalist scholar in Afghanistan, believes that the issue of peace in Afghanistan should be resolved after rooting out and eradicating "violent religious extremism and its funding sources". Sadr told Deutsche Welle, "The Afghan conflict will not end with these negotiations because it is a change of political power relations between foreigners, the government, the opposition and the Taliban, and it will not change the structure of the conflict".

Although the Taliban and the United States have said that the seven rounds of peace talk in Qatar have always emphasized the severity of the war and attacks, Omar Sadr believes that the recent deadly attacks in Ghazni and Kabul showed that all Taliban have come out of the peace talks. They are not satisfied, and they do not believe in a political solution: "The Taliban militants are not satisfied with the peace

talks and have protested to their political leaders and said that you are negotiating there, while our casualties are still high. (Kanwal Shiekh and Khan, 2019).

6. Terrorist activity in Afghanistan

The Afghan National Security Council and the President of the country have already reported the activities of 4 insurgent and terrorist groups in the country. Along with this, DAESH has become a big problem. After defeating Syria and Iraq, the group looks to Afghanistan and seeks more foot and troops there. The National Security Directorate recently announced the detention of three professors at Kabul University's Shariah faculty and two of its graduates. The detainees in a video released by national security confessed to involvement in the deadly attacks in Kabul. (How Islamic State Infiltrated Kabul University, 2019).

a. Internal community

Dispersal in the political and social spectrum as one of the main obstacles to the effective advancement of peace talks and to the outcome. It is about delivering it. Any disagreements or views among the leaders of the government of national unity or Leaders and members of political parties on national reconciliation process could undermine peace efforts. Therefore, the author mainly believes that in the first step we need to unite our viewpoints and build an internal consensus. We have to do with the process of reconciliation with the armed opposition and the definition of national demands. Taliban should not be an ethnic issue. All of these must be the social and national issues of the Afghan people. Finally, from the deep These discussions must come up with a widely accepted solution. (Thier and Worden, 2017).

Maintain national consensus on how to build the Taliban in a political structure that does not jeopardize democratic values and existing achievements Human rights concerns, and especially women's rights, are critical to the success of this process. Otherwise, Reconciliation with the Taliban could mean opening a new front inside the country, and the dynamism of violence in a different kind There will be a national consensus that no one will be afraid of the Taliban coming. The basic condition for forming such a consensus, providing a clear definition of the terms of the compromise, and providing transparency in the negotiations. If necessary, consult with parties and they will later inform the media about who was negotiating today and who is coming tomorrow. Doubts about the process are growing and are causing divisions among the

country's political groups. " Of course, it's difficult the irony is that the dissemination and diversity of viewpoints exist on both the government and its opponents has it. The opposition has also been divided into several major divisions, with full sympathy under the leadership of a unified leadership. They do not exist but if there is, or continues to be, a similar situation among the country's political leaders and within the body of the political system, any attempt at reconciliation will not have the cohesion and power needed to achieve peace. (Larson, 2017).

b. Regional Consensus

Having established an internal consensus on the terms and conditions of reconciliation and the unification of ideas for unity, considering the regional dimensions of war in Afghanistan, reaching a regional consensus on changing war policy and violence which necessary for the countries of the region. At the regional level, such a consensus is a difficult and time-consuming task it has diplomatic activity and activation of the country's foreign policy apparatus and has attracted the support of major countries around the world. Part of the difficulty lies in the conflict of interest between the countries of the region and Afghanistan's immediate and near neighbors. What particular security or strategic interests and visions do they have for Afghanistan? Considering the legitimate interests of countries. The region and the balance in relations require a comprehensive diplomatic and innovative agenda. But on the one hand on the other hand, the changes in the security system of the world and the region and the kind of economic competition, new frameworks. It wants to be able to redefine regional relations and create a security and economic system. If they ignore this transformation and the ongoing metamorphosis in the region and the inability to define the country in predictable structures can lead to Most of the country's vulnerability results. But if there is no success in creating such a consensus, consider with the regional dimension of the war in Afghanistan, there is no easy solution to achieving peace, and if so, it will take time and powerful effort. (Hamidzada and Ponzio, 2019).

According to my analysis on the author, about war and peace are isolated phenomena of external and internal factors. They are not society and country; therefore, the internal permeability and the process of regional developments and transformations and possible developments in Identify and anticipate the grand policies of major neighbors and major powers in a strategic document. Define a clear

perspective and illuminate the hidden angles of war and the elements involved in it at the domestic and regional level, and or meta-context, it can help build consensus first. Although few interviewees believe that transferring insecurity instead of attracting it can help us Help create regional incentives for stability in Afghanistan. If we are the bridge to move insecurity from South Asia to Central Asia and from the West Asia to East Asia It is natural that Central Asia, Iran, Russia, China, and India do not want insecurity. Because for them Insecurity costs a lot. If they feel that through the beds and corridors that are open to insecurity "They are becoming insecure, it is natural that they have to pay more attention to Afghanistan. Although they do not consider this to be a fundamental and practical ethical solution, it views an ethical solution. When terrorism and extremism are integral to the political and security equations of our region, In the next four to five decades, we have two ways: either to continue to sacrifice or to take part of this management and export these outside our borders. The Afghan intelligence needs to be able to do that Transmit extremism and fundamentalism. Because it is not a solution. This is an immoral policy, but we have national interests Unless ethics can be decisive until afghan state able to manage one of the instances of regional insecurity the state cannot have a common language of play with the countries of the region, and that is our survival. Transitioning and transit of insecurity factors most arising from the experiences of neighboring countries. (R. Rubin, 2017).

Eastern and Southern European countries facing challenging challenges such as the migration problem and the drug trade, by not taking direct action to control it, given the lack of cooperation needed Other countries in the region that shared the same benefits and disadvantages have adopted a difficult transit approach. Transit of factors and instances of insecurity, although lowers the cost of dealing with it, but disperses the problem on a wide scale. Makes. In addition, assuming such an approach, transit of insecure and threatening elements and elements, capacities. It requires a great deal of management and intelligence capability; otherwise, its losses and costs will be bilateral. Like that Pakistan's experience in producing and transit of violence and insecurity in the region has proven to be a completely different experience to Transit problems are from Eastern European countries or countries such as Italy in southern Europe. So, analyzing the views of the majority of the interviewees can be concluded that creating a regional consensus for peace and stability and strengthening Co-

operation in the region, rather than transit of instability and insecurity, can lead to long-standing problems and There is a complexity. (Berry, Garcia-Blanco, and Moore, 2015).

The main problems of the Third World are that it need to learn from their experiences and follow their mechanism from countries moving from a Third World to a developed country, but unfortunately this does not happen. Due to lack of cooperation and trust, no change in terms of national security and peace and stability face more issues and challenges. Afghanistan, as one of the third world countries, is not a special case and for more than a decade, in addition to fighting the oppressors based on internal issues, it has also been seeking peace in political negotiations. Efforts to establish lasting peace in Afghanistan have long progressed. Diversity of actors, misunderstandings of the various activities of domestic actors in the Afghan peace process, pave the way for real and lasting peace, has made it vulnerable. The adoption of different strategies in Afghanistan has none. Not only has this failed to bring peace to the country, but it has paved the way for pressure between the Afghan government and other domestic and foreign actors, which has considered its national influence. Perceptions of the ethnic and rigid diversity of people in political, military, and security organizations have had a devastating effect on the effective performance of these institutions. With the beginning of complex security developments that are on the rise in many parts of the country, successful analysis of the security situation and the establishment of peace has made it difficult. Because the issue of peace in Afghanistan is a state-centered debate, and to some scope, the interests of social communities are referred to as security. The logic of the current debate decreases from a combined theory of neo-realism school. This is because the current potential threats to peace and security in Afghanistan can be analyzed as a neo-realism theory of government because the threat is presented by groups that prioritize the conflict of interests of different nations against, they form the government of Afghanistan and they are used directly as a mediating power for foreign interests. While the demands of social communities arising from identity communities and advocates of individual security are somewhat significant, the Afghan peace process and related efforts in two levels of theoretical analysis of realism to threaten national and military security aim to undermine government authority. It is an important threat to instabilities and the state area, as well as the level of social security analysis, which aims to refer to security

categories that threaten the identities of others. Due to Afghanistan's peace measures, efforts are being made to present the current challenges in a brief and to think of a strong settlement. The main reason for this combined dialogue is the theory of neo-realism and in the discussion of security, which plays a key role in the peace talks of public officials. The program also emphasizes social security based on the maintenance of the identity of social communities, because the nature of threats to Afghanistan's standard peace is the goal that has important impact on public power and targets different communities. The issue of social security that has arisen in important security schools of thought, given the nature of the threat and the security emergency caused by the lack of peace in Afghanistan, cannot be convincing in this regard alone. The logic of security, which depends on the existence of individual security, cannot be the focus of the Afghan case alone, regardless of the weaknesses in the school of neo-realism in security discussions. Given the widespread analysis of Afghanistan's security and the peace cycle, it is possible to pave the way for a comprehensive analysis that be important and valuable in providing security. The main issue in the logic of security neo-realism is the issue of maintaining a legitimate political organization, for example the government, the lack of which can present major issues for social. The main issue of public officials in the Afghan peace standard is further shown by the fact that so far, all peace efforts have been based on neo-realism.

7. The Trump administration's approach to the Afghan crisis

The Trump administration's approach to the Afghan crisis or with a new Trump strategy from the perspective of different theories and with this now, decision-making theories seem to provide a better explanation. That is why the adoption of a new strategy is in fact a decision is made through choices. Different approaches have been adopted and this exactly matches the definition of decision making. Decision-making is the choice of alternatives exist in they have no certainty. Obviously, every decision is influenced by several factors. For example, considers factors such as individual role, national, and international variables to influence decision making. John Steiner emphasizes cybernetic decision-making, Morton Halperin considers decision-making demonic factors, Graham Allison emphasizes organizational variable (Laura, and others like Sprouts emphasize psychological factors in decision making. However, they all believe that there are three sets of factors in each decision making) In this

situation, Afghanistan's fragile internal conditions, which are affected by various factors, are considered as inputs or inputs that are the key to strategy adoption. (Afghanistan: Background and U.S. Policy in Brief, 2018).

a. The socio-economic factors that influence Trump's strategy.

The socio-economic "and" political-security challenges the US decision-making system has made American decision-makers obsolete These challenges as potential contributors to the Afghan government's collapse are among the three exit strategies in Afghanistan, to maintaining the status quo and engaging centralized or zero, is the last option on the agenda. Americans hope this option seems to be within the framework of the "decision-making model the wise actor "adopted" in an effort to formulate the strategy can prevent the fall of the Afghan government and prevent the Afghan soil from falling become a base for a terrorist to attack the interests of America and its allies. One of the factors influencing the adoption of the Trump strategy is the socio-economic conditions of society is Afghanistan. This problem has seriously affected the legitimacy of the Afghan government today and that has also made the American position in this country a serious challenge. Usually After security, prosperity is the second need of every society that the Afghan society now both Deprived. Some of the socio-economic branches of Afghan society are as follows: (RANADE, 2017).

b. Increase the poverty rate.

The poverty rate rose from 36 percent in 2012 to 39 percent in 2014. This Population rates are essentially below the poverty line. Half of the poor population is under 15 and 75% of those under 15 are also illiterate. Most of the poor are from the villages. Although 76 percent of Afghanistan's population is in village and 81 percent of them are poor. Being young and illiterate are two factors in terms of poverty, is important in raising the unemployment rate in Afghanistan has the poorest in South Asia like Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are also situated. (World Bank, 2016).

c. Increase of unemployment rate.

The unemployment rate in Afghanistan is also down from 25 percent in 2008 to 36 percent a year 2014 has increased. The unemployment rate for young men is 28% 1.5 million young unemployed men, two thirds of whom live in rural areas. If we

accept the hypothesis that between youth unemployment and the Same There is a relationship conflict, then we will find that one of the causes of the conflict is escalation youth unemployment in Afghanistan. (World Bank, 2016).

d. Increasing the rate of inequality

Inequality in Afghan society has also increased. While per capita consumption 20 Percentage of poorest part of Afghan society, 2% reduced, per capita consumption 20% The richest people in the nation have a 9 percent increase. Plus based on the 2014 Census accounts for about 33 percent of Afghanistan's from 30 million population, 9.3 million They suffer from food insecurity. Of these, 3.4 million (12%) in food insecurity Severe and 5.9 million people (21%) are in moderate food insecurity, 40.9% Children under the age of 5 in Afghanistan are malnourished and therefore one of the highest in the world has Malnutrition in Children Worldwide. (Program Food World,2016).

e. Destruction of the agricultural sector

Agriculture is still the most important source of GDP, employment factor and livelihood. It is Afghanistan. Only 12% of Afghanistan's 65 million hectares of agricultural land can be reached the cultivation. The average livestock per Afghan farmer is 1.3 cattle and 10 sheep. In the 1970s, Afghanistan produced 20 percent of the world's horticultural products. But today less than 2 percent it is arrived. Population growth, irrigation system degradation, lack of facilities, destruction of transportation network and the roads and the countryside that are all caused by the war are the cause. (15 YEARS IN AFGHANISTAN A SPECIAL REPORT: 2003-2018, 2018).

f. Reduction of investment

In terms of foreign investment in Afghanistan between 2001 and 2005 approx. 271million dollars of foreign investment was made. Since 2006 due to deteriorating conditions Security, to $ 69 million in 2013 and $ 54 million in 2014 Receipt. Private equity investment also increased from $ 6.6 million in 2013 to $ 5.9 million Found 2015 decline in dollars.

g. Decreasing the quality of education

Life expectancy and literacy rates in Afghanistan have increased. The number of children who Going to school, it has reached over 8 million people. But these conditions just in case restoration of peace can be sustained. At present, only half of

the schools registered in Afghanistan have buildings. The rest on Tents, dens, homes and even under trees. At the same time, only 55% of teachers Have the least opportunities to update their skills. So, obviously That the quality of education in Afghanistan is very poor.

h. Severe electricity shortage

Afghanistan is one of poorest countries in the world in terms of electricity usage. The average per capita electricity consumption in the country is about 154 kWh Which is 667 kW (and the average world) 100/3 kW compared to the South Asian region Watts (a very low figure). Today a lot of frustration the people of the Afghan government have a severe shortage of electricity. Protest known as "Lighting Movement" One of the manifestations of this frustration, which itself had other bitter events. (World Bank, 2016)

i. Increased drug production

Since 2002, the United States has spent $ 8.5 billion to fight against drugs. But Afghanistan still tops with 80% of the world's drug production There are world drug manufacturers. In 2016 poppy fields It reached 201,000 hectares, a 10 percent increase from 2015. However, in 2001, when US troops entered Afghanistan, the total cultivated land was about 8,000 hectares. In 2016, drug production UNDOC increased in Afghanistan from 2700 to 3900 tons to 4000 to 5000 tons Survey Opium Afghanistan in addition, nearly two-thirds of the illegal cultivation of materials The World's Drug Owns Afghanistan. (J. Coyne, R. Hall Blanco and Burns, 2016).

j. Increasing population growth rate

Increasing population growth rates today also pose a serious challenge for the Afghan government. With the birth rate of 5.5 children per mother, the Afghan population growth rate is between from 2010 to 2015, it reached 3%. For this reason, Afghanistan is the youngest country it is considered in South Asia. About 48 percent of Afghans are under the age of 15. after that Most young people under 15 in the region are Pakistan, Tajikistan, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, India, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Maldives, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, and Iran has it. In addition, one fifth of Afghanistan's adult population is between 15 and 24 years of age. the door Overall, Afghanistan is the third youngest country in the world after Uganda. Youth and population growth, both can be attributed to Afghanistan is both a threat and an

opportunity. It depends on what the country is up to How much can this capacity use. For the 3% growth rate, the Government of Afghanistan It should be able to create 4,000 new jobs per year. Obviously, such a thing from a country that Involved in war and insecurity, unlikely. As we shall see below, all the above factors, it has diminished the legitimacy of the Afghan government and placed it on the brink of collapse. Hence, formulating a strategy that can put an end to these problems and prevent the collapse of the Afghan government. (Sanchez, 2018).

IV. ENHANCING SECURITY AND STABILITY AFGHANISTAN

A. Introduction

There are no easy choices concerning Afghanistan. From President Bush to President Trump and peoples from Congress had made unfair decisions in the last two decades. No decisions were made based on the reality of Afghan society. Finally, after the long time they decided to bring peace in Afghanistan. Pushing ahead, the United States must be significantly increasingly fair and sensible about where Afghanistan positions concerning those different needs . The creators prescribe that the United States embrace a forceful multilateral political exertion to make sure about a practical harmony and long-haul universal promise to the Afghan individuals. At times, the accompanying proposals are not new and mirror the universe of awful and less terrible strategy alternatives on Afghanistan. In any case, the creators suggest that the United States altogether modify its security targets to acknowledge more hazard and reassign U.S. key efforts to squeezing national needs . The United States ought to embrace a vital progress in its relationship with Afghanistan. This key progress ought to contain three key components :Seek after progressively forceful multilateral strategy.

The security of Afghanistan will not be controlled by a long-haul U.S. military nearness, yet rather by reasonable political understandings between the Afghan government and the Taliban. The United States has led tact in fits and begins once again three organizations. The time has come to seek after forceful multilateral discretion to accomplish a maintainable harmony. This strategy ought to mirror the accompanying standards : Tact ought to be firmly organized with the Afghan government, however the United States will likewise need to utilize its influence with the Afghan government to make genuine increases. While in the past the United States has been hesitant of driving the Afghan government into an arrangement with the Taliban, today, the United States must press Kabul for fundamental concessions on power-sharing. The United States must clarify their strategic before withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan. The United States must follow by its commitment to Afghanistan as it has signed a security pact with Afghanistan. (Cordesman, 2016).

According to Mr. Azami the United States should clarify to the Taliban that it will make any future strides important to guarantee that transnational fear monger dangers to the country cannot reconstitute. While squeezing the Taliban to concur that it will not endure or work with any transnational psychological oppressor risk, the United States ought to underline that it will make any strides essential later to guard itself and its partners. The United States can clarify to the Taliban that on the off chance that it breaks a promise on this dedication, the United States will hold out the choice for retaliatory activity against the Taliban .

Afghanistan's provincial neighbor's ought to be squeezed to step up their commitments. Discretion with the Taliban ought to be matched with a recharged elevated level U.S. discretionary exertion with India, Pakistan, Russia, China, and Iran to arrange a provincial smaller on the security and steadiness of Afghanistan with new monetary, political, and even security ensures from neighboring nations. This exertion will probably require head-of-state-level summits to propel these understandings and an eagerness to connect legitimately with Tehran. This procedure must incorporate a particular conversation and understanding at the summit level of security ensures that defend Afghan power and nonintervention. (Azami, 2017).

Afghan demand from U.S to promptly actualize a staged military withdrawal. The United States, in a joint effort with NATO Resolute Support Mission accomplices, should start to pull back its military from Afghanistan in stages that help continuous arrangements with the Taliban and dependably change of away from preparing, prompting, and helping the ANDSF. Any withdrawal ought to be purposeful and guided by the accompanying standards : Any withdrawal or change in mission must be done in close coordination with NATO Resolute Support Mission partners and accomplice NATO partners and other alliance accomplices have yielded nearby the United States since 2001, with 1,142 associated troops biting the dust since the beginning of the war. The United States should work through the NATO Resolute Support Mission to guarantee that the security progress is as smooth as could be allowed and led in complete coordination with NATO partners. This coordination should concentrate on changing the job of European and different accomplices from military commitments to monetary commitments to the Afghan government . (Green Jonegård, 2019).

Officially U.S. military withdrawal from exchanges. The U.S. military would conceivably pullback in three to five years simply after a harmony bargain is come to with the Taliban. Rather, any staged U.S. military withdrawal ought to be officially delinked from end-game arrangements and intended to effectively bolster certainty working during the exchanges, including neighborhood truces and even local withdrawal. While the arranging condition has all the earmarks of being improving, there is no assurance of fruitful arrangements with the Taliban or any assurance that it will satisfy its duties which, if officially connected to withdrawal, could without much of a stretch become a legitimization for suffering or changeless U.S. nearness and impasse . Any U.S. military withdrawal ought to be done in a close meeting with the Afghan government and bolster a more extensive change of the ANDSF. The United States and its NATO accomplices and partners should work with the Afghan government to alter the general size of the ANDSF presently 352,00041 to a more monetarily feasible and operationally important model.

The Afghan government as of now burns through 38.3 percent of its yearly spending plan on safeguard notwithstanding the $5 billion every year from the global community. The United States must guarantee the assurance of U.S. strategic faculty. It will probably be important to hold some U.S. military to guarantee enough insurance of the U.S. political workforce serving in Afghanistan. While testing, the United States ought to all the while seek after an into the great beyond fast response military capacity to guarantee that powers could be immediately sent on account of the critical danger to U.S. discretionary faculty or the Afghan government. This will require significant level conciliatory commitment and maybe new security game plans with territorial nations . (Nizkor, 2019).

The United Nations must assume a greater job. While the United Nations cannot carry security to Afghanistan, it can assume a significant job in adding to harmony. The United States should work with the United Nations and key partners to investigate what jobs including a potential peacekeeping organization to Kabul the United Nations could play in keeping up dependability with or without an inevitable political settlement between the focal Afghan government and the Taliban . Secure a long-haul harmony profit for the Afghan individuals. The tried-and-true way of thinking is that the U.S. military nearness drives the United States' vital organization

with Afghanistan, yet the association is undergirded by a lot more extensive arrangement of political and monetary premiums.

The United States ought to fortify the other central parts of its vital relationship, including by : Continuing universal money related help for Afghanistan. Worldwide givers at the October 2016 Brussels Conference on Afghanistan promised $15 billion in budgetary help to Afghanistan more than four years as an end-result of the Afghan government taking basic enemy of defilement and political change steps. At the Warsaw Summit in July 2016, NATO countries swore a further $5 billion every year to support the ANDSF until 2020, with the United States giving roughly $3.5 billion of that help each year. (Afghanistan: Challenges and perspectives until 2020, 2017).

According to the Strand, Disch and Wardak (2017) the United States should lead global endeavors to continue long haul help through another universal benefactor meeting . Supporting the Afghan government and Afghan individuals. About 70 percent of Afghanistan's yearly pay is subject to universal benefactors, underscoring the significance of long haul and supported elevated levels of help. The United States should work with the worldwide network to center help in three fundamental manners: First, the United States should bolster the focal Afghan government including through the global Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund and the U.N. Advancement Program to fabricate ability to improve the personal satisfaction for the Afghan individuals. Second, the United States should push the Afghan government to handle debasement. Despite the noteworthy difficulties, Afghanistan has gradually made humble enhancements in recent years, as per Transparency International, on account of steady endeavors driven by Afghan President Ashraf Ghani. (Strand, Disch and Wardak, 2017).

Finally, the United States ought to give philanthropic help to those influenced by the contention, which is one of the best methods of help, which proceeded with prioritization on supporting Afghan ladies . Limitlessly increment U.S. acknowledgment of Afghan evacuees. There are a great many Afghan displaced people, but in 2017, the United States just acknowledged 317 Afghan refugees. The United States ought to exponentially expand the number of outcast affirmations for Afghans, organizing people, for example, interpreters who worked with the United States and who are defenseless against Taliban retaliation.

B. Political Situation

Thomas explains about the authority organization (suggested to as the public solidarity government) facilitated by the United States in the wake of the contested 2014 political race between President Ashraf Ghani and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Abdullah has experienced difficulties yet remains intact. However, a pattern in Afghan culture and administration that stresses a few eyewitnesses is expanding discontinuity along ethnic lines. Such cracks have since quite a while ago existed in Afghanistan yet were generally quieted during Hamid Karzai's presidency. These divisions are now and again observed as a main impetus behind a portion of the political changes that have tested Ghani's legislature. (Thomas, 2019).

C. Reconciliation Efforts and Obstacles

Steve Coll is trying point out concerning the U.S, Afghan governments, alongside different neighboring states, and other global entertainers, have for quite a long time occupied with endeavors to achieve a political settlement with extremists. A settlement is probably going to require political trade-offs on issues, for example, ladies' privileges and the Afghan constitution. In his August 2017 discourse spreading out another system for Afghanistan, President Trump alluded to a "political settlement" because of a "successful military exertion," yet did not state what U.S. objectives or conditions may be for this putative political cycle. in 2018, various improvements recommend possible advancement toward harmony talks. In February, President Ghani offered direct talks with the Taliban "without preconditions," however the Taliban successfully dismissed his suggestion. Ghani followed up on that proposal by announcing a one-sided, cross country truce in June. The Taliban reacted to, prompting a three-day truce during which Taliban contenders and Afghan powers mingled, supplicated together, and visited regions constrained by the other. Grassroots, cross country arrangement of harmony walks, and showings additionally flagged famous help for an end of threats. Be that as it may, the Taliban successfully dismissed a second, contingent three-month truce offered by the Afghan government in August 2018. While the Taliban have since a long time ago communicated an ability to haggle legitimately with the United States,23 the authority U.S. position for quite a long time was that the Taliban can just bargain with the Afghan government in an "Afghan-drove, Afghan-claimed" process. However, since July 2018, Trump

Administration authorities have held a few fundamental gatherings with Taliban delegates in what adds up to a significant move in U.S. policy. In September 2018, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo named previous U.S. Minister to Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad as an "exceptional counsellor" to fill in as "the State Department's lead individual" for compromise endeavors. Khalilzad has supposedly met with Taliban authorities a few times, including an October 2018 gathering in Doha, Qatar, that incensed President Ghani, who was said to have been blindsided. (Coll, 2018).

Accordingly, if just the theory of realism is thought of and the analysis is based distinctly on its assumptions, the function of the individuals in the peace process will remain uncertain. Because the nature and characteristics of each country make an immense contrast to the application of each theory. Realism theory, with its nearby association with the realities of Afghanistan, can be utilized to analyze the Afghan peace process from a security viewpoint. Peace in Afghanistan, because of its military and security nature, can be found concerning theoretical realism. Then again, because reaching a peace agreement necessitates that the desire of individuals is considered, the critical theory of security is also considerable. Because in it, the demands of all individuals are considered according to the nature of individual identity and security. So, the public authority, as an establishment that can open the lines of communication between the parties in question, should start a process of building trust and start a national dialog on a far-reaching peace process, paving the way for the Afghan reconciliation process to take place. The process should be as extensive as conceivable.

This process must consider the interests of the warring factions as well as those of different segments of Afghan culture. Endeavors should be made to increase awareness inside the country about the advantages and advantages of an exhaustive peace process and comprehensive agreements, under the auspices of an administration that reiterates its emphasis on realism and analysis. A national dialog on an exhaustive peace process can help achieve this goal, with conversations between political, social, and common society bunches at the local, regional, and national levels to familiarize Afghans with the model. Various commitments and partnerships that have been executed in the various peace processes, as well as concessions and advantages, as well as the expenses associated with such programs, will help. While dialog on the participatory and comprehensive peace process cannot replace the peace process, it can give grounds for a peace and reconciliation process.

D. Peacebuilding Through Coercion

The United States' international strategy toward Afghanistan is best perceived as an expansion of its international strategy needs. This section tends to the U.S. military missions in Afghanistan under two presidents: Barack Obama, and Donald Trump. Notwithstanding their exceptional contrasts in way of talking and style, these presidents share numerous similitudes as far as their approaches of utilizing coercive capacity to assemble harmony in Afghanistan. I examined the U.S. military mission and its advancement under the Obama organization, just as the Obama organization's changes to the counterinsurgency strategy. In the third area, I center around the U.S. military mission in the Trump time, which has demonstrated an inversion of Obama's strategy and a continuation of Bush's arrangement. In the last segment, I finish up by featuring the military foundation's significance in international strategy dynamic in the U.S. also, the impact of U.S. military contribution in state-working in Afghanistan .

1. Trump's Strategy: Reversal or Continuity ?

Tellis enlightened at the point when Donald Trump was initiated as president, he appeared to be resolved to end the longest battle in U.S. history. In contrast to Obama, Trump, as an official up-and-comer, was mocking of the U.S. inclusion in Afghanistan. On the battlefield, Trump consistently called attacking Afghanistan an "awful misstep" since it was "a finished misuse of lives and cash". When he got down to business as the president, he decided to send 3,500 extra soldiers to Afghanistan. He likewise asserted that he was "an issue solver" and guaranteed that the U.S. would accomplish triumph in Afghanistan (Tellis, 2017) .

According to the Jenkins the President Trump acquired a bombed counterinsurgency system that was centered around state-building, particularly developing Afghan security powers. His archetype's procedure of completely pulling back US troops from Afghanistan by 2014 bombed because of extreme obstruction from the military foundation and Congress. Trump crusaded on the guarantee of following DAESH in Iraq too as Syria and "besieging the crap out of them," the significance of Afghanistan was minimized to a hardly any notices on the president's Twitter channel. (Jenkins, 2017) .

President Trump said that he would not stop for a second to focus on the groups of suspected fear-based oppressors, however, once he got down to business, he did not

rehash this extraordinary danger. The general example of Trump's clashing way of talking, as an applicant and afterward as a president, has not changed a lot. He has stressed the US military force however pulled back US troops from Syria. He has proposed counterterrorism gauges that, in nature, are an infringement of US and worldwide law. Since Trump got down to business, there has been a sharp take-off from the Obama counterinsurgency and state-working in Afghanistan, yet in a few viewpoints, Trump's technique seems to be like Bush's counterterrorism strategy. (A. GELTZER, 2018).

The ultimate goal of the regional power, according to neo-realism, is to gain global hegemony. In practice, it is practically incomprehensible for any country to achieve global hegemony because it is too hard to even consider projecting and sustain power around the planet and onto the domain of distant great forces. Consequently, the great forces achieve regional hegemony and thwart other regional hegemons to arise. Investigating the US intervention in Afghanistan in this light, we argue that the USA, as a regional hegemon of the western side of the equator and an aspiring global hegemon, attempts to establish its domination in South Asia by forestalling two aspiring regional hegemons, India, and China, to arise. The US military presence in Afghanistan is a circuitous coastal balance against China and its military and financial help to Pakistan throughout the years is an offshore balance against India. Accepts that neorealist hypotheses can be utilized to make foreign policy forecasts. Neorealism talks about foreign policy needs in terms of states' locations in the international force structure, and one of the central concentrations of the theory is whether states are force or security maximisers. (Mearsheimer and Walt 2016).

2. Trump's Least Bad Option

Despite the difficulties in Afghanistan, the nation has lost its place as a US public security need. Since getting to work, President Trump has not visited Afghanistan. As of not long ago, he seldom referenced the contention and the nation. It was more evident during the affirmation knowing about the public security bureau candidates that Afghanistan is not, at this point a need for US policymakers since they barely posed any inquiry about Afghanistan. (Egger 2017) .

On August 21, 2017, President Trump gave a fundamental blueprint of his arrangement toward Afghanistan. Trump's new procedure incorporated Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and stretched out into Southeast Asia (Garamone, 2017).

Felbab mentioned the president reprimanded his archetypes' endeavors to 'remake a nation in our own picture' by relinquishing the lives of Americans and spending 'an excess of time, energy, and cash'. He suggested that the US should just seek after its own 'security interests rather than countries working in Afghanistan. President Trump's choice to keep up a military presence in Afghanistan and send fortifications to the nation was not a technique for the triumph it was simply a procedure to purchase time and expectation that expanding flying bombarding and uncommon powers tasks would in the long run power the Taliban to the arranging table. In any case, this appeared to be improbable except if Washington were to eliminate all renegotiation conditions for the Taliban that had been set by past organizations (e.g., that the Taliban cut off its associations with worldwide psychological militant gatherings, for example, Al Qaeda), tolerating Afghanistan's constitution and, subsequently, the Afghan government as the genuine agent of the individuals of Afghanistan. Urgent to satisfy his mission guarantee, Trump allowed the military to compel the Taliban to the arranging table. Trump scratched the state-building technique in Afghanistan and gotten back to Bush's initial procedure of executing psychological militants. (FELBAB-BROWN, 2017)

Simultaneously, U.S designated Zalmay Khalilzad as his uncommon emissary to Afghanistan to start unequivocal rounds of chats with the Taliban in Doha, Qatar. Zalmay Khalilzad has been a key figure in the U.S.- Afghanistan strategy since the Reagan organization. During the Soviet attack of Afghanistan, Khalilzad upheld that the U.S. arm the Mujahedeen. He has additionally kept up associations with a portion of the Taliban authority since the last part of the 1990s when he was campaigning for the Unocal oil organization to construct a gas pipeline from Turkmenistan across Afghanistan to India.

3. The Flaw in Trump's Strategy

President Trump dismissed the approach of state-constructing and downsized the significance of the Afghan government in his procedure, which was a basic imperfection. A considerable lot of Trump's partners, including Senator Lindsey

Graham and John Bolton, previous National Security Advisor, have contended that the U.S. has not accomplished any come about because of haggling with the Taliban on the grounds that the bunch is certifiably not a dependable gathering in harmony talks, and the U.S. should keep on supporting the Afghan government to make it a dependable accomplice. Trump has demanded that the U.S. should quit squandering cash and assets in the "trading majority rules system". Generally, government officials in Afghanistan have attempted to keep up a harmony between institutional what is more, casual administration; subsequently, if the U.S. does not uphold the Kabul organization, illegal force focuses, warlords, and the Taliban will effectively bring down it. In July 2017, the New York Times detailed that President Trump asked Afghanistan President Ashraf Ghani to back American organizations to their greatest advantage in creating Afghanistan mineral stores (Landler 2017) .

The extraction of Afghanistan's minerals estimated at over a trillion dollars is an overwhelming task, because of the nation's absence of fundamental foundation, for example, power, streets, railways, and security, however, these common assets ought not to be guaranteed to any nation for their military commitment . In fact, Afghanistan's normal assets stay unavailable because of uncertainty and the nonappearance of the framework, for example, streets, force, and railways. None of the past organizations mentioned admittance to the characteristic assets in return for keeping up the US military mission in Afghanistan. This solicitation had a significantly negative and delegitimizing sway on the U.S. contribution in Afghanistan, and the Taliban rehashed it in their publicity to underscore that the objective of the U.S. in Afghanistan is to plunder the nation's normal assets. (Saif, 2020).

4. Peacebuilding through dialogue

According to Glaser and Mueller The U.S. and its partners have surrendered their expectations of a military triumph over the Taliban insurrection in Afghanistan by late 2017. The American general's assessment of the War in Afghanistan has settled in many surveys. The discoveries of a 2018 survey by the Koch Institute proposed that 57% of Americans upheld President Trump's approval of the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Afghanistan, though 19% of Americans restricted it. A similar survey likewise uncovered that solitary 33% of Americans were supportive of exchange with the Taliban to end the war, though 37% of Americans

were against talks between the U.S. furthermore, the Taliban. In October 2018, the discoveries of the Pew Research Centre review additionally showed that Americans stayed critical about the U.S. approach in Afghanistan, with 49% of respondents expressing that the U.S. had neglected to achieve its objectives and 35% saying that the U.S. was effective in achieving its objectives in Afghanistan.

Following 18 years of war, the subject of how to build up enduring harmony in Afghanistan has demonstrated to be inconvenient for the U.S. furthermore, the Afghans. The cycle of harmony talks between the U.S. what is more, the Taliban, which began in mid-2018, has needed straightforwardness and an unmistakable technique. Nonetheless, we are beginning to see the start of a conclusion to an apparently "unending battle" for the U.S., which intends to pull back most, if not all, of its soldiers by 2020. Be that as it may, this probably won't end the contention inside Afghanistan, as an awful U.S. harmony manage the Taliban is bound to make the conditions for future common battle than a feasible harmony among Afghans (Glaser and Mueller 2019) .

E. The Solution to the Crisis in Afghanistan

According to the report the persistence of war and violence in Afghanistan and the failure of the government's peace efforts to bring stability show that the strategies and strategies of the government to ensure lasting security and stability in Afghanistan have not been effective. Decades of Strong Presence of International Security Assistance Forces in the Country Over the years, the Afghan government has sought to utilize the military and management capability of the Afghan international community to develop and stabilize the country, ultimately leading to the complete defeat of armed opposition groups. To provide national security in the country. (Humanitarian crisis analysis Afghanistan 2019, 2019).

But for a decade now, the country is in a complicated crisis of war, on the other hand, the spread of poverty and corruption in the country because of the inefficiencies of management in the country has led to the loss of confidence and hope for the future in society. In this section the author tried to be explained about over the years, the Afghan government has continued to scout armed opposition to bring them to the negotiating table, and these groups have not taken the smallest practical step towards peace and dialogue. The international community and international forces have been

insisting from the very beginning that Afghanistan should not be tolerated or tolerated by those armed opposition who refuse to give up arms and reject the current system in Afghanistan. They must be dealt with severely to increase military pressure to force them to accept the peace process. But those who are willing to give up arms and abandon the pursuit of terrorist groups and join peace within the current system not only provide tolerance but also work, security and health. But the government, the president's own stance, has effectively prevented coalition forces from dealing with the opposition in these years, and now relations between Washington and Kabul have cooled. (Girardet, 2018).

But the report highlighted the international community eventually came to terms with the Afghan government and took into consideration the concerns of the Afghan government, but the result of the increased authority of the armed opposition was that they were now so powerful that they never responded to any peace request . The intensification of attacks by the armed opposition and their increasing authority as the transition to security responsibilities has begun raises serious concerns about the likelihood of the Afghan security forces failing.

The World Crisis Group believes that if the process of transferring security responsibilities to Afghan forces is not properly managed, this will be the beginning of the start of civil wars in Afghanistan. The group believes that the process of transferring security responsibilities is a challenging process and would be of great benefit to the Taliban if not properly managed. For this reason, the group has called for slowing down the process of transferring responsibility to the Afghan security forces and considers this to be for the people of the country. Experts in the group believe that if the process is not properly planned, the situation in Afghanistan will become extremely dangerous and the transfer of responsibilities will likely end. (Afghanistan Security Situation Update, 2016).

Neo-realists also analyze security based on the public's authority and endeavor to increase its capacity and utilize its capacity on the international stage. According to this approach, the international scene lacks the intensity of central supremacy, so the battle is for permanent force. Accordingly, the attention is on military security. According to this approach, security pays attention to certain degrees of interaction, while pundits of the school of realism believe security to be broader and consider different issues, for example, financial matters, governmental issues, society, and the

climate in security analysis, and so on. The reason for the security school of realism in the analysis of security is lacking, and along these lines, realism has faced challenges and failures in explaining security issues and issues, both internal and external security alone. Past the conceptual interpretation of security, there are various hypotheses inside the framework of Western security considers, each of which addresses one of the ideal angles.

1. The Causes of Underdevelopment in Afghanistan

Analysis observed that Economic development is an ideal goal for the benefit of countries, especially third world countries always do this Development has been deprived. And so, have Afghanistan This is no exception. Undeveloped Causes and factors in Afghan economy and there are different things like: lack of security, Lack of skilled and competent workforce, addiction Drugs, unnecessary population growth, Corruption, the destruction of social justice, and Economic and Development is one of the concepts that thinkers Don't disagree about it and not everyone Do it in line with your beliefs, beliefs and Defines his beliefs. Some of it Equals economic growth and some prosperity Economics is known in many ways. Other scholars have diminished this notion They have seen more expansion and are developing Social and human dimensions are needed. Anyway, there is a lot of controversy about it the definition of development is high. (Analysis of multidimensional poverty Afghanistan, 2017).

According to the Humanity Divided journal they explained the definition of development of the word means it is to expand the slab and to the term is: Growth improvement and Expanding all conditions and material aspects and the spiritual of social life. With its expansion the capacity of the social system to bring about the tangible requirements of a class, security National, individual freedom, political participation, Social equality, economic growth, peace, and the balance of harmony; a set of these are the requirements or the recovery process promote the quality of life of the community. Important aspects of development are: The realm of people's lives: income, money Nutrition, health services and Education through appropriate economic growth, the existence of conditions that increase dignity Self-esteem and increased freedom. (Humanity Divided: Confronting Inequality in Developing Countries, 2020).

2. Economic Development

Economic development is one of the most important topics especially in the second half of the twenty-first century. The result of these many discussions the shape of approaches and theories different about the causes of failure and the methods There has been a variety of achieving development. All these arguments seek to be answered This is the question why some countries How much is undeveloped and how can this be they changed the bribe. We must first come up with two concepts Economic and economic development. Economic growth is a little concept While economic development is a concept by definition, "economic growth" is It is just a matter of increasing production Country on a specific question, compared with its value in the base question. At the full level, increase in national GDP (GNP) or The GDP in question needed, relative to its value in one the basic question is economic growth Know that you must count to number one Real growth, price changes because of Inflation and equipment and good administrative and views General people. (Afghanistan development update, 2018).

The various sources of economic growth are increasing the utilization of institutions increasing labor force (increasing efficiency economics), increase in productivity and the use of empty contingency capacities in economics, "economic development" is from growing to increasing capacities production, including physical capacities, Human and social. In economic development, there will be little production growth; But there are also social institutions attitudes will change; it will be possible to use the resources available dynamically and incrementally Findings and every day make new innovations It can also be said; The combination of production and the relative importance of the institutions It changes in the production process. Development of the affair Being inclusive in society is not the only one It happens in one part of it. Development, there is no specific boundary and ceiling. because of its dependence on humans, the phenomenon Qualitative) Against economic growth that is a little bit (and no limitation) does not have.

Now with the concept of development it familiar with economics That is, the reasons for the obstacles to economic development. Obstacles to economic development in Afghanistan any number of underdeveloped factors This is a great way to get there, but here the people of Afghanistan seen it, to some of the most important let us look at its factors These are the basic non-economic parameters Which is one of

the most important obstacles Against economic development in Afghanistan All sorts of applause for Economic development without security There will be no development. Good security, very favorable to Internal and External Investments and Finally, economic development will continue this is a very close relationship there is a link between economic development and security That ensure the security of the economic development process it expands. (Byrd, 2016).

a. Security

It will achieve cross country adjustment, reinforce law implementation, and improve individual security for each Afghan .Administration, Rule of Law and Human Rights: Strengthen popularity-based cycles and organizations, common liberties, the standard of law, conveyance of public administrations, and government responsibility .

b. Monetary and Social Development

It reduces neediness, guarantee maintainable turn of events through a private area drove market economy, improve human advancement pointers, and gain critical ground towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) .

c. Security

Achieve cross country adjustment, fortify law implementation, and improve individual security for each Afghan .

d. ***Administration, Rule of Law and Human Rights***

Strengthen vote-based cycles and organizations, common freedoms, the standard of law, conveyance of public administrations, and government responsibility .

e. Financial and Social Development

Reduce neediness, guarantee economical turn of events through a private area drove market economy, improve human advancement pointers, and gain huge ground towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). (Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum SDGs' Progress Report Afghanistan, 2017).

F. Growth of Economic to Defeat Terrorism in Afghanistan

They are very much the same . We cannot construct schools during firefights; yet without schools, the firefights will proceed. However, an unbalanced measure of

global assets gave by each contributing nation have been committed to military tasks at the expense of employment creation and long-haul financial turn of events. In any case, it is more positions, not simply more shots that will help convince aggressor contenders to set out their weapons . Luckily, Afghanistan is supplied with regular assets copper, iron metal, lithium, and different valuable minerals and can generally back its own turn of events, however just if the nation gets the important speculation and specialized help from the worldwide network. Even though Afghanistan has some $3 trillion worth of minerals, we do not have the necessary transportation organization to send out these assets . Building the important foundation railways, expressways, preparing plants will not just encourage the mining business yet in addition make occupations. A reasonable occupation, regardless of how little, will promptly debilitate the insurrection and its base, a down and out people, while a cutting-edge transportation network that joins Afghanistan with its neighbors will spike long haul development .

Medication creation in Afghanistan is another key issue that can be tended to by monetary turn of events. We know from worldwide experience that worldwide interest for opiates discovers prepared gracefully in countries where administration is frail, flimsiness high and neediness uncontrolled. Yet, on the off chance that Afghanistan's horticulture area is altogether rejuvenated, less ranchers will depend on opium collecting a perilous endeavor, in the first place to get by. Rather, they could develop wheat, pomegranates, saffron, and other high-esteem crops. As agribusiness gets gainful and practical, it will drive down the expense of nourishment for Afghanistan's poor and raise provincial salaries, which ought to debilitate the uprising thusly additionally in vital territories like Helmand and Kandahar. Energy is another factor significant to procuring the trust of Afghans. Without an exhaustive power network, Afghanistan can scarcely accomplish a beneficial economy. The accessibility of power can open an unfathomably huge market for electronic products, extending shopper utilization. Similarly, as critically, the Afghan public could at long last receive the rewards of a globalized world using the Internet, to which under 15 percent of the populace presently approaches. Further, debasement can be stemmed when the maltreatment of intensity is not, at this point fundamental as a method for financial inspire. Defilement is a manifestation, not a reason, of frail administration, which must be fortified when Afghan government workers are sufficiently prepared and paid

serious compensations on a feasible premise. At this moment, a driver at a worldwide NGO or a United Nations office acquires in any event multiple times more than a government employee working for the Afghan government. Nor can this circumstance be improved except if more assets are diverted away from help associations into the Afghan public spending plan as an effective instrument of asset distribution .

John Bolton, presently U.S. President Donald Trump's public security counselor, once contended that "strict enthusiasts, and their complaints, don't emerge from neediness or hardship." unexpectedly, numerous Taliban warriors join the insurrection just to procure a living. A critical number of these "leased" Taliban can be made to transform blades into plowshares if they are given elective chances. Global security is intently attached to the early Afghan economy. Without dependability, the Taliban will keep on appreciating far reaching support and a base from which to assault global interests. If we depend on military may alone, in what capacity will the result in Afghanistan vary from that of U.S. powers in Vietnam, the French in Algeria, or the Soviets in Afghanistan? Militaries alone just cannot overcome uprisings. In any case, fortunately Afghanistan has immediately recuperated from a financial downturn, which followed the withdrawal of global powers from the nation in 2014. On account of the grave financial changes presented by President Ashraf Ghani, the Afghan economy is being changed, as exceptional monetary enactment has been passed opening open doors across new areas and lessening regulatory bottlenecks that empower local and worldwide organizations to put resources into Afghanistan's virgin business sectors . Afghanistan has so far marked more than $500 million in venture contacts. It is assessed that the nation will see a lift in its GDP development from 2.5 to 4 percent in the coming years. To strengthen Afghanistan's tranquility and war-battling endeavors, territorial and worldwide partners should channel a greater amount of their guide assets to expand on the Afghan monetary recuperation, helping the nation make all the newer openings for its young populace. Doing so will adequately deny local and transnational psychological oppressor networks the occasion to misuse Afghanistan's overflowing neediness to keep on filling their fear crusade in the nation and the world over. (M. Ashraf, 2018).

1. Illiteracy

The report emphasizes the most important factor which is causing a backwardness in every country and losing it in the old course with Other countries are ignorant and it is literacy, and the competition of countries is over. Afghanistan is perused by the World Population Bureau with 38.2 percent of the world's educated populace, one of the three generally ignorant. the Center for Strategic and Regional Studies got data from authorities from the Ministry of Education and Literacy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, that 60% of the nation's population of around ten million individuals is uneducated. Afghanistan has so far neglected to bring down the degree of ignorant diagrams in this nation even though it has the most noteworthy lack of education after Burkina Faso and the Central African Republic. As ignorance has been a significant issue for the prosperity of our peoples, the absence of an efficient, understanding, and bound together government organization has been a significant test for the administration and has been an issue for data networks in Afghanistan. (Illiteracy The long-standing problem of the Afghan people, 2019).

2. The problem of unemployment in Afghanistan and the solution

Mr. Sadiq mentioned that Afghanistan is a country of full of rich reserves are below ground and natural at the expense of development and prosperity to the people it is appropriate and sufficient, from its water supply as a factor Strategic development of the country. Afghanistan is of strategic importance A country in economic and political interactions the region and the world are growing, and this country of the high strategic importance of the region like water Wonderful and immaculate Afghan soil Ensures that sufficient nutrients are produced, in proportion to population and annual consumption Are. Even the surplus for export If mechanized, the crop will be mechanized This can be rejected. Mechanize The problem of unemployment in Afghanistan and the solution Capacity and quantitative expansion in production, Strategic factor means long-term development Your Afghan exports are thought to be. Afghanistan as well as an industrialized country Native and ancient are all the questions the rest of this section (Industry) provided Living and working with a multitude of people It was a country, and even a country It needs to export its industrial output Eat eyes. On the convexity of industries This ecosystem is based on factors It

fails to develop and expand Which major factors cannot be secured and the genres inside, the politics and politics its support to the government. (Sadiq, 2018).

The writer of journal stated about the economic leaders who formed the donation Gross domestic product of a country This is true of industry, agriculture, and services Afghanistan in its various political times Public and private business reporting in the section of the required services in the card He's going to cut himself all I died in economic development and employment as a place to work It's dead. Your Afghan in different times The political experience of economic politics Because a mixed economy, a broken economy Focused and the market economy Economic policy is most widely used Needs to be in the world of the universe; For example: the system of mixed economy With the semi-feudal composition of the king's time, Centralized state-run economy During the rule of socialism and The market economy after 2002; The enactment of the new constitution that is in force Article 10 It has been noted, experienced.

Any political era of these policies has chosen one economy; Unfortunately, Afghans are coming and going Sustainable development did not gain .The reasons you are destroying today Answering the vital question of that country Why this country is in steady development and its basic principle is to fix the problem of unemployment Is that right? By answering it the question and the reason why it is a barrier to development the country is dead, fifty percent of the way the problem of unemployment in your country of Afghanistan. Factors that threaten Afghan developments. The eclipse can be traced to the strategic circle It was discussed. The first ring is a technical problem, the second ring Political Problem and Third Circuit Problem Global and global. (Sadat, 2020).

Technical problem is not defining a curve, the economic growth of Afghanistan for political, economic, the cultural and social life of Afghanistan today Model of the Afghan economy, not designed, and so on Topics related to copyright and non-use Optimization of the economic systems That is, in different periods of political history and the economy of the country that is mentioned it is back. As with the design Establish a national strategy for development of Afghans are tasked one Strategy to facilitate the delivery of tasks in the context of small and medium goals this is as a guide to the landscape the big goal is getting there.

In summary, it can be a technical problem Whoever blocked the road to development, the situation was purified. Any development that has four dimensions Politics, economics, culture, and avoidance, that is Development is balanced, if at all Later it had a qualitative expansion along with it Well, development is said; you Afghans Today it lacks a secret national development energy That's it. The national ethos of Afghan development Yes, by virtue of unique characteristics Geographically, politically, economically, Cultural, and social development of the country Where the relative economic advantages, Specific values, rules, and policies and according to the economics model Afghan and basic economic outlines and be defined. Then with theories Match the market economy. (M. Z, 2019).

All right Countries with a market economy system Follow the model of the market economy, it is going to be that way for example, the market economy system in Pakistan is a difference. This is the difference lean our basic economic lines. Lack of definition of basic economic lines today's country, with no model design A vibrant Afghan economy and a never-ending strategy A national development based on Point out, with no consolation and the top priority in development work and go around the country and be deprived from today's issues, all to the government and the world community is not clear There are some sections in our country with a high capacity is a problem. Unemployment is a major challenge for the government and the people are converts. Problem A precise technique starts from just that Which was officially reported after 2002 Upgrades are high in Afghanistan the author explained if we have a theory of strengths the work of the country has the capacity to employ the lower Which is part of the services section It is easy to build. That is, it most Afghan people are literate and half literate It is easy to read and need services He's educated to cut it Unnamed had to enter the work force Get out of trouble. Just like that Based on a World Bank statistics from the question 2003 to question 2011, that is, to the maximum for over a decade, the ratings chart 40% of them in the department of construction Reporting in the section of limited agriculture is 7 percent. Yes, one Other World Bank statistics for agriculture Afghanistan, the ability to get a job Has about 87 percent. (Akseer et al., 2018).

That is for example Non-strategic strategic investment title not to be defined in relative terms in Afghanistan the basic economic lines of the country are deliberate Increasing technical factor Unemployment in Afghanistan will wane. Non-Strategic

Investment Reporting and Lack of infrastructure in one and a half decades Lastly, there are billions of the dollar could not support the international community the problem of poverty and unemployment in Afghanistan, did not Manage all the problems. This is a technical stance. At the time of your arrival in Afghanistan as one the country of cultivation is largely dependent to the international community's financial assistance About 54 percent of people live in poverty It lacks domestic economic reliance.

Whenever the national strategy for the development of the country is complete Where the basic economic lines are For the purpose of keeping records Be prominent; every economic line in sight Its strategic importance can be one The point of economic dependence within Afghanistan be one of the people in every journal Infrastructure above basic lines Economically, that is, the most important factor in production Broker Needs and Job Rate on The country goes up and down the other side Afghanistan's economic dependence on society The world is decreasing. Yes in 2016 database of the data provided by the site book fact the world. (Promoting Rural Youth Employment in Afghanistan through Entrepreneurship Education and Vocational Training: Analytical Study, 2017).

G. The Afghan conflict and Its solution

Reasons for Afghanistan's continuing conflict: the author divides into the following categories which can get to know them better.

1. International

Although our Afghanistan is geographically not that big, but the position our country geopolitics is very important, Because Afghanistan is in countries like that Russia through the Central Asian countries, China, Pakistan, and Iran. U.S and the post-World War II era and the beginning looks like they noticed Afghans. During the war it was occupied and caused The United States through Pakistan is against the Mujahideen forces Strengthen the council and fight it will continue until the war is over. But after the September the genie to the towers of World Trade in America, Afghan state have been forgiven the importance of Afghanistan in the international arena it diminished and the ground for intervention the countries of the region were favorable. Next The situation has changed since the 5 September attack And with US

intervention to Afghanistan again Afghanistan is the center of attention of the big countries Like the US, Russia, and China. Afghanistan must stand on his foot.

2. Regional

The competitors are another problem which cause the reason for Afghan conflict. Many other countries They want interests through Afghanistan Secure itself. The art of hegemony has been preserved in the region and so it keeps our reward out of the Kashmir conflict, it intervenes in Afghanistan, and one of the regional factors in Afghan conflict are clean up a country that is always there come and disperse Afghan ethnicity. (Bizhan, 2018).

H. Rule of Law

The rule of law is one of the fundamental concepts Which is today in different parts of the world, Humanity, including philosophy, law, science Politics, sociology, and economics the attention of the scholars and scholars That's it. This issue has a profound impact the ruling ideology of the political system Are. On the basis of the rule of law All your posts) from the President your high rank (and institutions) Politics of the Third Party, especially the executive branch, which is clearly the law, there should be a variety of legal and freedom forms Be fundamental. None of the officials and Political institutions, the right to violate rights and the fundamental and fundamental freedoms; In the context of a variety of specific and complex There is no prediction in the rules. Consider this concept first in law the inside of the box and then entered the arena It was not very good. Therefore, in this article the attempt was made to move.

1. The concept of the rule of law

The concept of the rule of law, the negation of the state personality and authoritarianism and emphasis on implementation the same rules apply to everyone; this is the way to achieve a new one and the longevity of individuals for rights Characteristics, fundamental freedoms, rights the benefits and benefits of the community. The law is the same, equal to and equal to One way to adapt. But this lawIt must be democratic Turn around. That role must be fundamental; People were observing that. Finally Adopt the same law and Above the will of political authorities

and authorities Be administrative. It is worth noting that the type of political system and the rule of law with every close relationship It means the kind of political system able to secure the rule of law. in government. My personal and subjective example is the ruler of the law laughed, for one reason or another in such political systems of surveillance and There is no control over the actions of the. Now in a system Democratic, the rule of law, Judgment, government, media freedom, the system Monitoring and balancing, choosing leaders through Free elections and the separation of powers between branches Third party forces are indicated. (Wang, 2014).

2. Rule of Law Definition

The rule of law has a general meaning is in the general sense, a phrase of existence Order in the country and in a specific sense of the word from the enforcement of the laws of the subject and the laws The Majlis and the competent authorities of the country Well done, in the right way and right the fulfillment of the purpose of which is to maintain order, Establishment of justice, protection of individual rights and collectively. In general, the general definition of the rule of law in the phrase Applying the same rule of law all without No discrimination or privilege. Or a phrase from Applying the same law of law to everyone Opinion on the subjective and subjective morality of society the law is at the head of the Islamic shrine.

3. The importance of the rule of law

In the context of the rule of law and its positive effects hat's a lot of talk from All of which is stated by the rule of law in a society promoting peace and development, coping and conflict prevention, guaranteeing social justice, advancement of security Humanly, they want to support the people against the Tories and the end of poverty and hunger. It should be in line with the rule of law the key conceptual title for the lecture Self-compassion and the exercise of arbitrary power; Different angles as the original, the norm and even the value of the analysis has been questioned That's it. This principle inspires concepts Constitutionalism, Legal Legality, natural justice, procedural justice, responsibility, Judicial Control, and it is a separation of powers. On the other hand, to pay attention to the principle of rule of law for accessories and its consequences, one of the elements the Basics of Good Governance which mentioned in above.

4. Rule of Law Establishment

First, to be devoted to the Basic Law and other legal documents in country. The separation of powers, the donor of the government must come from all over organized separately and in one another's affairs should not intervene. Government obedience and Governments of law with a bear of the freedom of the people from the freedom of the society. finally, the Social should involve in all the interventions. (Hussein, Jermsittiparsert and Ahmad, 2019).

5. Rule of Law Purposes

The real purpose of the rule of law is the domestic legal system, the limits of power the government generally reserves the rights and it's the freedom of our citizens, in the system. Domestic law is an important target to the people. The rule of law is that of government officials all of which, at its very core, are perfect and their decisions must be in parallel to be a law. In this term it can have the purposes of the rule of law. The rule of law is between society and the authorities Implementing the law in the same way, to preventing autocracy.

6. Rule of Law and Accountability

a) State and nation. b) Equality and freedom. c) Establishing order and establishing justice.

Legal can have different aspects: the lack of comprehensive rules in different sections, unfamiliarity government officials and we should respect the laws, the absence of the law acceptability, the basics of legal knowledge Judges and Attorneys, lacking a lawyer an outlandish question.

1. Lack of democracy is one of the major obstacles to sovereignty the law is in the country.

2. Violation of law by the government officials.

3. Lack of Transparency: Corruption in Afghanistan is a Transmissible Disease Transformed in the official state, Corruption is a major violation of the law and non-application of the same type of justice.

4. Preference of one's interests over national interests.

5. Dominance and self-belief.

6. No access to war crimes.

7. Insecurity and drugs.

8. The existence of mafia groups. (Nasiri, 2018).

V. CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Shortly after al-Qaeda assaulted the United States on 9/11, the U.S. Congress approved the utilization of military power against those gatherings or people who arranged or executed the assaults just as the individuals who held them. Eventually, this prompted the attack of Afghanistan, where Osama canister Laden lived under the security of the Taliban. Over the past, very nearly 18 years, the mission and target of U.S. commitment in Afghanistan has advanced throughout the span of three U.S. organizations, various military officers, and numerous Afghan governments. Almost 3,500 U.S. also, NATO troops, and a huge number of Afghans have been killed.1 As of the monetary year 2019, the United States has spent around $900 billion on direct war and recreation costs. With this enormous loss of human life and monetary cost, what has the worldwide network accomplished? The center of al-Qaida's ability in the area has been devastated which was the first point of the U.S. military reaction and the United States has essentially corrupted the transnational capacity of psychological oppressors in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Be that as it may, today, the Taliban has recaptured in quality, and Pakistan stays a host and defender of certain psychological militant and guerrilla gatherings.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Joseph Dunford a previous leader of the U.S. what is more, NATO missions in Afghanistan as of late portrayed the circumstance as an "impasse." The variety of dangers standing up to the United States has additionally changed since 2001. Afghanistan is not, at this point the most earnest or significant public security challenge confronting the United States. America faces a wide exhibit of different dangers including the ascent of China, a forceful Russia, and environmental change that requires genuine speculations of U.S. assets and consideration in the coming years. In the interim, the current arrangement of 14,000 U.S. troops to Afghanistan is the biggest sending of U.S. troops to any contention on the planet. U.S. yearly budgetary speculations of generally $45 billion every year in Afghanistan notwithstanding the critical time and consideration of U.S. pioneers is committed to going up against a test that no longer positions as one of the

main public security dangers the United States faces. Under President Donald Trump, the Pentagon's own National Defense Strategy depicts the focal test to U.S. flourishing and security to be the "reappearance of long-haul key rivalry" with Russia and China.

Terrorism is portrayed as "a constant condition" and unquestionably not an existential danger to the United States. One test with U.S. strategy in Afghanistan is that there is no persuading hypothesis regarding triumph regardless of what system the United States seeks after, there is no assurance that the United States can transform Afghanistan into a safe, very much represented popular government soon.

The situation in Afghanistan shows that foreign aid calls for corruption and confirms the analysis and predictions of economists and political scientists who argue that it does not boost US aid.

Economic development and may weaken it. Afghanistan's experience and participation contradicts the theory that US assistance promotes economic development. Also, Poor governance with dependence on large amounts of

US Assistance in my research, US assistance to the political interests of donor countries shows this. US aid does not boost economic development. To have a successful U.S aid program, one possible recommendation is that US aid programs target countries with lower investment policies and lower levels of corruption and more effective economic growth. Surprisingly, however, US assistance is needed in most cases in countries where conditions are poor and the environment for US aid to function effectively.

As a result, US aid has not boosted economic development in Afghanistan; on the opposite, it has increased corruption, government weakness and bribery. The international community the US government, must make more significant efforts to provide responsible and effective US assistance to economic development goals. The Government of Afghanistan must also prioritize its long-term assistance programs and hold US aid programs accountable to its citizens. The international community and the Government of Afghanistan must promote the reduction of corruption as a key factor in US assistance and development programs. To achieve real progress in economic development, efforts must be made on ways to make U.S aid more effective. The study also assumes that the international community, especially the United States

and its allies, continue to be involved in their international efforts to provide U.S aid to Afghanistan. However, there is a growing emphasis on the effectiveness of US assistance programs in post-war countries such as Afghanistan. Finally, it should be noted that domestic resources have a direct and stronger impact on economic development than external resources.

In my thesis I have prescribed that for harmony to be continued there is a requirement for both the Taliban, Afghanistan government, and the US government to regard the term of nonaggression treaty standing to maintain it to guarantee harmony will be re-established in Afghanistan through embracing serene methods and terms

1 . A gathering of thirty unbiased people in Qatar to encourage the discussions if they are to continue. The US can possibly assume the function of an unbiased outsider to administer the execution of an arrangement after a nonaggression treaty is marked, yet not during the cycle of harmony talks. The US is not just the essential party to the contention, yet additionally effectively occupied with the arrangement cycle .

2. An arranged ceasefire among all the gatherings in the Qatar for peace negotiating. This is a basic initial step to stop exceptional battling and the slaughtering of blameless individuals. The truck will not just affect the arrangement cycle yet will help to address the complaints of the more extensive populace who have lost trust in the measure. The truce will serve to pick up their certainty and trust, assisting with legitimizing any harmony situated result.

What is more, for some policymakers across organizations, the obscure dangers of leaving have consistently exceeded the known dangers of staying, and to remain requires an unbalanced weight on the U.S. military. It is the ideal opportunity for a careful assessment of those dangers and the suspicions that undergird them. And keeping in mind that the circumstances are not the equivalent, the involvement in the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq in 2011 and the resulting ascent of the Islamic State have made policymakers much more danger loath as for withdrawal from Afghanistan lately. Subsequently, the United States has experienced vital idleness for the most un 10 years. Yet, what has additionally become progressively clear is that the majority of the American public are not, at this point associated with this war, and not many have been bearing the weight. As per an ongoing Pew Research Centre survey, 58 percent of veteran's state that the battle in Afghanistan was not worth battling. In 2018, 49

percent of Americans accepted that the United States had generally neglected to accomplish its objectives in Afghanistan, contrasted, and just 35 percent accepted that it had generally succeeded. Furthermore, it is not simply Americans who are cynical. In 2018, 61 percent of the Afghan public said that the nation was moving off course. The time has come to end this war dependably and make vital progress to even more squeezing public difficulties. To do as such, the United States must :

1. Pursue more forceful multilateral diplomacy. Seek after multipronged tact with the Taliban, the Afghan government, and local neighbors to strike a harmonious bargain that can settle the political and security circumstance in Afghanistan .

2 .The beginning of a dialogue between Afghan and Taliban representatives on the condition that U.S troops must leave Afghanistan. Start a staged military withdrawal from Afghanistan. While this cycle ought not to be tied expressly to advance in arranging a harmony manage the Taliban, and a harmony bargain cannot be a precondition for withdrawal, a piece of this objective ought to be to start progress in converses with the Taliban which has consistently gained withdrawal a state of the ground and to boost territorial entertainers to assume a more useful function in Afghanistan .

Re-negotiating a new social contract between the government and the community is the key to lasting peace in Afghanistan. But, with the lack of basic self-confidence among the parties involved and society in general, it is delaying progress, which is mainly due to the inevitable violence that affects many parts of the country, even in the most primary issues of the agreement that is why a completely fundamental new approach to peace is needed to build peace gradually. It begins with measures to reduce violence as a key factor in increasing dialogue on a comprehensive social contract that can engage the entire Afghan society men and women. Based on the findings of new agreement, negotiation must begin with ten steps that the Afghan government and international partners can take to promote peace in the country.

Short-term steps to reduce violence

Change strategy to prioritize the reduction of violence as a fundamental basis for addressing fundamental political issues. Agree on the joint commitment of the leaders of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to act in support of a realistic ceasefire. Support local

initiatives to establish and expand peace zones where the Taliban decide to extend their ceasefire.

Co-operate with the Taliban by emphasizing a position on decreasing in establishing the legitimacy of non-violence by not taking a position that may threaten their position among their Taliban counterparts. Create realistic options for pro-peace Taliban groups to reduce their dependence on foreign support, for example by expanding their access to health services in urban areas. Establish a combined international contact group (governmental and non-governmental) to work with the Afghan High Peace Council to continue to support the gradual strategy and to assist in monitoring non-violence commitments.

Long-term steps to renegotiate a comprehensive social contract.

Launch a national peace dialogue to address the root causes of conflict, including transitional justice and the meaningful participation of women, with opportunities for armed and unarmed actors. Establish a high-level independent advisory group on political and economic reforms and the extension of the social contract, resulting from consultation in the National Peace Dialogue. Establish a peace and security commission of senior national and international men and women to ensure that security reform efforts strengthen the peace process.

Very nearly 18 years of war, the United States must place its methodology in Afghanistan inside the setting of more extensive U.S. public security needs. Today, the United States must perceive that its military inclusion in Afghanistan will not be the deciding variable in Afghanistan's future and must change its methodology to progress U.S. interests and empower harmony in Afghanistan. It is evident that Afghan-US relations have encountered times of both joint exertion and uneasiness. The completion of the US control of Afghanistan, regardless, will check another period in complementary relations. The distinctive political and money related understandings between the two countries offer influence on cheerful assumptions regarding future responsibility towards a quiet and plausible association. Nevertheless, financial, and political joint effort must not bar intercultural talk if such a relationship is to be profitable and intense. It is without question that the social scene of the two countries differs generally. Nevertheless, instead of essential perceptions, such differentiations are no impediment to the flourishing of relations.

Indeed, the social particularities of each nation can help the improvement of associations. For this to occur, tries to develop normal appreciation between the law-making bodies just as between the standard inhabitants must be strengthened to redo the trust that has been lost all through the extensive stretches of the US control of

Afghanistan. At precisely that point can a future peaceful relationship between Afghanistan and the USA be protected. around 18 years in Afghanistan, the United States has achieved its basic target of beating al-Qaida and tainting its ability to use Afghanistan as a position of asylum to attack the United States again. The nonstop battle there diminishes the United States' overall preferences. The United States should begin the route toward the fruition of its battle in Afghanistan, supporting the chances for an agreeable arrangement, and changing to a more drawn-out term indispensable relationship with the Afghan people cooperating with commonplace players. This technique will grow the chances for the United States to ensure its tendencies and those of the Afghan people in a sensible way. The situation of the U.S. military's main goal in Afghanistan is that it cannot win the war, lose the war, send in more officers, nor pull back its warriors. The U.S. standard resident workplaces, for instance, the U.S. Office, USAID, and the Department of State are obscured by the military. The military piece of peacebuilding has been overemphasized and the progression of some portion of state-building has been ignored by the total of the U.S. associations feasible. Unquestionably, associations had the opportunity to work with their own arrangements and approaches.

The early US counterterrorism strategy was clear in its objective, to execute or get Taliban and Al Qaeda suspects, yet once this framework met the on-the-ground genuine elements, the US expected to change its procedure by zeroing in on the state-building approach in Afghanistan. Exactly when the fierceness of the resistance extended, the reluctant presidents picked to send more officers. Exactly when they were constrained, they gave up their withdrawal strategies. The U.S. military establishment's favorable position was to manufacture the U.S. technique toward Afghanistan around a counterinsurgency framework. The military was given wide powers by Washington, the White House, and Congress to search after this counterinsurgency method. Plus, Congress gave an abundance of financing to the military, which enabled it to take care of business in going about as U.S. agents to the common district by giving a humane guide, effectively displacing the U.S. likewise,

Afghan non-military faculty associations. The officials who expected to fight close by fomenters moreover became supportive masters. These affiliations ended up being more irksome when the non-military staff causalities extended on account of U.S. military exercises, over the long haul to the point that neighborhood individuals excused any Western supportive assistance since they believed it to be a strategy for U.S. sway in their close by networks. As Afghans' dismay toward the presence of the U.S. Starting at mid-2019, there is no consent to hold intra-Afghan talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban. Weighty battling proceeds on the Afghan front line and the Taliban keeps on dismissing officially meeting with the Afghan government. The revealed conditional US-Taliban comprehension of a structure arrangement, in any case, makes intra-Afghan talks a more unmistakable probability than any time in recent memory.

There is additionally the more extensive setting of 2018's brief Eid ceasefire, separate introductions by the Afghan government and the Taliban of contending meaningful plans for an Afghan harmony measure, and progressively continuous casual exchange between the Taliban and senior Afghan political figures. This thesis has looked to make a functional asset for Afghan and global policymakers to additional expound their intuition on two essential possible parts of the harmony plan sketched out by the Afghan government: a potential established survey and how the Taliban may be incorporated into the Afghan nation. The Taliban as far as concerns it has called for changes to the Afghan constitution and conversation of things to come government in chats with what they still indirectly allude to as the "Afghan side." Now, there are a bigger number of inquiries than answers with respect to how to address these interrelated issues. What methods could be utilized to actuate the establishments to execute an expected sacred survey? What considerable issues could be on the plan in expected sacred exchanges as identifies with the interior association of the Afghan state and its international strategy? By what method will the principal privileges of Afghan residents, and particularly ladies, be ensured in a theoretical improved sacred request? Also, what might be the underlying post-nonaggression treaty the function of the Taliban in the Afghan political framework? These inquiries speak to convoluted issues. Also, procedural inquiries identified with who drafts and favors conceivable protected revisions could turn into intermediary challenged territories in the battle about the authenticity of the current political request and, by

expansion, how the public authority will work in the quick time frame after the mark of a potential harmony arrangement. Further elaboration and public interviews by Afghan experts on the particulars of these issues could subsequently yield key advantage if current political endeavors develop into authentic intra-Afghan harmony talks.

Considering individuals' demands for peace is a pressing need, and it is just the public authority that can address these demands and speak to them as the main legitimate political body that speaks to all individuals. In the process of reconciliation in Afghanistan, the theory of neo-realism is based on the centrality of government and the military aspect of security and the conversation of social security, which thinks about identity as the main threat, or the philosophy of security, which is self-security, should be viewed as additional. Because the nature of the contention in Afghanistan, which is viewed as a wellspring of the threat, is both military and government-situated, as well as supra-military in nature, emphasizing its own wellsprings of identity and security. In the theory of realism, which centers around the state, the presence of an unadulterated military threat, the security of outskirts, and territorial sway, the values of a state against external threats can be more attractive in the Afghan peace dialog.

The school of neo-realism emphasizes the military nature of the threat, the public authority's solid reaction, and the maintenance of the present status-driven situation. At the same time, the situation of other social gatherings is viewed as important in this process. What is more apparent in the Afghan peace process is that the will and demands of the majority of individuals are to maintain fundamental political values and emphasize the insurance of individual identity and security. Realism, in a word, jelly security and thinks about national survival, and considers other threats as sub-branches of the threat and considers all peace-chasing and security-arranged endeavors important around the central government.

The theory of neo-realism, which is more negative about human nature (Taliban gathering) and emphasizes the adoption of a sort of reductionist and nationalist security approach (the part of the Afghan government in peace talks with the Taliban on behalf of all sections of society) while in critical theory in addition to maintaining fundamental political values, the emphasis is on ensuring individual identity and security. To guarantee public interest and demands in policy action in the peace process many measures are necessary to incorporate. These are, for example,

determining public needs for policy action. In this regard, just needs in terms of making sure that public voices are heard appear to be necessary, and even dire. This will incorporate a need assessment to organize individuals' first and earnest demands. Also assessing the perspective on the various policy alternative is appearing to be very important. It means that at whatever point the public authority is attempting to draft a policy choice, it must consider a whole policy formation process with long term steps.

Other than that, the public authority should take truly the viability of the information about the individual's understanding of the whole process. Also concocting a fruitful communication strategy, through mass media (web, television, radio and mosques, social gathering) is more feasible in this regard. This will incorporate policy implementation through certain channels that would guarantee the accomplishment of the policy action. Individuals' function in this process is extremely crucial to make sure that they are excited about their privileges and duties as capable residents and individuals from the networks, immediately tuned in to, yet besides prepare to concede to the desire of the majority. All the residents have to make their voices heard about their perspectives in terms of the peace process and engage actively with the perspective of others.

On the off chance that something like this happens, it will automatically give them a feeling of predominant duty in this process. Formation of various working gatherings in this process will incorporate a gathering process of information and individuals' demands in terms of their vital social and political values that would without a doubt affect their identity and social lives. They should be educated about those values of their identity that would make them sharp that if those are in danger, they would be not, at this point able to intelligently live in the general public. Also, they have to be sharp that certain values and privileges of their social lives are a lot of important, for example, religion, democracy, the right to speak freely of discourse, human rights (minorities rights especially), and the privilege of the woman. The techniques that play a vital function in remembering the individuals for the negotiation process could be summarized in various structures.

Research process and circulating to the individual's questionnaires about their demands and view of the whole process. That will incorporate ranging from giving the point of view and in fact answers to place it in immediate policy action. Their

fundamental aspiration demands and all the more important their impression of the peace process is more valuable to guarantee an effective process of peace. Altogether, to have to make sure that individuals are a more extensive part of this process, more extensive policy issues to be illuminated. Plus, growing new jobs and regulations in terms of negotiating relationships with residents and the public authority is truly valuable. In this process, various voices and wants must be considered as the interests of various social gatherings (ethnic, minorities) identity is important.

They need to draft a policy with multi-dimensional aspect interests of the including gatherings and the value of their judgment must be associated with carrying proof to bear such a policy as a fundamental aspect of their policy-making process with a guarantee of effective results. The formation of a working gathering that would certainly take others' perspectives and has a profound established analysis of their assessment, would create consensus in terms of policy action in the peace process and makes sure that everyone is engaged with this process. These working gatherings which comprise the real representatives of the individuals without bias consideration of the overall process must distinguish gaps and give recommendations to the policy-making draft process. They should reflect what has been said and what is to be actualized. They should feature contrasts of assessment of the distinctive range of society and distinguish the larger gap and greater issue. They ought to give an occasion to interface and interact with ordinary individuals straightforwardly and make their voices heard. They also should recognize gaps between the whole process goals and targets and individuals' demands and make an extension between them.

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Turkish	Good	Good	Very Good