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US Exit from Afghanistan: Impacts on Pakistan and India

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this qualitative study is to explore the impacts, challenges, and opportunities for Pakistan and India if United States of America applies full exit policy in Afghanistan. USA invade Afghanistan after 9/11 incident, almost 20 years close to pass, and Barak Obama peace deal withdrawal from Afghanistan is shortly to apply till the 20th anniversary of the said incident. Whole world has fixed her attention on this issue that how would USA successfully exit from Afghanistan by applying adequate intra-Afghan peace deal having a number of interests in the region. Ramification of the study is that USA full exit from Afghanistan is nightmare and for peace process and development of the reign Pakistan and Afghanistan must be cooperate instead of playing in enemy's hands. It is also recommended that Pakistan need to review foreign policy on sound basis for the preservation of her interests in Afghanistan.

Keywords: *USA Exit, Strategic Implications, Security Implications, Political Implications, And Economic Implications*

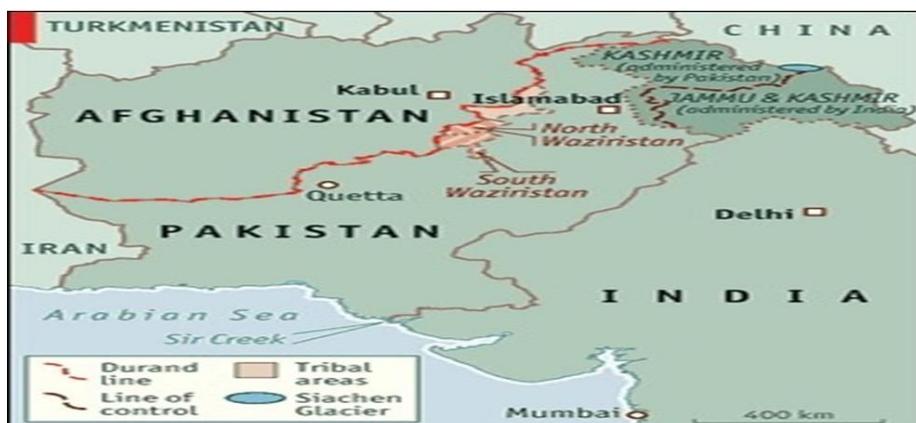
Introduction

Pakistan and Afghanistan generally known to be very close in the context of religious, geographical, historical, linguistic, ethnic and cultural linkages. Although Afghanistan is a landlocked state and lies on the edge of Central Asia, yet it has its own geostrategic importance in the region (Harpviken, 2010). Major Powers interest in Afghanistan has always being put a situation for Central Asia, not to ignore Afghanistan because regional political and peace stability rely on Afghanistan peace. Afghanistan made core part of US foreign policy after 9/11 incident. Nineteen years passed to intervening, USA has been faced unbelievable military casualties and economic loss. More than 22000 military casualties including 2400 fatalities US

had suffered in Afghanistan and congress assumed roughly around \$143 billion for security forces and reconstruction in Afghanistan. Peace deal takes place during Obama administration, then Trump administration, and now Biden going to apply the intra-Afghan peace settlement on September 11, 2021. There are numerous concerns for Pakistan and India after full exit of USA from Afghanistan. Both have challenges and opportunities to enhance their influence in the region. Being the close relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan USA should allow Pakistan to play her role for stable Afghanistan. Pakistan also needs to review its foreign policy.

Geopolitical location and size of Afghanistan

Official name of Afghanistan is “Islamic Republic of Afghanistan”, presenting form of government “Representative Democracy”. Official language of Afghanistan is Afghan Persian that is called “Dari Pashto”. Afghanistan occupied 652000 km² of the world island and 41 largest state of the world. Kabul is largest and capital city of the state, located in Kabul Province. Its population is 34940837 with 42nd largest state. Strategically, culturally, historically, politically, and geographically Afghanistan is part of the Central Asia. Central Asian States a bunch of Muslim Republics of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are located to the north of Afghanistan, Iran to West and South West, Pakistan to the south and east, and China is located to the north east border and on important strategic position of Wakhkan corridor (Laruelle & Peyrouse, 2015). Boundaries of Afghanistan were drowning by Russia and Britain and then in the late 19th century Nadir Shah Durrani lead final shape that is looking today. In 1873 Russia and Britain were agreed on River Oxus as northern frontier of Afghanistan, then Major General Maclean define boundary between Afghanistan and Persia in 1891. The boundaries define between Afghanistan and British India by Foreign Secretary of British India Sir M. Durand in 1893. The imperial powers of Britain and Russia were agreed in 1895-96 for Afghan-China border, to avoid direct conflict with Russia Wakhkan corridor was enforced by Britain upon Afghanistan (Hameed et al., 2014).



(Quora.com, 2018)

Geopolitical Importance of Afghanistan

In the late 19th century and with the beginning of 20th century several geopolitical theories were offered like and seem to expound the important factors of

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a state to survive in this contemporary world. But Heartland theory by Halford Mackinder left a long term impact on world politics. He introduced a new turn of geopolitics by his quote: “Who rules east Europe Commands the Heartland, Who rules the Heartland command the World Island, Who rules The World Island command the World”

Although Afghanistan is a landlocked state and lies on the edge of Central Asia, yet it has its own geostrategic importance in the region (Harpviken, 2010). Major Powers interest in Afghanistan has always being put a situation for Central Asia, not to ignore Afghanistan because regional political and peace stability rely on Afghanistan peace. Beyond the border Afghanistan has also other intruding issues with Central Asian states, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan including cross border culminating terrorist, ethnic, national, and migration issues. Rest of the neighboring states including regional powers, India, and Pakistan has also disagreements for many causes (Lansford, 2011). Afghanistan has three nuclear neighboring states Pakistan, India, and China. Afghanistan shared 2252 km² long border with Pakistan, and India is located beyond to Pakistan. Both states have their own concerns in Afghanistan. Both want play a part in Afghanistan development. Both states are interested to protect their own economic, political and defense interest and prevent other advantages. Their competition creates more problems for Afghanistan to sustain regional integration, economic growth, and political stability (Thompson, 2014). A renowned geographer Keith McLachlan this situation helped Afghanistan breed as an independent state. Although Afghanistan facing foreign interference since 1979, and 2001 from USSR and US subsequently, while on the other side Afghanistan has being faced worse ethnic conflict and terrorist groups, warlords and corrupt local leadership who pose threat to national interest and promote drug trafficking (McLachlan, 1997). During the 21st century it is met to seem that all regional powers, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan by different means striving use to show their influence in Afghanistan and new geopolitical power game in the region and US, Russia, China and India are the major player of this chessboard. Anyhow Pakistan cannot be part of this proxy play ground in Afghanistan, as Afghanistan instability badly affects Pakistan's stability.

USA Invasion, Exit and Interests in Afghanistan

Although Afghanistan is a landlocked and mountainous state, yet it always remained a bone of contention between major powers of US, USSR, and Britain. During imperialization Afghanistan played being a buffer zone amid British India and USSR. Afghanistan remained the part of great game in the region (McLachlan, 1997). USA makes a collision with Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to fail USSR expansionist policy towards Afghanistan in 1979. It took almost ten years to withdraw USSR troops from Afghanistan. 9/11 incident enhance Afghanistan's coerciveness (Ottaway & Lieven, 2002). Afghanistan made core part of US foreign policy when USA responded 9/11 incident. That was the time of breakthrough of global war on terror, and USA attack on Afghanistan. Breakthrough of war on terror led a long military confrontation against Afghan Taliban, and Al-Qaeda who supported 9/11 incident (Al-Mukhtar, 2017). Nineteen years passed to intervening, USA has been bearded unbelievable military casualties and economic loss. More than 22000 military casualties including 2400 fatalities US had suffered in Afghanistan and congress assumed roughly around \$143 billion for security forces and reconstruction in Afghanistan. It can be observed in table 1, and table 2.

Nevertheless, to counter Taliban an elected Afghan government replaced to gain future prospects and human development.

Human Cost

US ESTIMATED CAUSALITIES IN AFGHANISTAN & PAKISTAN: OCTOBER-2001 TO APRIL-2021											
	Military	DOD Civillian	National Military and Police	Contractors	Other allied troops	Civillian	Oppositi on fighters	Journalist s & Media Workers	Humanitari an Aid workers	Total	Total rounded
Afghanistan	2442	6	66000-69000	3846	1114	47245	51191	72	444	171336-174336	171000-174000
Pakistan	-----	-----	9314	90	-----	24099	33000	64	105	66714	67000
Total	2442	6	75314-78314	3936	1114	71344	84191	136	549	238050-241050	238000-241000

Table-1 (AWSO, 2021), (PIPS, 2020), (DOD, 2021), (Crawford, 2015)

The casualties rate presented in table-1 are only during war violence, while death caused by war related disease, infrastructure, water, and food are excluded. The causality figures provided in the table are based on original data of several sources.

Budgetary Cost

US ECONOMIC LOSS IN AFGHANISTAN 2001-2021	
Total Fund	
933 \$	OCO (Overseas Contingency Operations) A Defense Department War Budget
59	OCO State Department War Budget
443	War related Increases DDBB (Defence Department Base Budget)
296	Veterans Care for Afghan War Vets
530	Estimated Interest on War Borrowing
2261\$	TOTAL in Billions of Current Dollars

Table-2 (Crawford, 2015), (Brooking, 2021)

Excluding life time care expenditures for American veterans, and future funds, \$2.26 trillion has been spent by USA since her invasion in Afghanistan, these expenditures includes Afghanistan, and Pakistan both operations (Brooking, 2021).

After long Cold War race and Russian disintegration in 1991 USA became arbiter of the world, to remain sole super power USA wanted a tactical and durable position in Afghanistan to counter her adversaries China, Russia, Iran and at a level Pakistan as well as to create regional hegemony. Geopolitical location of Afghanistan is like a corner plot from where USA can keep a close eye to everyone either in Central Asian states, Middle East, Iran, atomic plants of Pakistan, or mercantile ships of China, and Russia (Sangar, 2016). This competitive environment security threats and instability in Afghanistan caused upsetting regional peace and stability. While for USA sustainable peace and stability in Afghanistan are her primary objectives because without internal stability Afghanistan would again become shelter of extremist groups. But over time USA guess that military power isn't solution of Afghanistan crisis so by incorporating Pakistan she begun to convince Taliban for power sharing solution in Afghanistan. Peace negotiations begun during Obama Administration (Hameed et. al, 2014b & Muzaffar, et. al, 2017).

Peace settlement Since 2020

A peace settlement agreement was signed between USA and Afghan Taliban in February 2020 that marks the end of US military violence in Afghanistan. A substantial initiative was taken in September 2020 to resolve conflict, but there are major issues seemed unresolved like women rights and future governance that are most concerning areas for Taliban. Although under the peace agreement 2020 USA committed to organize table talk between Taliban and Afghan government but the commitment remained unscheduled on the disputes of prisoner exchange between government and Taliban, and presidential elections September 2019 (David & others, 2020). In May 2020 President Ashraf Ghani agreed to see political differences with Abdullah Abdullah by appointing him chairman of HCNR (High Council for National Reconciliation) that is established to oversee talks between Taliban and Government. Question of prisoner's exchange that was a major hurdle in intra- Afghan talk meet to compliance in September 2020 in Doha. A wave of hope takes place at least two overarching issues of future structure of Afghanistan and violence reduction would be dominant in intra-afghan talks (CGAR, 2020).

According to President Trump Administration report January 2021 that US forces have been reduced to 2500 that is the lowest level since her invasion. This done under the commitment February 2020 to withdrawal NATO forces till May 2021(Babb, 2020). By following 2020 agreement of full execution of international forces Taliban made a commitment to prevent US and her allies from other aggressive groups including Al Qaeda, avoid using Afghanistan land for fundraising, training, or recruiting for catastrophe (US State Department, 2020). Additionally, Joint Chief of Staff General Mark Milley account that text of the agreement comprises Taliban's commitments including not to target US, or international forces. But it is also claimed that Taliban didn't do their commitments while US withdrawal is conditions based but it is not account in the agreement that what conditions of withdrawal timeline can alter, halt, or reverse. Some experts argue that it seems US has more concerns of military withdrawal instead of safeguarding humanitarian, political, and social gains acquisition since 2001 within multifaceted political settlement because US haven't invited any representative from Afghan government to participate in US-Taliban talks. US accelerate her efforts to preserve intra-Afghan talks under the withdrawal deadline and stalling of intra-Afghan talks (Framework, A.P, 2020) Doha talks March 2021 made no progress. Afghan TOLO News published a letter on March 7, in which Secretary Blinken suggested President Ghani to practice "urgent leadership" for the formulation of united front with Afghan political leaders (Watkins, 2020). The purpose of united front would be to participate in diverse diplomatic efforts including April 2021, talks in Turkey. US also suggested a "Jumpstart" agreement that rejected by President Ghani. If a reconcile between Afghan government and Taliban might to fail, it must be understanding that Taliban have more strong military position than in 2001. It is also suspected from Afghan officials that Taliban considerable interest in negotiations is to secure US full withdrawal so that they capture country by force. Congress members suggested to keep military troops in Afghanistan event after May 2021, that can instigate Taliban to restore violence against international forces. Nevertheless, President Joe Biden also account in an interview in March 2021 that US withdrawal is tough in May for many reasons, and present administration will not take a longer to reach the decision (Shalizi, 2021).

Current Status of US military withdrawal from Afghanistan

US President Joe Biden decided to exit on 20th anniversary of the 9/11 attack (September 11, 2021). For secure withdrawal from Afghanistan of American and allied forces US begun to deploy more military resources. Fighter jets and heavy bombers decided to deploy for the safeguard of civilian contractors and military troops (Durso, 2021). Peace settlement withdrawal will come during escalating violence, and high alert Afghan forces to retaliate any attack. Taliban also warned that for no longer they will pursue the commitment of no assault on international military forces. Under the 2020 deal signed between President Donald Trump administration and Taliban was that international forces will be left Afghanistan by the 1st may 2021, by following the agreement Taliban fulfill their commitment. Almost for 20 years NATO and US forces are present in Afghanistan (N.B, 2021).

US Exit from Afghanistan and Its Implications on Pakistan

Pakistan is located on the east and south of Afghanistan. Both the state's share vast border that is called Durand line. Due to long border with Afghanistan, Pakistan has deep concerns what is happening there because instability in Afghanistan has long term effects on Pakistan. US presence in Afghanistan has set of implications for Pakistan as Pakistan was grabbed in the war on terror, similarly US withdrawal from Afghanistan have dozens of implications for Pakistan. Internal, and external, good, or bad, both the US withdrawal from Afghanistan can bring several challenges as well as opportunities. The implications can be divided into four parts, first strategic implications, second security implications, political implications, and economic implications (Mughal & Hussain, 2017).

Strategic Implications

After the withdrawal of USA, Pakistan can again be view Afghanistan as liability, and as an asset. In term of liability due to the fragility of two states that can be a huge challenge for security and can help to grow terrorism in the region. RAW involvement and presence in Afghanistan can also become a headache (Khan, 2015). By the term of asset due to the strategic power play, and strategic location Pakistan could benefit from CPEC (Cheema, 2015). India- Afghanistan strategic partnership is also challenge for Pakistan, India's budding involvement in Afghanistan is also a threat, and a core factor to destabilize Pakistan security. Pakistan argues that India and Afghanistan has no ethnic, religious, and geographical linkages (Ben-Meir, 2016). In this context Pakistan has rejected Indian inclusion to the final list of nations who would deliberate on the future line of action regarding Afghan quagmire. On the other hand, for Washington India will play an important role in implementation of any future strategy in Afghanistan (Al-Mukhtar, 2017).

Additionally, USA frequently analyze her policies in South Asia by making comparison between the India and Pakistan. According to Washington being the rising power of the region India is more capable in countering rising power and influence of China, and contributing in regional stability. Additionally, to strengthen India in the region USA signed strategic partnership agreement with India in 2004 and provide assistance to civilian nuclear sector of India in 2005 (Bearak, 2017). However, at the same time Washington was more dependent on Pakistan's collaboration to counter Islamic extremism in Afghanistan. Pakistan considers India to an aggressive country who posed threat to territorial integrity of Pakistan by

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making Bangladesh out of East Pakistan in 1971. So Pakistan policy is to block Indian interests in Afghanistan, wherever and whenever it would be possible (Lamb, 2012).

To counter Indian conspiracy in Afghanistan recently Pakistan demands openly a friendly government in Afghanistan, by changing stance now Pakistan demands only a stable government in Kabul. This shift is known to be formal demise of the Doctrine of Strategic Depth. After the withdrawal of USA Pakistan will maintain Strategic Depth and prevent encirclement. India just want to create her influence in Afghanistan as a deliberate strategy of encirclement that's ultimately purpose is to destroy Pakistan among the hostile fronts. To keep India out Islamabad has friendly regime in Kabul, the army also notified that a weak Afghan government need to ensure that Pakistan has adopted a sufficient strategic depth, also having ability to retaliate Indian invasion (Saeed & Haq, 2020).

Security Implications

Secondly in term of security implication US withdrawal may cause some spiraling in Afghanistan that may harm Pakistan, already seen the withdrawal lead some security issues and suicide bombing in Afghanistan escalated as we can see the case of Kabul attack in June 2017 (Rasmussen, 2017). This shows weak security structure of Afghanistan and ready to entre in Pakistan especially with the expected threat of ISIS. Pakistan has already enforced military operations for the eradication of terrorism. Pakistan has already killed many extremists. But if it would be surge in Afghanistan, it could be alarm for Pakistan's security implications. With the US withdrawal, Pakistan might have a number of challenges from militant groups like burning sectarian groups in Baluchistan, and Tehrik e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) (Kurtzleben, 2016). Like TTA (Tehrike e Taliban Afghanistan), TTP has also no collective leadership, and divided into splinter groups. Who frequently collaborate terror attacks in Pakistan land. These groups are also divided in rivalries for instance Wali Ur Rehman , and Hakimullah Mahsud represent Mahsud group, and their rivalry is Mullah Nazir Group and Hafiz Gul Bahadar. He operates in North Waziristan and having no enough strength to complete them accept his authority. Likewise, there are three different groups fighting against each other in Khyber agency (Shahid, 2017). The situation in Parachinar and Orakzai Agencies is same while rest of the areas holding TTP is also not different. Although Pakistan has already ejected several extremist elements by military operations including Operation Al-Mizan 2002-2006, Operation Sher Dil 2007-2009, Operation Rah-E-Haq 2007-2009, Operation Rah-E-Rast 2007-2006, Operation Rah-E-Nijat 2009-2010, Operation Zarb-I-Azab 2014, and Operation Radd Ul Fasaad 2017 (Sharifi, 2017). Yet if extremist's groups serge in Afghanistan ultimately it would more influx within Pakistan entities. Furthermore, it is also deemed in some terrorist incidents transpired in Pakistan Parachinar were planned and assisted from Afghan land (Durso, 2021). There is also a lingering predicament for Pakistan, that is budding friendly relations between Afghan government and India, they have mounting antagonism towards Pakistan and there is no third power to quest them. This situation adds security fissures for a Pakistan who launched various military operations against fabric of terrorism (News, 2017).

Hassan Abbas author of "The Taliban Revival: Violence and Extremism on the Pakistan-Afghanistan Frontier told the Diplomat: "Since the beginning of the peace

talks three years ago, Pakistan has earned a good reputation by playing an effective role as a mediator. However, this effort on Islamabad's part may have also exposed the limits of the country's influence on the group. Pakistan reportedly told the Taliban recently that the group may lose its support if it doesn't show flexibility in the ongoing peace process. "Enough is enough" were the words reportedly used by the Pakistani leadership to convey its displeasure to the Taliban" (Jamal, 2021).

Further he said: "Pakistan's role in the Afghan peace process may largely become irrelevant if the anticipated volatility in Afghanistan becomes a bigger security headache for the country. Analysts warn that the U.S. troop withdrawal all but ensures heightened instability in Afghanistan – with potentially troubling security implications for Pakistan itself. "Increased instability in Afghanistan will produce spillover effects – increases in refugee flows, a more robust drug trade, the heightened risk of cross-border terrorism – that Pakistan won't want" (Jamal, 2021).

Political Implications

Thirdly there are also political implications for Pakistan that point out complex political tactics between state and non-state actors, in such a situation Pakistan might be stuck up between two evils Afghan-Indo nexus and Taliban. Additionally, two things emerge dialogue or not to dialogue and ability to tackle both the evils at the same time. The major point is this; things would become more shaking because of Pakistan's lack of sound foreign policy and lagging foreign policy. Furthermore, whenever Pakistan strive to formulate a sound and national interest based foreign policy, it serge political pressure upon Pakistan from all sides, pressure could also be serge on the quest of "Do More" that always ignore Pakistan's efforts and position entirely (Saeed & Haq, 2020).

Kugelman said: "Islamabad's role in a post-withdrawal Afghanistan will depend on the status of the peace process. So long as the peace process is still happening, Pakistan will do what it can to support it – because it has a strong interest in the peace process leading to a political settlement and because unending war could have undesirable spillover effects in Pakistan" (Jamal, 2021)

Economic Implications

An expert warned, it is to be expected that Pakistan could face economic upsets if intra-Afghan peace talks meet to fail

Zafar Moeen Nasir, former vice chancellor of Punjab University by speaking at a webinar of Islamabad Institution of Conflict Resolution said "the country's policy shift from geopolitics to geoeconomics could cost Pakistan economically"

Additionally, he said US forces close to withdrawal and civil war looming on our head that would create tremendous security crisis for Pakistan, and any civil war in Pakistan can be a setback for economic settings. He also reframed the situation if US withdraw forces without any sustainable peace deal among insurgents and Afghan government. In past Pakistan remained a significant trade partner of Pakistan but owning some external and internal factors badly affect the bilateral relations that led drop in trade (Sajid, 2021).

He was referring to the post-withdrawal situation in Afghanistan if the US pulls out without a sustainable peace deal between Kabul and the insurgents. Moreover, Nasir said it is also realized by America that after withdrawal her forces from

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Afghanistan, Pakistan would be able to play both role positive as well as negative, however it depends on Pakistan foe she tackles the regional issues. By adding he said “as Pakistan has already shifted towards geo-economics, so Pakistan will focus more on the economic outcome rather than geopolitical gains, and constructive role in Afghanistan by Pakistan will bring dividends for both nations” (Sajid, 2021)

US Exit from Afghanistan and Its Implications on India

India has close diplomatic relations with Afghanistan especially since the US invasion in Afghanistan. India has global, domestic, and regional interests, to counter Pakistan’s influence in Afghanistan is the primary goal of India. However, Delhi pursuing variety of interests in Afghanistan, which is far from stopping her real adversary (Walt, 2017).

Strategic Implications

Indians believe that India can gain much by increasing her involvement in Afghanistan. Conversely Indian national security strategy deemed that power can be project in the region by the means of greater military use. India interested to raise her engagement in Afghanistan and will assume her role relinquished by United States. To achieve the objective India required large scale of manpower and money, and India want to do this to spread fear in Pakistan. Because Pakistan has immense apprehensions for Indian presence in Afghanistan (Walt, 2017). It is also assumed that due to budding friendly relations between India and Afghanistan, Pakistan begun to reliance over Islamic militancy that is the only tool to hail Indian rise (Michele, 2021).

In the prospects of US troop withdrawal India has already taken future strategic measures. The Indian strategy in Afghanistan would be perpetually divided government, however government of President Ghani and Abdullah has offered some mitigating options for future challenges, yet agreement between the two leaders is not guarantee of political stability. So India would have identified her own strategic measures instead of rely Afghan leader’s reconciliation and carried risks of disintegration because of battle of ego of Afghan leaders (Lamb, 2012). Rely on Afghan leaders was possible prior a decade when negotiations of withdrawal begun in London and Washington. For India Ashraf Ghani and Abdullah not given guarantee to prolong Indian interests in Afghanistan. However, some agreements have been signed between Indian agencies and government departments for the safeguard of Indian interests in the region that can be to support Afghan government militarily by providing training and partial security equipment as well as economically (Michele, 2021). If Taliban does politically hold Kabul or in a position to play major role in the region then strategic action might be revised (Mashal & Abed, 2020).

Political Implications

To ensure Indian influence in the region Indian government will support Ghani-Abdul Rehman reconciliation. India wants to seek active influence in the Afghan government. To tackle Pakistan influence in Afghanistan India operates her embassies in Kabul, consulates in Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad, Kandahar, and Herat. Pakistan claimed that India support separatist movement in Baluchistan, Indian embassies and consulates are basing for RAW (Chaudhry, 2020). US withdrawal already sparked heated commentary that India should reshape best future policy in

Afghanistan. Perpetually keep “Northern Card” in her pocket because of their hostility with Pakistan (Michele, 2021). Delhi provides them military assistance including defense advisors, equipment maintenance, material, and weapons. India do all this to eliminate Pakistan’s influence in the Afghanistan, and if Pakistan urge her proxies to become more aggressive in India, India would be able to urge her proxies to do the same in Afghanistan (Iqbal, 2016). In the light of intra-Afghan settlement if peace process might to collapse then all regional actors including India and Pakistan might to restore the empowerment of proxies, consequently it would serge the Islamabad support to Taliban (Michele, 2021). This situation directly threatens Indian, economic, security, and political interests in Afghanistan. In this context India would have to reorient her policies towards Taliban for the safeguard of country’s interests after US forces withdrawal (Mashal & Abed, 2020).

Economic Implications

After the withdrawal of USA, Afghanistan would have to face challenges including poor economy, unemployment and poverty. To ensure Indian influence in Afghanistan, India used a variety of economic policies and tools like private investment, development assistance, and trade promotion. By the way of economic tools India become a source of regional stability. Furthermore, India continued investments and military training for long term power projection in Afghanistan (Chaudhry & Shende, 2020).

Security Implications

Including strategic, political, and economic solutions India also chased regional solution of security problems in Afghanistan and other stakeholders of South and Central Asia. According to Indian minister of external affairs, India’s policy is to incorporate regional stakeholders by the tools of regional economic integration, open border, and free trade. Infact key purpose of Indian strategy is to isolate Pakistan in the region. Afghan-US diplomat Zalmay Khalilzad visited New Delhi in May 2020, he met foreign minister Jaishankar and Doval, and suggested India to play more active role in peace process in Afghanistan. Additionally, he stated publicly India to be an important force in Afghanistan of USA, so she must engage to all key players in Afghanistan including Taliban. Speaking to sections of the Taliban might be necessary for India but not because of the U.S. imperative to sign onto an agreement with the view to withdraw from Afghanistan” (Michele, 2021).

Conclusion

Full exit of USA and international forces from Afghanistan is a nightmare, geopolitical and geostrategic position of Afghanistan belongs to permanent interests of USA. USA power and politics is stand on Afghanistan hegemony. Afghanistan is like a corner plot from where USA creates hurdles for her adversaries China, Russia, and Iran. From where USA kept an eye on Central Asian states as well as on Middle East and South Asia. It’s easy for USA to keep a check on Pakistan’s nuclear plants and CPEC project from Afghanistan. However US withdrawal will set new challenges for Pakistan and these challenges can be converted into opportunities, peaceful and stable Afghanistan tap enormous potential for the two neighboring states. Port and communication network of Pakistan could be able to serve for landlocked states of Central Asia and Afghanistan for economic and trade access to the rest of the world. So, for peace process and development of the reign

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Pakistan and Afghanistan must cooperate with each other instead of playing in enemies' hands. All regional and foreign players must want to preserve their own interests and political power in Afghanistan, which can be cause of uncertain situation any time. By doing so USA directly poses threat national interests of Pakistan, then how American researchers expect adequate loyalty from Pakistan.

Recommendations

A stunned departure of US is not the solution of regional crisis, complexities between Islamabad and New Delhi will get more intensify. US withdrawal without peaceful resolution will increase complexities in Afghanistan. There should be a clear cut agreed road map for peaceful withdrawal. US must be realize Pakistan's sacrifices for Peaceful Afghan, so she should be given her due role. Afghanistan is the land of wars, Afghans could never settle their external and domestic differences by itself, their internal differences invite international actors to involve, and they should not allow to use Afghan land against Pakistan interests, as Pakistan is sincerest state with Afghanistan, strong Pakistan must rely on stable and peaceful Afghanistan. Indian policies are open against Pakistan, she doesn't want to see stable and save Pakistan. Three inclinations hurt Pakistan's long term sustainable ability in Afghanistan. First, growing Indian influence in Afghanistan, that can harm Pakistan's interests even in Central Asia. Second, rumors of Pakistan's support and inclination towards Islamic extremists and Afghan Taliban. Third, catastrophe economy of Pakistan eroding her influence in Afghanistan. Pakistan needs to review foreign policy on the base of realistic approach.

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