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Pak Afghan Border Problems and its Inferences on Pushtoon Both Sides Residents

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Abstract

It is widely accepted that Pakistan is situated at a very important strategic location on world map. Russia, China and Central Asian countries in north, Middle east in south west and far east countries in east of Pakistan makes this country strategically very important among world nations. Because of its valuable strategic location, most importantly its sea connection to the central Asian states, China and Russia which connects trade, oil and gas routs to the rest of the world through warm waters increases the importance of the country at no-match level. As every big fortune brings a trouble, this strategic importance brings a lot of troubles for the country. After world war II, Soviet Union needed to access warm waters for its uninterrupted connectivity with the world through sea routs. For that Soviets need a good sea port, the options they had were limited. Either they would connect through Chabahar port, Iran or either they would touch Baluchistan region of Pakistan.

Comparatively, they found Pakistan an easy target aimed their invasion to Afghanistan as their direct neighbor and Pakistan as a weak state and a sandwich between India and Russia through Afghanistan. Besides this scenario, since the foundation of Pakistan, mismanagement at Pakistan Afghanistan border has been a reason of conflicts. A well secure and managed border can bring stability in economic and security situation of the region. After Soviet invasion, federally administered tribal areas (FATA) became the heaven of militant groups and the symbol of resistance against Soviet forces. Since that time, cross border movement of militant groups is a huge security concern for both countries. Available data also suggests that Pakistan has suffered huge economic and security costs because of the mismanagement of its western border with Afghanistan. In order to maintain peace and stability in the region, Pakistan has proposed and started construction of fences and infrastructure in 2016 including gateways for trade and cross border activities of complex socio-economic tribal system on the both sides of Pak-Afghanistan border. These steps significantly reduced cross border terrorist activities.

1. Introduction

Borderline security is central to the security worldview because it includes air, land or ocean, people or expeditions, correspondence method, core experience, social responses, security borders, security faculty, business and finance. fixations Most of the dangers and security problems for life, liberty, property and the founding of the state, most often stem from dangerous and turbulent borders such as the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. These limits work with crime, drug use and abuse, as well as drug travel, illegal arms and ammunition trafficking, illegal imports and products, and the transportation of people (Warmoth, 2007). The Durand line, which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan, is important for the security of both countries. The Pashtun brothers live on both sides of the aisle and share many traits and traditions (Tariq, 2018). They had their own way of

life and social drama that they understood and kept at their level, despite the coercion of both India and Central Asia (Spain, 1957). The ancestral mark is intriguing as it serves as the seat between the Indian and Persian legislatures. Despite the threats posed by these different areas, communities have the opportunity to move on with their lives between urban and mountainous communities (Hayat, 2005). The federal criminal law (FCR), including its Jirga system administered by local "elders" in Malik, has been used by both local and government agencies. The Pashtunwali game had a dramatic effect on the design and destruction of the friendly system. FCR has been well known since 1901, when the city, North West Frontier Province (NWFP), was given the status of a legitimate region. The name of the region was changed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010 as part of the 18th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2. Thesis statement

On map of the world, borders have a unique yet important role in allocating specific geostrategic position to a geographical position into an independent state. Economy, politics, security paradigm of the country are dependent upon its borders which collectively form the internal and foreign policy of the country. As borders specify and determine the territory of a state in the world and hence, the lawyers, elite class and politicians extract their psychological description through determination of the borders of their country (Baud & Schendel, 1997). People can overlook them if they support their own interests, but they are more capable of challenging established political phenomena if they go against their own interests. The rebels demand protection against insurgent attacks along their borders, as well as freedom from their authority (Tariq, 2018). Each border location has its own social characteristics and a series of traceable events. To date, useful research on the frontier has been viewed from many perspectives in various aspects of law, geology, and international methods (Prescott, 1987). The continuous improvement of cross-border resettlement

unfolds new elements in the present field and enforces new concepts of political and legal elements of their formation. Phrase lines are used in a variety of contexts, including boundaries, constraints, and boundaries. Boundary is a much broader term commonly used in various statements about specially separated zones that divide neighboring countries, and in games it is unexpected to describe a particular line of restricted area. Used (Barth, 2012). It is mainly used in strategy writing to describe the boundary between two countries that are separated by distinct practices, customs, language, race and culture. Line likes conversations about psychosomatic disconnection, which alludes to individuals isolated by mental conflicts. It does not connect with the demarcation lines shown on the maps, but with the land areas. The expression periphery alludes to the prostration of the earth in the face of the country's regional expansionism or the human advance towards abandoned regions (Turner, 1961).

3. Review of Literature

It is also clear that grandparents consider marriage between brothers and sisters and individuals as a privilege, as well as the exchange of money with organizations (Sial, 2005). The point of the connection between them is that they follow a similar Sunni or Hanafi school, which binds them together in a strong way. They never differ on the same topic or topic because of extreme and difficult care. The uniqueness of those in this line is the strong bond they have for their marriage and the death of each other. According to Muhammad Sadiq, (2010) a former Pakistani ambassador to Afghanistan, some 52,200 Afghans regularly enter Pakistan across the line for a variety of purposes, including survival, health care, training, and visiting loved ones.

Some changes have been made to the organizational, social and public relations of the people living next to the estate. They (the first) did not accept the dramatic plan to change the family situation; In any case, they will have to follow the neighboring government to have the ability to

lead with dignity and respect in many areas of life. During 9/11, community groups also paid particular attention to a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Tariq, 2018). The heritage area's population is 2.7% per year, which is below the normal level of 2.8%, according to the registry. Also, the most common family in the heritage area is nine, but in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa it is eight. Orientation variation is significant, as is gender between 108 and 100. (Center, 2016).

Tensions emerged due to the presence of United States-led armies in Afghanistan between the two neighboring countries. It must be said that this is a negative approach that deals with the problems of the line, as well as various difficulties solving the various problems of the end of the council. Afghan President Ashraf Ghani has admitted that Pakistan has sent some 20,000 police officers across the line (Ashraf Ghani, July 23, 2016). It has a small 200 selected locations, as well as only Torkham, Chaman, Ghulam Khan, and Angorada, have poor storage capacity. Due to the lack of selected areas in the right places, a person has a problem with the line and some of the ridges, large growth cannot be seen in the porous area (Safi, 2016). Safi is very embarrassed about the visa check and other documents required to enter Afghanistan from now on, as she shares her thoughts from a previous visit (Saleem Safi). He went on to say that during the last long period of President Hamid Karzai's summit, he and some big names in Pakistan wanted to go to Afghanistan but were denied credibility and working for the right company in style. the role of public authority. from the Embassy.

According to Safi, this is the first time they will follow the principle during their trip to Afghanistan. He was also denied entry to the capital to meet the president and told to follow official and legal procedures when meeting with the president. Consequently, before embarking on the journey, they will need to obtain a visa from the Afghan embassy in Peshawar. Speaking of strong territorial security and control systems, Safi praised the rules and regulations needed to move from

one country to another. Such measures could help prevent the major incidents and types of injuries observed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after the December 2014 attack on the Peshawar Army Public School, the attack on Bacha Khan University in Charsadda and the attack on the military camp of Badaber Air Base. Peshawar, where the attacker fled to a centuries-old temple and fled to Afghanistan (Safi, 2016). The land borders are known not only for illegal trade, but also for disturbing the peace and tranquility of the two countries, and therefore of the entire region. Safi supported the Afghan government's decision to allow him to enter the country. He claimed to have supported effective but unsuccessful land management systems for many years. The effort was made under the auspices of the Pakistani People's Party in 2013, when Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar and Pakistani Ambassador to Afghanistan Muhammad Sadiq announced their commitment to land management, but this was not done. The trial also supported the British Prime Minister, David Cameron, who acted as coordinator and ensured both countries the implementation and management of the Durand line.

Border protection has become important in promoting economic growth and national security. Recent border management options include the US border with Mexico and India's border with Bangladesh. To improve border control with Mexico, the United States closed the border under the Secure Fence Law (Allen et al., 2018). The impetus for US action is the security and management of illegal immigration. Likewise, due to security concerns and illegal immigration, India has strengthened its borders with Bangladesh. The Pakistani scenario is similar to these examples, as it has a total border length with its neighbors of approximately 7,092 kilometers. Pakistan and India have a border of 2,912 km, while the border with Afghanistan is about 2,611 km long. Pakistan and China have a border of 523 kilometers, while Iran has nearly 909 kilometers with Pakistan. The rest of the coast is around 1,046 kilometers long (Rauf and Ahmed, 2019).

Pakistan's border with Afghanistan is the most dangerous of the four described above and has become a serious security problem.

Eleven of Afghanistan's thirty-four provinces (wilayat) are linked to the formerly Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan; Baluchistan is also connected to the Afghan border. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) is physically connected to Afghanistan. In total, twenty-three villages are located along the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan (in Balochistan 17 and in FATA six villages). The local population empathizes with each other as they are quite similar and share a culture; however, the border divides the Pashtun ethnic groups. These Pakistani areas are separated by a porous border and the people living on both sides of the border are mainly Pashtuns (Siddique, 2014). Pashtun tribes have a long history of affinity with these places, which have strong ancestral roots.

In this specific situation, workers were granted permission to walk openly and meet. However, a typical miscalculation is that understanding the Durand Line has granted occupants such easement privileges to roam unreservedly. This examination will find that freedoms of servitude were not allowed in any records. However, the misconception persists that the Durand Line agreement of 1893 granted such privileges that allowed the free development of people (Soofi, 2015). In reality there is no news of these freedoms, which have emerged as a real standard due to the activities of individuals. The crucial confusion led Afghanistan to refuse and fueled its antagonism towards Pakistan. Therefore, it is important to avoid such incorrect comments and to investigate the problem thoroughly. The goal of this study is to assess past line options on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and address the council-managed confusion on the Pakistani border.

Pakistan began closing its line in 2016 to prevent criminals and bogeys from entering the country. Afghanistan sees Pakistan's efforts to control the line as a breach of the 1893 treaty. In addition,

Afghanistan blames Pakistan for separating families living along the border. In this context, the report emphasizes that the barriers along the Pakistan-Afghanistan line should not exclude people or prevent financial behavior. Pakistan's continued border and government control will not only destabilize the ethnic groups living on both sides, but will also reduce tensions between the two countries. Since 9/11, various discussions have taken place between Pakistani politicians, military commanders and security forces to reduce the shared pressure and focus on mental warfare. In addition, where meetings of the Directors General of Military Operations (DGMOs) and Corps Commanders from both sides are common, moving everyone is still a bit confusing. Therefore, it is not completely moving focus on control line to get more security. Pakistan has tried to set limits on the composition of the council, as concerns for illegal restoration and illegal threats can be resolved through coordinated efforts between the two border states (Khan, 2017).

3.1. Historical Background

History shows that the continued collapse of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan is mainly due to the recent collapse of the sector, as the 19th century Great Game were a signal of international conflict. To counter Russia's growing influence in Central Asia, the British Empire attempted to invade Afghanistan. The two kingdoms united their power while maintaining control of key territories. Britain believes Russia's next target will be Afghanistan as she moves to Central Asia. The British were concerned about the imminent demise of Russia and the 19th century was a nightmare for them as they feared the invasion of Russia and India from Afghanistan. As a result, they tried to expel Russia from the subcontinent.

The international region of Afghanistan has become important to the British as it is an important trade route in Central Asia, but it is a difficult country to control (O'Connor, 2013). Subsequently,

the British and Russian monarchs established a border with Afghanistan which became a bastion between the two kingdoms. England signed a territorial agreement, known as the "Durand Line", with Afghan experts in 1895, and the border was clearly demarcated. However, tensions between Pakistan and Afghanistan arose soon after Pakistan's independence, when the Afghan government raised questions about the legal status of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border (particularly the Durand Line). Afghanistan's relentless cross-border government has also caused tensions between the two sides.

Due to Afghanistan's actual proximity to the Middle East and South Asia in the late 20th century, Soviet support in Afghanistan has attracted provincial and general high regard. From 1979 to 1989, the Soviet Union engaged with Afghanistan to save a supportive socialist system. Numerous problems occurred simultaneously in territorial and general legislative matters. The USSR was moving deeper into South Asia, near Pakistan and Iran (Linda and Racioppi, 1994), arousing feelings of unease among Middle Eastern states and making US partners fear for their future. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) also approved an enemy target of the Soviet Union denouncing Russia's cooperation (Masruroh, 2019). Indeed, even the Muslim world, in a global Islamic climax in 1987, demanded that the Soviet powers swiftly leave Afghanistan (Cavendish, 2006).

As a result, Afghanistan's lawmakers have changed their international policy and border movements directly affecting their security plans. China viewed Soviet activity in Afghanistan as a key element in the Soviet Circle's strategy. China's revolutionary region, Xinjiang Territory, has become a major problem for China, and Beijing is trying to divide ties between rebels in the region and groups abroad. China insists its relations with the Soviet Union and India are two partners. As

a result, Beijing began to help Islamabad and Washington change after the Soviet shock (Afridi and Yousaf, 2014).

In the aftermath of the 1979 Iranian revolution, Iran did not participate in this global conflict, but instead silently pursued all currency-like reforms and actually contributed to the anti-Iranian movement (Kalinovsky, 2013). Some Central Asian lawmakers (such as Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan) got outraged and started cracking down on social media, while others remained calm. India and Pakistan played an important role in the Afghan-Soviet conflict. Due to its close ties with the Soviet Union, India switched to the socialist system in Afghanistan. However, fearing an uprising by a staggering number of Muslims in India, India has refrained from publicly supporting the socialists in Afghanistan. Pakistan is concerned about the situation in Afghanistan due to its strong ties and long-distance trade. Indeed, the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan has damaged internal security and is still unknown in Pakistan. A large number of Afghans have started crossing the border into Pakistan. Due to the severe social unrest caused by the autumn evictions, Pakistan started facing financial difficulties. Due to security concerns, the region has become a hotbed of illegal activities and the arms trade. This angered local authorities and all Afghan state governments started expanding their planning capabilities. After the war, the development became a popular event in the region. The question of global power lawmakers has gone beyond the unknown of neighboring countries. The growth of negative expectations is the result of too much force trying to extend its short-term goals. This has led to a continuing rush of spiritual warfare and radicalism in the region, ultimately becoming a threat to neighbors and the end of the world. The withdrawal of the Soviet Union caused an increase in the number of small arms, criminals, drug trafficking, illegal border crossings and the proliferation of invaders. Drug trafficking has become a major problem in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Indeed, even now opium smuggling is a

major source of income for the Taliban. Afghanistan is plagued by poppy crops, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Overall, the security situation has deteriorated and, despite the long US presence in Afghanistan, the situation has not improved (Hamidzada and Ponzio, 2019).

4. Theoretical background

The latest advances in the creation of international movements reveal significant new developments in the field of modernity, creating new perspectives on the political and legal aspects of their creation. The phrase has many meanings, including limitations, limits and limits. Boundaries are broad terms that are used in other contexts to refer to unusual lines that are usually branches that go into adjacent lands and play games refers to the different rows of the separated area (Barth, 2012). It is often used in verses to describe the boundaries between two nations, which are divided by common culture, culture, language, ethnicity, and culture. The line seems to be a conversation that includes psychosomatic detachment that shows people are neutral in mental conflict. It does not connect with the demarcation line shown on the map, but on the part of the ground. The glossary refers to the globalization of the world before the expansion of the country as a result of human rule or progress in the deserted regions (Turner, 1961). Boundary protection is important in the global assessment of safety as it includes air, land or sea, people or shipping, matching system, basic experience, response response, size protection, security department, business and finance. recently. Many security threats and issues related to life, liberty, property and state foundations emanate from critical lines and waters such as the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. These limits relate to crime, drug abuse and misuse, as well as drug trafficking, arms and ammunition trafficking, smuggling and smuggling. piracy (Wermuth, 2007).

Some changes have been made to the legislature, culture and traditions of citizens living with the ancestral stock. They (the ancestors) were initially unhappy with the root system designed to change the ancestral system, but had to obey the local authorities as they received different incentives and honors in different areas. differences in life. During the period of 9/11, local authorities paid special attention to them as many were displaced from their homes and designated as internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Tariq, 2018). According to the registry, the percentage of the most common ancestral segment per year is 2.7%, which is lower than the normal standard of 2.8%. Furthermore, the average family size in the ancestral region is nine, although there are eight in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The reference space is also wide, with men surpassing women from 108 to 100 (Focus, 2016). It is clear that grandparents view marriage between brothers and neighbors in the area as an honor, as well as a change in the financial system (Sial, 2005). The key to their connection is that they adhere to similar Sunni or Hanafi schools, which makes them more likely to associate with difficult words. They never differ on a particular article or topic because they can be of particular interest. One of the unique qualities of those in this line is the emotion they give to each other during marriage and death ceremonies. According to Muhammad Sadiq, the former Pakistani ambassador to Afghanistan, some 52,200 Afghans typically enter Pakistan across the border for a variety of reasons, including getting enough money to pay, attending medical and medical examinations, and loving loved ones (Sadik, 2010).

5. Research methodology

Current study follows the analytical critical evaluation approach. The researcher reviewed literature and available data from among the both sides of border, statements of politicians, journalists and social elites of the region. Published articles and literature on border management

and issues faced by local population as indicated by different scholars are also evaluated by the researcher.

6. Significance of the study

The incompetence of the Afghan political system and the incompetence and support of the Afghan government, as well as the unknown powers involved in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, have severed ties with Pakistan. According to some journalists, the situation has deteriorated to the point where its long-standing public interest and the post-9/11 period have actually resisted. The fight against spiritual oppression is a major cause of tensions between the two countries. India's resurgence and improved relations with Afghanistan to undermine Pakistan-Afghanistan relations is also a major cause of tensions between the two neighbors. The US-backed Karzai group in Afghanistan has also focused heavily on boosting its relations with India, while ignoring Pakistan's serious concerns. Many people agree that the rational event in India during the Afghan regime was also designed to exclude Pakistan and Afghanistan. The current review is to examine key issues that hinder and hinder the progress and improvement of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Relations between the two countries are becoming increasingly important in the current climate, with the global region posing a growing threat of mental warfare, and Pakistan and Afghanistan playing a key role in this. . If the current dangerous example of the relationship between the two countries continues, it will be difficult to resolve the tensions and tensions associated with regional and global warfare. For this reason, it is important to investigate and address the abuses related to Pakistan and Afghanistan. The current study is important as it analyze the socio-economic implications of border management issues in context with recent border management measures taken by both countries to stop cross border interventions and also to channelize the undocumented economic actives around the durned line.

7. Main Arguments/ analysis

Different people have different relationships with the idea of defining frames. It is often viewed negatively when it comes to forming a line for human change. Some accept that the word disturbs the line, although this is not really the correct understanding of the idea. Others accept that it is linked to the constraint of the line, but these intuitions are useless because they neglect to get a correct idea of the delimitation of the plant. According to Salim Safi, the official line is not too much about "closing" or "closing", but about doing well. Considering the Pakistan-Iran border with China, he suggests it should be carefully protected against any attacks from both sides or attempts to persecute it. The council and the reorganization of the two countries must be agreed upon. There are no good walls or barriers, but they cannot be overcome without the rule of law. The issue of the line, the council uses a number of methods for the development of people in accordance with the country's requirements and priorities of the brand. In central Pakistan, the leaders of China, Iran and India use different strategies and approaches. Support for the Pakistan-India border depends on the balance of the electricity system; with China, teaching the theory of liberalism; with Iran, in the theory of the non-zero-sum game; and Afghanistan, with security concerns in mind. Lawyer in Afghanistan repeals Berlin Wall law, bans trade in Afghanistan or closes individual transformation.

8. Conclusion

Territorial theory may be the strongest concept to determine the relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan. It provides an overview of the Pakistan-Afghanistan line, which became a highlight in the aftermath of 9/11. Considering the huge security threat in the lineup, Pakistan should move two lac (200,000) security personnel and create 200 designated storage facilities. The United States and NATO sent the conflict and spiritual repression to Afghanistan to reassure Pakistan of its

continued support for international security. The harsh nature and insecurity of the mouse leave ample space for the violent and oppressors who are afraid to hide. Another important factor for Pakistan is India's non-lethal contribution to Afghanistan, which includes cooperation for some companies in the region, as well as financial and military readiness of the Afghan security forces, which will add fuel to the fire. Non-state artists are often looking for ways to improve the security situation on both sides of the border. Leadership training is one of the ways to help solve the problem of rebellion and spiritual oppression, as well as strengthen the ties between the two neighboring countries. Next will be the installation of the biometric device next to the part of the selected storage core. Increasing the amount of memory allocated to relevant areas and sending more security personnel will also be a great support. Strong security forces on both sides of the border will help restore normal function in the area. The application of the visa system is another key issue when it comes to working with the right government contract. Ongoing talks between the United States and the Taliban, as well as talks in Afghanistan, are important for the peace, stability, and security of Afghanistan. Therefore, all partners in Afghanistan would really like to talk to the experts of the country, which will be an important step in restoring peace and security in the region. The United States believes it recognizes that the agreement on Afghanistan will be maintained with the participation of the Taliban in negotiations on public rights and the understanding of sharing. The United States is also attacking the Afghan government to address any concerns with the Taliban through cold blood planning.

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