
THE IMPORTANCE OF TEHRIK-E TALIBAN PAKISTAN IN AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT: This article tries to show the importance of TTP in the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. at the same time, it studies the processes of group formation and the factors affecting it. the article is written on the basis of reliable sources, which ensures the scientific basis of the information.

KEYWORDS: Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, "ISIS's Khorasan branch", Abdullah Abdullah, "Taliban" movement, Chaman-Spinbuldak.

INTRODUCTION

The increasing importance of the Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan group in the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan has increased with the withdrawal of US troops from the territory of Afghanistan. but this issue is related to the emergence of small terrorist groups in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa region of Pakistan. Pakistan is trying to soften the position of the US government towards Afghanistan. The main reason for this again goes back to the security of Pakistan. Pakistan has not made official visits with the Taliban government. But several times he demanded to close the military bases of TTP in Afghanistan. The Afghan government has not officially responded. The government of Pakistan is carefully dealing with the Taliban government in this regard. Because one of the existing terrorist groups in Afghanistan is the Khorasan branch of ISIS.[1] This movement is recruiting militants who have broken away from the Taliban movement and the TTP group. This will increase his political influence and may make big changes in the future. But the government of "Taliban" condemns the actions of ISKP and sees it as its rival. This can be considered as one of the reasons for Pakistan's approach to the Taliban movement. "ISIS's Khorasan branch" is increasing the number of militants because it has observed cases of demotion of non-Pashtuns in the system of the movement of "Taliban".

Pakistan's foreign policy towards Afghanistan has changed and it is trying to help the Taliban to break out of its diplomatic isolation. This can be seen in Pakistan's relations with Western countries and the US government. Pakistan has also promised to provide relief to Afghan refugees. Official Islamabad called for a positive response to the Taliban spokesperson's question about fulfilling international obligations. The government of Pakistan assures the international community of conducting new negotiations with the participation of the Taliban government, the former president of Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani and Abdullah Abdullah. Also, Pakistan planned to

develop a road map to achieve recognition of the Taliban movement. Its main goal is to get the countries of the world to conduct a pragmatic policy towards Afghanistan.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi explains the main reasons for Pakistan's pragmatic policy towards the Afghan government as follows: "The situation in Afghanistan cannot be changed by military force. We have achieved nothing by coercion. If the above-mentioned methods had been useful, the political situation of Pakistan would not have reached this level. The purpose of Pakistan's support for the Taliban movement is to help strengthen the Afghan government. Although the government of Pakistan does not officially recognize the government of the Taliban, its actions can be figuratively expressed. In the embassies and consulates located in Pakistan under Ashraf Ghani, the individuals appointed by the government of "Taliban" are operating in the cities of Peshawar, Karachi and Quetta.

Pakistan could already recognize the Taliban government. But he is worried that the attitude of Western countries and the United States towards Pakistan may change. According to Shoislam Akmalov, one of the experts in the field, as a result of the recognition of the Taliban government by Pakistan, Islamabad may fall into a state of political isolation.[2;314] Nevertheless, the current political processes cannot give a positive assessment of the relations between the United States and Pakistan. The US government may cooperate with the Taliban government in conducting military operations against the Khorasan branch of ISIS in Afghanistan. However, the failure of the Taliban to fulfill the terms of the negotiations serves as an obstacle for cooperation. That is why the US planned to fight ISIS units through Pakistan. With the withdrawal of US troops from the territory of Afghanistan, the agreements on the use of airspace with Pakistan have not lost their validity.

In order to ensure stability in the region, Pakistan tried to organize a virtual forum with the participation of Iran, Russia, China, Turkmenistan and other countries. But Pakistan did not achieve the expected results. Some of the above countries have started to maintain their embassies in Afghanistan and provide financial assistance. It cannot fill the gap created by Western countries' supply restrictions. Nevertheless, it will cause the formation of a positive image of the Taliban government in relation to these countries. The recognition of the "Taliban" movement occupies the agenda of not only foreign countries, but also international organizations. The UN organization emphasized that it is necessary to act with a long-term view in this regard and that the fulfillment of the conditions agreed upon during the negotiations by the Taliban government is being monitored by the international community. The UN postponed the recognition issue based on resolutions. Pakistan's representative at the UN assessed the situation in Afghanistan at the meeting of the Security Council dedicated to the issue of Afghanistan: "Security has improved significantly after the Taliban took over Afghanistan." [3] The "Taliban" movement should carefully monitor the interaction of international organizations and countries as much as possible in order to respond quickly. This will be very useful for the Afghan government.

The Taliban movement has expressed its willingness to compromise with the authorities in Islamabad if Pakistan removes the Taliban government from a state of political isolation. Over time, Pakistan is trying to conduct a soft policy towards Afghanistan. When the Taliban took over

the government, Islamabad officials temporarily closed the Chaman-Spinbuldak and other border crossings between the two countries and reinforced them with the military. This also affected their economic relations. Pakistan focused on the impact of sanctions imposed by Western countries on bilateral trade issues. As a result of the shortage of cash in the banks, the problems between the merchants of the two sides have increased. Afghan traders were unable to pay in dollars for the goods coming from Pakistan. This has led to a 50% reduction in trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan. [4] As a solution to the problem, the traders of the two countries are trying to use the Pakistani rupee. If the "Taliban" government does not manage to get out of the situation of political isolation in the near future, the current situation in Afghanistan may change completely. The main challenge facing Pakistan is to prevent this. If the Taliban government is denied recognition, or if the process continues for a long time, the Afghan people may become dissatisfied or the Taliban may try to find other ways to overcome the political and economic difficulties. This does not create difficulties for the government of the "Taliban" against the background of the increase of terrorist organizations in Afghanistan.[5]

In conclusion, the following should be noted: the terms of negotiations between the US government and the Taliban movement were not fully fulfilled by both sides. For this reason, the seizure of power by the "Taliban" movement caused the world community to turn sharply away from it. The Taliban tried to present the government as an inclusive government, despite the fact that all government systems were filled with Pashtuns. After the Taliban took over the government of Afghanistan, the TTP became a major problem in the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. This is determined by the change in the political character of the TTP. Although, in order to put pressure on the Taliban government, Pakistan initially used strict measures against the Afghan refugees, recently it is possible to witness the active efforts of the Pakistani government to remove the Taliban from political isolation.

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