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The .U.S Intervention in Afghanistan: The Critical Approach of Peace Building (2001-2021)

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for Master Degree in Civilization and Literature

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I dedicate this work to:

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Abstract

This research examines the U.S intervention in Afghanistan After the 9/11 event to 2021. It also discusses the U.S efforts, goals and plans during the two decades. The purpose of this work is to shed light on the U.S Strategy in Afghanistan and explain the reason behind this war that took a long time. In order to reach this purpose, the research relied on books articles sites analyzing author's saying, speeches and quotes. On the one hand, the intervention in Afghanistan was the war on terror and the start to rebuild Afghanistan. On the other hand, after 20 years the American forces retreated empty-handed, losing both materially and humanly. It lost its longest struggle in history to the Taliban despite the might of America and its Allies.

KEY WORDS: Afghanistan, The U.S Policy , terrorism , Taliban , peace building , The U.S intervention, war on terror ,the 9/11 events .

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Dans cette recherche, ce sujet tourne autour de l'intervention américaine en Afghanistan après les événements du 11 septembre jusqu'en 2021, et il aborde également les efforts, les objectifs et les plans des États-Unis pendant deux décennies. Le but de ce travail est de faire la lumière sur la stratégie américaine en Afghanistan et d'expliquer la raison de cette guerre, qui prend beaucoup de temps, et sinon, pour atteindre ce but, la recherche s'est appuyée sur des articles dans des livres et des sites Web, mettant en évidence des dialogues, des discussions et des dictons qui nous ont aidés à approfondir et à comprendre le contenu. D'une part, c'était l'intervention en Afghanistan pour déclencher la guerre contre le terrorisme et commencer à reconstruire l'Afghanistan. D'autre part, après vingt ans, les forces américaines se sont retirées, perdant la main et perdant matériellement et humainement, tout comme elles ont perdu leur plus longue lutte de l'histoire contre les talibans, malgré la puissance de l'Amérique et de ses alliés



الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي



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التخصص: أدب وحضارة إنجليزية

عنوان المذكرة: نظرية المؤامرة واستراتيجية الولايات المتحدة بعد 11 سبتمبر

تقديم الطالبتان: جودي مريم وطاهري سلمة

الأستاذ المؤطر: الأستاذ نيق رؤوف

ملخص المذكرة:

يتمحور موضوع هذه المذكرة حول التدخل الأمريكي في أفغانستان بعد أحداث 11 سبتمبر حتى عام 2021، ويناقش أيضاً جهود الولايات المتحدة أهدافها وخطتها خلال عقدين من الزمن. الغرض من هذا العمل هو تسليط الضوء على إستراتيجية الولايات المتحدة في أفغانستان وشرح سبب هذه الحرب التي تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً، وفي غير ذلك من أجل الوصول إلى هذا الغرض، اعتمد البحث على مقالات على كتب ومواقع مسلطين الأضواء على حوارات ونقاشات وأقوال ساعدتنا في التعمق وفهم المحتوى. من ناحية، كان التدخل في أفغانستان من أجل اندلاع الحرب على الإرهاب وبدء إعادة بناء أفغانستان. من ناحية أخرى، بعد عشرين عاماً تراجعت القوات الأمريكية خاسرة الوفاض، وخسرت مادياً وإنسانياً، كما خسرت أطول نضال لها في التاريخ أمام طالبان رغم جبروت أمريكا وحلفائها

List of abbreviations

US	United States
UK	United Kingdom
9/11	September 11 th 2001
NSA	National Security Agency
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTC	World Trade Center
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency

General Introduction

General introduction

The American war in Afghanistan is a conflict that took place in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2021, starting with the invasion of the United States and its allies, in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. The invasion toppled the Taliban-ruled Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan to deprive al-Qaeda of a safe haven for terrorist operations in the country. For most of the war, the fighting was between Taliban insurgents and between NATO and the Afghan armed forces. The Taliban regained power 19 years and 8 months after the defeat of the Afghan armed forces following the withdrawal of most of the NATO forces. The longest war in US history, surpassing the Vietnam War (1955-1975) by five months.

US peacebuilding efforts in Afghanistan began after the fall of the Taliban regime in December 2001. When the US military, its Western allies, and the Afghan Northern Alliance The opposition party to the Taliban in the civil war many of the Taliban were removed from power Afghan technocrats and Western diplomats hoped for a stable and representative government.

The paper represents in general the definition of the history of Afghanistan and the situation of the war in it, the country that witnessed destruction for twenty years, the loss of thousands of lives and the displacement of children, where streets, corridors and countryside became an arena for war and fighting, schools were absent and children's toys were absent with them, the shops of the city, the footsteps of pedestrians Also, there was an absence of work, governing institutions, and the work of the authority.

The questions raised in this search for a reason behind this long conflict, which caused all this destruction for 20 years, was its aim to build peace, fight the Taliban or other goals This research seeks to shed light on America's entry into Afghanistan, confirming its legitimacy to the world in building peace, fighting terrorism, dismantling the Taliban nest and its revenge against Osama bin Laden. This research also allocates a part of each event that occurred from 2001 to 2022.

in response to the stated problem, the study highlighting in this research is the subject of the United States entering Afghanistan and waging war on it for two decades. The general objectives of the invasion were to dismantle Al-Qaeda, which was accused of carrying out the September 11 attacks weeks ago, and deprive it of a safe base of operations in Afghanistan. The United Kingdom was a key ally of the United States, providing support for military

action from the start of preparations for the invasion. But does this conflict cost two decades? Questions asked is What is the reason for America's occupation of Afghanistan? The United States has spent an estimated two trillion dollars.

on its military operations in the region during the 20 years of presence in Afghanistan. In addition to the cost of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, which the United States financed by borrowing, the interest of the borrowing is expected to reach 6.5 trillion dollars by 2050. What did America benefit from the occupation of Afghanistan? The difference in the American foreign policy decision of George Bush, Barack Obama and Donald Trump, had an impact on the war greatly, as every administration made a decision that was taken as the fate of Afghanistan, to wage war or build peace. How was their policy?

the research is attempt to answer the following questions:

_ What has the American policy achieved in Afghanistan? _Was US policy able to achieve peace in Afghanistan?

_What did the war cost for both sides?

_What is the reason behind the failure of US policy in front of the Taliban?

In this research, we are going to adopt various approaches. First, we will use historical and descriptive approaches to depict the way the intervention of American policy in Afghanistan based on book "MY LIFE WITH TALIBAN " by ABDUL SALAM DAEFF to describe the U.S strategies toward Taliban and the Afghan people also this book was a guidance in this d then we will adopt he analytical approach providing a large number of information examing the peacebuilding approach during the 20 years in addition the comparison between the three administration . Data will be collected from political statements and governmental sources in addition to the different views of researchers in the political field that are stated in their books and online articles.

In order to reach the stated objectives and answer the research question,the present work Will be divided into three main chapters.the first one is a background to the nature of Afghanistan, its history, its politics and the culture of its society. It is also known as the policy of the American regime, its plans, its directives in its entry into the country of Afghanistan, and a part is devoted to the concept of freedom of peace in which the principle of American policy

is established as evidence of the reason for its entry into Afghanistan and igniting the fire of war, in which it acquitted its crimes perpetrated against the victims and the innocent.

Thus, the second chapter The concept of the role of American politics and its intervention in Afghanistan. This section began by listing the most important historical events such as the events of September 11, 2001 and the US President's response to fighting terrorism, then turning to the world's spectators about Islam, as it became an unwanted image in several foreign countries. This part is also devoted to introducing a story about the life of the Taliban under the supervision of one of their leaders, Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef. Through this book, the study indicates America's treatment of the Taliban, which held them responsible for protecting Osama bin Laden. Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef aims to introduce the Taliban. Who are they? What are their beliefs their principles? Did they aim to harm America? Has America promoted their true image as it is, or has part of the truth been lost? Osama bin Laden had a share of this part as well, defining his personality and his beliefs. Finally, The third chapter, deals with US peace building, economically, politically and socially. This part contains first a definition of peace building and its challenges to implement the reconstruction of Afghanistan since 2002 and its spending for weapons, training equipment and soldiers for the Afghan forces. Second, the Peacebuilding Project enables the specialization of a program to support Afghan women by educating them and giving them job opportunities. Third, the end of the American policy system in Afghanistan was a question mark for the world. The withdrawal of American forces and their surrender after 20 years of power and control lost their accustomed image.

Chapter One

General Background

INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan has suffered over two decades of war, dangerous conditions, and political problems. “Afghanistan remains a violently contested and unsettled land. There are serious concerns about the deteriorating security situation.”³⁰ Instability, insecurity and conflicts were rapidly growing in intensity and scope which presented critical challenges to the Afghan government and people at all levels, hence, peace than anything else was the first and for most demand of every Afghan.¹

On how to build peace, Since the fall of Taliban³¹ regime in 2001, The U.S and other international organizations promoted state-building initiatives guided by a liberal peace building ideology that were supposed to promote peace and democracy in the region.

However, establishing a Western-style democracy in a country that had undergone two decades of unrest was a daunting task, given the fact that Afghanistan’s economy is underdeveloped, several ethno-sectarian issues exist among different ethnicities, and most importantly, parallel sources of power to the government (the warlords).
ghan peace talks: Road to Nowhere.”

The theoretical foundation for this study is laid out in this chapter. It aims to provide a concise overview of Afghanistan's history, society, and politics before illuminating the US war there and concluding with a brief explanation of the liberal peace theory and its applicability in societies like Afghanistan that are prone to conflict.

1.1 Afghanistan’s social and political background

Afghanistan, (which literally means Land of Afghans) is geographically a mountainous and landlocked country located in Central Asia. This country is placed at a very unique nexus point where numerous civilizations have interacted and often fought, it has a history that goes back to over 5000 years but throughout its long, splendid and most of the time chaotic history, this piece land of the world has always in one or other way been unstable. (Quoted from Britannica)

Afghanistan is a heterogeneous nation, in which four ethnic groups; Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras,

¹ Kuara, Vinay. “Afghan peace talks: Road to Nowhere.” The Diplomat, Diplomat Media INC, 06 April 2016, <https://thediplomat.com/2016/04/afghan-peace-talks-road-to-nowhere>.

³¹ The Taliban which refers to itself by the name of its state, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, is a Deobandi-Pashtun Islamic fundamentalist, militant Islamist, and jihadist political movement in Afghanistan. It ruled approximately three-quarters of the country from 1996–2001, before being overthrown following the United States invasion. It emerged in 1994 as one of the prominent factions in the Afghan Civil War. Wikipedia

and Uzbeks respectively make the majority of the population while numerous other minor ethnic groups (Nuristanis, Baluchis, Turkmens, etc.) also call Afghanistan their home. Majority of Afghans (99%) follow Islam as their religion, there are also small numbers of Sikhs. (Quoted from Britannica)

In the 18th century, Afghanistan began its political history as a modern state with Hotak and Durrani dynasties. (Quoted from Britannica)

In the late 19th century, the country became a 'Buffer State'² between the British India and the Russian Empire.³ Following the third Anglo-Afghan war with the British Empire in 1919, the then king Amanullah announced full and complete independence of the country, though Afghanistan was never part of the British Empire.

Insecurity and instability have long been an issue of sever concerns in Afghanistan, King Amanullah after declaring the independence in 1919 attempted to bring stability and modernize the country but was un-successful. (Quoted from People and places. Afghanistan) Afghanistan however remained somehow peaceful during later King Zahir Shah's forty years of monarchy but a series of coups in the 1970s led to un-ending civil war that devastated the entire country.

Afghanistan today is severely suffering because of lack of peace and security, this problem has affected lives of every Afghan man and woman to its worst; it has damaged state machinery to function and caused extended corruption, injustice, unemployment, migration and young brain drains. The root causes of the current conflicts, insecurity and political instability in Afghanistan however go back to the 1970s and 1980s when the Soviet Union invaded the country and fuelled the internal conflicts and civil war among different militia groups that have now been lasting for more than three decades, but the September 11, 2001 coordinated attacks that collapsed the World Trade Centre's complexes in The New York city and shocked the world is one of the most important events in the recent history of the country.

(Quoted from Dream melted into air.) Following the 9/11 attacks and the fall of the Taliban Regime, the international security forces led by the U.S. entered into Afghanistan to fight against terrorism and bring peace to the country. The ultimate objective of the U.S. led international engagement in Afghanistan was the so called 'Global War on Terror', bringing peace, security and stability to the country.³(Quoted from Dream melted into air.)

² **Buffer state:** a usually neutral state lying between two larger potentially rival powers.

³ **NATO:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 30 member states – 27 European, one transcontinental, and two North American. Established in the aftermath of World War II on the insistence of the Truman administration in the United States. NATO is a system of collective security: its independent member states agree to defend each other against attacks

Now, it is almost two decades since the U.S, its international allies and NATO member countries had strong military and political presence in Afghanistan to lead the global war on terror and maintain peace in the country, they have spent billions of dollars, have sacrificed lives of hundreds of thousands of civilians, Afghan and international security forces but neither the war on terror is ended nor the peace is maintained, in fact, the situation has become worst, the war on terrorism is lost, the extremist groups re-emerged with new forms and strategies stronger than before and threat daily life of the people.

1.2 The U.S War in Afghanistan

The American war in Afghanistan starts from October 7, 2001 when the United States in retaliation to the September 11, 2001 attacks, invaded the country and toppled the Taliban regime. The war was initially supported by U.S close allies but later in 2003 NATO also joined the mission. The public objective of this war was to dismantle Al-Qaeda⁴ and to destroy its safe heavens in Afghanistan by removing Taliban from power. This war is the longest war in the American history, which lasted until 2021, and Afghans have paid its high cost with their bloods.

After defeating the Taliban, the nature of the war changed to a multi-dimensional, complicated and ambiguous one, the Taliban apparently were defeated but many of their leaders including Mullah Omar (the spiritual leader and founder of Taliban movement) moved to Pakistan and sought refuge in the tribal areas along the border with Afghanistan, Al-Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden have also moved to Pakistan and maintained safe sanctuaries there. (According to Transparency International In 2003), the U.S engaged in another war with Saddam Hussain and left Afghanistan without completing its task and winning the so called global war on terror. The Taliban, exploiting the weakness of the Afghan government (the top most corrupted one amongst the world)³⁸ and the engagement of the U.S in Iraq, re- organized them and launched insurgency attacks against the Afghan government and the U.S led coalition forces.

The insurgents from Taliban, Haqqani Network, Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin Hetmatyar and other militia groups have all together waged asymmetric warfare using guerrilla raids tactics and ambushes across the country sides. In 2006, the U.S led coalition forces responded by

by third parties. It was established during the Cold War in response to the threat posed by the Soviet Union.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NATO>

⁴ **Al-Qaeda**: officially known as Qaeda al-Jihad, is a multinational militant Sunni Islamic extremist network composed of Salafist jihadists. It was founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam, and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet-Afghan War. Wikipedia

doubling their troops to counter insurgency and win the war, while fighting against the Taliban, the insurgents crossed to north-west Pakistan getting more support and safe havens, they increased their capabilities and launched more organized attacks on military targets in Afghanistan. In late 2010, the Obama administration pushed towards an extra 30,000 final troops surge and fixed July 2011 as the date to start withdrawing troops. The U.S, in order to complete the withdrawal, started training Afghan security forces with the aim to hand over all security responsibilities to them by 2014.³⁹ However, “training of the forces and police has proved extremely difficult due to a large number of suicide bomb attacks at recruitment centres, a drop-out rate of 25 per cent and a high level of drug addiction amongst troops.”⁵ Quoted from Afghanistan :conflict profile. Peace Insight

The Afghan government since then has started negotiating peace talks with the Taliban, but the Taliban have constantly refused any talk with the government unless their conditions for peace talks are fully met (the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces among others). Now that almost all foreign forces have left Afghanistan, the country is in an extremely unstable economic, political and security situation. The Afghan government peace talks with the Taliban has reached a deadlock as the tensions between the two sides has increased unprecedentedly till Taliban has recaptured Kabul on 15 August 2021 after years of insurgency, and currently controls all of the country.

1.3 Liberal Peace Theory

Democratic Liberalism founded on the notion that liberal states or liberal democracies are more peaceful in their national and international relations than the illiberal states. Since the end of the Cold War, the theory of liberalism or democratic liberalism or liberal peacebuilding has become more prominent because of the hegemony of the western ideology. According to this ideology, maintaining long-term peace requires promotion of liberal democratic values i.e. freedom, justice, human rights, free market, and economic liberalization.

The democratic peace or the liberal peace theory was first introduced by the German philosopher, Immanuel Kant in his essay, *Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch* written in 1795. Kant’s liberal peace theory was based on the assumption that a world with only republic constitutions would be the necessary conditions for peace, according to Kant, if all nations or

⁵ On May 2nd, 2011, the U.S Navy forces killed Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden in his compound just few kilometres away from a Pakistani military training camp in Abbottabad, Pakistan. For the United States the mission of dismantling Al-Qaeda’s bases was complete as Al-Qaeda had no longer base in Afghanistan and their leader was also killed. Following the death of Bin Laden, in May, 2012, just a year later, NATO leaders announced an exit strategy to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan; the United States has also announced the combat mission ended.

states are democratic republics, then the war would end, because there would not be aggressors and the majority of the people would never go to war, unless in the situation of self-defence. (Quoted from The definitive articles of perpetual peace between states.)

Kant's theory of liberal peace is employed to explain that democratic (republic) states are interdependent and share common economic, social and political values, therefore, republic nations do not choose the strategy of war in order to settle down their conflicts because their interdependences particularly the economic interdependence, make it rational for them not to go to war as they will lose opportunities of trade and development, hence, war will cost them sever economic and social damages. This view point of Kant however stands in contrast to the realists' thoughts who argue that without other political factors that preclude the war strategy; the only mutual interdependences cannot guarantee that republic nations will not go to war.

The dissolution of the former Soviet Union, the fall of the Berlin Wall and most importantly, the end of the Cold War have all together paved the ways for the ideology of liberalism and the liberal vision of democracies to be further strengthened, as a result of these events, the West had embodied the concept of liberal peace or liberal democracy in their efforts to expand toward the East. The concept of liberal peace as the basis for democratic development and protection of human rights was also adopted by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action on Human Right in 1993, the basis for this adaptation was also underlined in Kant's liberal peace theory that democratic nations or republic states are less likely to engage in war with each other and that democracy fortifies peace and stability. (quoted from Liberal Peace and Peace-Building: Another Critique.)

The liberal peace theory has a central position in liberalism and is driven by the notions of democracy and interdependence, whereas "liberalism suggests that economic interdependence creates favourable conditions for international cooperation among governments and peoples; since their destiny is common, as it is defined from several mutual economic and political problems, states – as rational entities – realize that international cooperation is necessary for the management of their common fate."⁴¹ According to the liberalism, democracy functions as the basis for global peace and democratic states have limited freedom to engage in war or pursue geopolitical deceptions because they have to be accountable for the people who voted for them. (Quoted from Liberal Peace and Peace-Building: Another Critique.)

However, as Kant himself says democracy which is a form of sovereignty is often confused with republicanism which is a form of government, according to Kant's liberal peace theory, the presence of a republican constitution is a primary criterion for attaining perpetual peace.⁴²

Peace in Kant's liberal model is "a function of the form of government of the two potential parties to a conflict, the logical implication is that liberal republicanism must be diffused and made universal in order to achieve perpetual peace among states."⁴³ According to this perception, autocratic and despotic governments will avoid war and oppressing their citizens as long as they share common liberal values and will also help to strengthen democratic peace theory.

But liberal governments are viewed as a threat by authoritarian states "because of this ideology that prioritizes the transmission of liberalism to other states, which of course would undermine the authoritarian leader's own control. Conversely, liberal states wouldn't feel threatened. By the universalistic outlook of other liberal republics since they already share a similar form of government."⁴⁴ On the other hand, as Tziarras says, one of the main critiques of the liberal peace theory is that its advocates do not explain adequately why democratic or liberal states are aggressive toward illiberal states and that why some liberal states are not aggressive. According to Tziarras, "... One could easily notice that threatening and nationalistic tendencies are no stranger to democracies"⁶, while lack of tendency for reconsideration of territory in some democratic states could be the key for not being aggressive. (Quoted from Liberal Peace and Peace-Building)

⁶ Nevertheless, "democracies must be stable in order for liberal peace to materialize, and stability cannot be understood only in terms of military or economic terms." As was already said, the foundation of the liberal peace theory is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, justice, and respect for human rights, which together define a lasting and sustainable condition of peace in societies. The present peace-building strategy in Afghanistan appears to be motivated by promoting these principles; in the following chapter, The role of American foreign interventionism in Afghanistan is discussed, along with an analysis of it.

Conclusion:

The international community were astounded at the devastation brought about by over two decades of war in Afghanistan. The economy and society also suffered mightily from 5 g (years of Taliban mismanagement and authoritarian rule, further complicated by years of drought. The country they found was only 30 percent literate and 80 percent of its schools had been destroyed in various wars. The Taliban severely restricted female education and did little for that of males. Twenty-five percent of all Afghan children died before the age of five. Only 9 percent of the population had access to health care. For that reason the current peace process of Afghanistan is intriguing and one of the most difficult, complexes, multidimensional and lengthy process that the government of Afghanistan and the international community is struggling with. The U.S war in Afghanistan in 2001 was justified as legitimate intervention for building peace and maintaining stability in the country via promotion of democratic values as preliminary conditions for achieving long-term peace and stability.

The liberal peace-building emerged after the Cold War as dominant western paradigm and policy response to conflict resolution and peacebuilding in conflict prone states. The underlying theory of liberal peace-building approach is based on achieving liberal democratic values i.e. good governance, strong state institutions, protection of human rights, and promotion of democracy as the preliminary conditions for long-term peace. Taking these values of liberal peacebuilding into account in relation to the peace-building in Afghanistan, I conclude that, the current peace-building approach in Afghanistan is based on liberal peace - building theory and has liberal democratic values in its nature though its implementation is widely perceived as illiberal and counterproductive.

Chapter Two
**Recognizing the role of American foreign
interventionism**

Introduction:

The American war in Afghanistan lasted from 2001 to 2021, and it began with the invasion of Afghanistan by the United States and its allies in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. The invasion destroyed the Taliban-ruled Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, ushered in the United States' longest war in history, and captured the ugliest images of Muslims, forever altering the world's perception of them. This section also looks at the war on terrorism⁷ and the three presidents' policies toward Afghanistan.

2.1 The 9/11 Attacks

The attack was carried out by 19 Arab youth working in extremist Islamic directives, with the death toll reaching 2,600 people in the World Trade Center and 125 people in the Pentagon. Intelligence information indicates that the events of September 11 are not new. In August 1998, extremists groups bombed the US embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, US intelligence confirmed that Al-Qaeda constituted a direct threat to the United States of America and viewed the period from 1998 to September 11, 2001 as a pivotal period in both the Clinton and Bush administrations. (quoted from 9/11Commission Report)

Command and control of travellers, inability to track persons and travellers, passport inspection were very hard. The overall results of the report indicate a lack of vision, strategy, ability, leadership in intelligence, political and diplomatic efforts underperforming from 1997 to 2001, the absence of military groups to interact with the evolving terrorist threat, troubles at the FBI, permeable border controls and immigration rules, discrete flight safety and impromptu home defence and emergency response are among the specific findings. There are eight recommendations that fall into two categories: (1) what to do and (2) how to achieve it. (quoted from 9/11Commission Report)

The 9/11 Commission proposes a global counterterrorism plan that includes targeting terrorists and their organizations, preventing and planning future terrorist acts, and limiting Formation of terrorist organizations. These goals can be achieved through a coordinated effort that includes interagency information sharing, the nomination of a government intelligence commissioner, the creation of a National Terrorism Center, and a better structure for America's internal defenses. (quoted from 9/11Commission Report)

Rereading the various dimensions of the issue that impacted the nature of relations between

⁷ Terrorism is defined as the use of violence and terror to achieve an ideological goal in its widest definition

East and West or between Islam and the states is necessary as a result of the events of September 11, 2001 in the United States of America, which served as a starting point for reorganizing many concepts in international relations, especially after the dominance of the unipolar system. A new element evolved as a result of these events, and it is the attitude of civil society in the West toward the Islamic world, in addition to the association of these events with economic, social, political, and many other worldwide variables.⁸

2.2 ALQaeda Objectives

The Declaration of Jihad against the United States of America is Osama bin Laden's statement calling on Muslims around the world to rally against the Crusaders and defeat the Jewish coalition. The most famous statement by Osama bin Laden, in which he expresses the challenges that Muslims are experiencing from the West, where he also indicated in this document that fighting is the main priority for all Muslims to prepare and cooperate to wage war and attacks. America was the first target in Osama's list, as he accused its government of having a record Appalling in the field of human rights all over the world against Muslims, including the bombing of Iraq, the sanctions imposed by the United States, reminding Muslims of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, supporting Israel, the problems faced by Muslims in the East with the presence of American military in the Middle East, as well as He held a dissenting view against Saudi Arabia for allowing the maintenance of a military presence near Islamic holy sites.(quoted from what does al Qaeda want)

Osama bin Laden's appeal to Muslims was to stop shedding the blood of Muslims under American forces in Palestine, Iraq, the massacres of Tajikistan, Burma, Kashmir, the Philippines, Somalia, Chechnya, Bosnia and Herzegovina, where their blood became cheap and their money became in the hands of hostility. His appeal was also on the silence of the rest of the world who silently watches, as the United States of America and its allies stand by and see the United Nations, denying people the ability to protect themselves and even preventing them from obtaining weapons to defend themselves, all these false accusations and propaganda about "human rights". Enjoy the mass killing of Muslims all over the world.(quoted from Osama's speeches)

The list of crimes in the record of the accused Osama bin Laden was represented in the bombing of two American embassies in East Africa in 1998 and the most famous of the crimes of September 11, 2001. Also, groups linked to al-Qaeda continued bombings in the Indonesian

⁸ International terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored)

capital, Jakarta, and on the island of Bali, in addition to the suicide attacks in Casablanca, Riyadh and Istanbul, after which the successive operations that participated in the coalition forces inside Afghanistan and Pakistan failed, as his presence remained unknown for a while.

Bin Laden was born in 1957 to a wealthy Yemeni father and a Syrian mother, where he grew up in Saudi Arabia. His father was collecting his wealth from the building materials industry, and he had a strong relationship with the Saudi royal family. Bin Laden was religious as he was a member of the protection of the Muslim Brotherhood in high school and university. He joined the Afghan Mujahedeen after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and joined them to fight.

2.3 The Muslims experience in post 9/11: American ideology of Islamophobia

Known as Islamophobia, fear and hatred of the Islamic religion and Muslims. This concept spread after the events of September 11, 2001. It is the behaviour of American citizens towards Muslims with racism and discrimination. It is openly hostile and illogical behavior. The state often condones these violent behaviors verbally and physically. In addition, we often find support with the seal and approval of governments on Islamophobia and obliging the political system that Islam is linked to terrorism and that Islam is violent, strange, and cannot be assimilated, and that Islamic identity is linked to terrorism (Quoted by Beydoun)

Examples about Islamophobia

After the eleventh of September, the George Bush administration established the Department of Homeland Security with the primary goal of expanding counter-terrorism efforts with a focus on Islamic extremism.

- Monitoring Muslims and denying their admission in various fields.
- The government's violation of the civil liberties of Muslims by expanding the scope of electronic surveillance.
- The Paris attack on November 13th 2015 and the shooting in San Bernardino, in which innocent people were killed, created an atmosphere of anti-Muslims in the United States, fuelled by hate groups, and the attacks were followed by an increase in hate crimes against Muslims with religious and ethnic motives.
- Images insulting to Islam and Muslims, in addition to hostile popular concepts sweeping social networking sites.
- Two Muslims were killed in the shooting of three Muslim college students in North Carolina.
- The spread of fear and the continuation of crimes.

- The denunciation of mosques, as 98 mosques were destroyed in 2015.
- A wave of insults and pro-Islam speeches - Continuity of prejudice and discrimination - Excluding Muslims from social, political and civil life in the United States
- Focusing on spreading the concept of Islamophobia instead of logical or purposeful thinking.

2.4 TALIBAN EMIRAT: The History Of The Stages Of Taliban Between Rise And Fall To Reconstruction

The weeks of October 2001 were a turning point in Afghanistan's history. After years of wars and crises, the country found itself surrounded by international coalition troops commanded by the US. Hundreds of planes in the air and hundreds of thousands of soldiers on the ground rained bullets and missiles down on Kabul, with the objective of toppling the Taliban administration. Al-Qaeda, commanded by Osama bin Laden, is being targeted. Who emerges from a training and planning centre in Afghanistan's highlands. (My Life with Taliban) This came only days after former US President George W. Bush declared war on terrorism in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon, which claimed the lives of almost 3,000 people.⁹

The Taliban, who had been in control since 1996, withdrew to Kabul in December after losing their last bastion in Kandahar after two months of terrible combat that left hundreds of thousands dead and their colleagues maimed and disabled. The Taliban ruled Afghanistan for six years, and their turmoil was broadcast around the world, leaving an indelible mark on the region. (My Life with Taliban)

After their rule ended in November 2001, the country descended into a cycle of violence, guerrilla wars, and economic and political decline, with little knowledge of the last movement that filled the country. People are still occupied by the world. How did it come to be? What exactly is their theological perspective on politics and governance? Several questions about how they controlled the government and diplomatic machinery after assuming power. (My Life with Taliban)

Because of the movement's restricted character, some questions went unanswered. So the only story introduced by one of the founders of the Mujahedeen Youth Movement against the Soviet invasion in the 1980s appeared, he was one of the first contributors to the Taliban movement in 1994, and after the movement's seizure of power, he worked as a deputy minister of defence and then a deputy minister of energy, labour, and natural resources, until he ended up as a deputy minister of energy, labour, and natural resources. (My Life with Taliban)

Eventually, until the American invasion of the nation in 2001, the emirate's ambassador to Islamabad became his country's only contact to the outside world. Before being apprehended

⁹ The Taliban which refers to itself by the name of its state, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, is a Deobandi-Pashtun Islamic fundamentalist, militant Islamist, and jihadist political movement in Afghanistan. It ruled approximately three-quarters of the country from 1996–2001, before being overthrown following the United States invasion. It emerged in 1994 as one of the prominent factions in the Afghan Civil War. Wikipedia

by Pakistani intelligence and handed over to the US, where he was detained for four years at the dreadful Guantanamo jail. He also discussed his position as a diplomatic and media face for the movement after the September 11 attacks, as well as the account of his incarceration in the infamous Guantanamo prison and what he encountered from those who had been tortured, both physically and psychologically. Zaeef claims that he made the decision on his own. When the Americans arrived in his nation, he was tasked with writing down the truth about what had occurred and what had occurred before to the event. He felt a feeling of obligation to impart this information about how the war was going, how the Taliban began, why the Taliban was created and what its value is, and what the genuine image of the Taliban's history is. The truth is passed on to future generations, and this book was prepared for that purpose. (My Life with Taliban)

Suffering has been a part of Afghan memory for a long time. By the end of the 1970s, Afghanistan had been inundated by communists from the Soviet Union, which intended to spread its red ideology throughout the world. Afghanistan was a part of that worldwide power surge. The Vanguardists ripped through an army of 85,000 men in December 1979. Russia was engulfed in a deadly spiral between the Soviets and the jihadists, a gruelling ten-year war waged by the Soviet Union to defeat the Afghans. But the mountains of Afghanistan did not make the matter easy for the Russians, not to mention the Western support that provided the Mujahideen in an effective form since the beginning of the war. (My Life with Taliban)

Zaeef claims that he was eager to participate, as were most young people at the time. He was fifteen years old when he left the Pakistani camp and travelled to Afghanistan without alerting his family or friends, and his jihad trip began in the summer of 1983. Daeef said he had little prior knowledge of the conflict, but the Russian fronts served as a tough training ground that drove him to learn to fight. (My Life with Taliban)

During his treks back and forth to Pakistan, he was caught seven times by Russian ambushes, but thankfully, God rescued him eight times from certain death, and he was only slightly hurt. When one of the explosives detonated near a bullet-riddled area, it caused havoc. Daeef describes his ordeals as a result of the Russians' brutality and cruelty, particularly in the last years of the war. He claims that he did not stop at killing defenceless civilians and Mujahideen, but also killed livestock and burned crops and fruits, but the Soviet Red Army drowned in the Afghan quagmire, and massive material and human losses were recorded throughout the ten-year war, according to official figures. As per the Soviet Union, thirteen thousand Soviet soldiers were dead, with a half-million injured and sick, and the decision was made to leave. The Soviets left a neglected motherland in their wake. (My Life with Taliban)

Dozens of Islamist factions were vying for control of the power cake. Following the defeat of the Russians, the US gradually lost interest in Afghanistan and began to limit financial support and political attention to the situation, leaving a large hole in an already difficult country. According to Daeeef's note, the jihadists were looking for new partners to finance their operations, so the Afghan government, led by President Muhammad Najibullah, took advantage of the situation and included the Mujahideen in Afghan intelligence and gave them money, ostensibly preventing the intelligence from posing a threat to the government after receiving permission.

With a big number of notable personalities siding with Najibullah, establishing an Islamic government was impossible yesterday, and despite the Russians' loss, the authority remains in the hands of the Soviets, who are drawing them to the Mujahideen. Despite the Geneva Conventions prohibiting it, the Soviet Union sponsored this technique. The situation deteriorated, and the cease-fire between the Taliban and other Kandahar Mujahideen organisations began to fall apart. Many people like Zaeef have returned to their religious studies while spearheading operations against communists in distant places, according to Zaeef.

After the Mujahideen groups won control of much of Afghanistan on April 16, 1992, President Muhammad Najibullah's administration crumbled and the country's era of communist governance came to an end. The Mujahideen did not fight again as a consequence of the desire to win the greatest share of power, the fall of Najibullah's reign, and the emergence of the Mujahideen administration, which was more fragmented than ever.

The violence began in Kabul, Afghanistan's capital, and quickly spread to the rest of the country. Local leaders struggled for money and influence both inside the city and in the surrounding regions. The roadways were blocked by barricades erected by each party, obstructing pedestrians and passers-by. Theft, looting, and murder became common, and the land devolved into trenches and battlegrounds. In 1992, the Taliban movement arose from this harsh environment.

Zaeef claims to have returned to Afghanistan and been appointed as an imam for a small town mosque. After a time, two of his companions, also Mujahideen, arrived at the mosque. They travelled over the country informing him of the situation due to the widespread thievery, theft, and looting. They asked Weak what he should do, according to him. Hearing her words made him feel weak, powerless, and deeply moved. And he considered returning to jihad, but this time against the Afghans, who were suffocating their own people for the sake of profit and power. Mullah Zaeef began meeting with other Mujahideen and Taliban members. After a few

days, they agreed to organise a meeting with 33 persons, during which numerous Mujahideen began to offer assistance. (My Life with Taliban)

A founding meeting was conducted, which included Mullah Muhammad Omar, the Taliban's leader, was selected in the late fall of 1994 by Al-Malawi Abdul Samad, the Emir of the Taliban. On the Qur'an, everyone promised to stand for Mullah Muhammad Omar and combat corruption and crooks, according to Daeef. The Taliban declared the formation of a new movement in Afghanistan the next night. Soon after, the Taliban took control of all of Kandahar and defeated the old jihadist forces in the country's west. After a months-long siege, the Taliban took control of Kabul on September 26, 1996, and the Taliban period started in Afghanistan under the name of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, which is recognised by just three nations. The movement's leaders have made repeated demands for the international community to replace its delegates with representatives of the president's government all over the world, including in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

The Taliban came close to achieving victory in international forums and at the Islamic level, but the Organization of the Islamic Conference opted to freeze Afghanistan's membership rather than allow a Taliban representative to occupy the state seat. In his essay, Daeef explains that the rise of disorder and corruption among ex-combatants led to strong interpretations of religion, which are categorised as endless brutality toward opponents and all those who fail to comply to their harsh laws.

Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef¹⁰ describes dangerous information in this note, including how Pakistani diplomats were behaving like thugs at the time, the never-ending pressure on the Taliban to implement American interests, how the plot against Afghanistan was carried out, and how Pakistan's quick response to US demands for permission to use Pakistani military bases and airports. After Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates withdrew their recognition and Pakistan remained the only country that recognises the Taliban government, Daeef was assigned to serve as ambassador in Pakistan, becoming the only ambassador for the unrecognised Taliban internationally, which carried a great deal of responsibility as the diplomatic link with the rest of the world. Abdul Salam Zaeef recalls the difficulties he faced as Pakistan's ambassador in light of the UN Security Council's additional sanctions on Afghanistan, including an arms embargo and the closure of all Taliban offices abroad, which further isolated the emirate and made his embassy in Islamabad their only point of contact with the outside world. (My Life

¹⁰ Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef (born 1967) is an Afghan diplomat who served as the country's ambassador to Pakistan prior to the United States' invasion of Afghanistan

with Taliban)

Zaeef pointed the blame at Pakistani intelligence, which, he claimed, had its own agenda within Afghan territory. It claimed to have been able to purchase the Mujahideen and furnish them with money and military supplies, signalling to Pakistani intelligence that it attempted to purchase them and made several attractive offers. Even as it hosted tripartite discussions between Afghanistan, the United States, and Pakistan, it played a dishonest role in the emirate's conflicts with the rest of the world, particularly with the United States. (My Life with Taliban)

They told the Americans that his absence is strong proof of the Taliban's refusal to deal without notifying him or consulting him. Since the beginning of the jihad, Pakistani intelligence has penetrated deep into Afghanistan's territory, as Mullah Zaeef stated that when he met with Pakistani officials alone, they were afraid that an American would eavesdrop on them from behind the door, so they spoke harshly and with great respect and appreciation for the Americans, referring to President Bush as "His Excellency" and Colin Powell as "The Companion," according to Zaeef was aware of their situation and the need for change. They were putting everything they had into saving Pakistan. Afghanistan and the Taliban were unimportant to them.

They declared that they will collaborate with the United States of America. They invited him to their office for the purpose of conversing, but he declined, so they went to his residence and inquired as to why he had not come. He said that the topic is unimportant to him, so he accused them of fomenting hatred among neighbours, but they disputed this and stated that they will protect Afghanistan and that the bullet fired by America will hit them in the chest. They were liars, answered mullah Daeef.

Abdul Salam Zaeef defends the issues that the Islamic Emirate has had with its neighbour Pakistan, arguing that Berouiz Musharraf¹¹ initially was with the Taliban, but that he rapidly turned against them after requesting that Mullah Muhammad Omar visit Pakistan to discuss Osama bin Laden's condition, which the mullah denied, prompting Berouiz Musharraf to turn against them. He asked to be hosted in Kandahar, where the mullah lives, but the mullah refused, sending a message to Musharraf He is welcomed as a neighbouring country's leader, with whom he discusses security, economics, and other concerns. The issue of giving over bin Laden has just two sides: Afghanistan and the US. Discussing the issue with Pakistan might exacerbate tensions between the two neighbouring countries. (My Life with Taliban)

¹¹ (Musharraf, born 11 August 1943) is a Pakistani politician and former four-star general who was elected as the country's tenth president in 1999 following a successful military takeover of the federal government.

The Islamic Emirate faced a tough dilemma in front of the world in February 2001, when Mullah Abdul Waleed, the Minister of Enjoining Peace and Forbidding Morally corrupt, ordered the removal of the famed old sculptures. Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef, who used mines, anti-aircraft guns, and artillery to reduce it to rubble in front of the international media, claims in his memoir that the timing of the antiquities destruction was critical, describing how he couldn't do anything about Afghanistan's tense foreign relations. (My Life with Taliban)

Despite his view that the removal of the sculptures is part of the implementation of Sharia law, he claims he had no input over the decision. Behind the scenes before the breaking of the sculptures, Berouiz Musharraf sought to prevent the operation, based on the Sahaba, from destroying the pyramids when they invaded Egypt, through the Minister of Interior, MoinHaider. He directed his statement to the Americans who will attack Afghanistan by questioning if they are capable of defending themselves. These factors threw the events of the Taliban's ship into disarray and contributed to the lightning that preceded the ship's demise. (My Life with Taliban)

Mullah Omar's relationship with the US deteriorated after he refused to hand over Osama bin Laden, the head of the Islamic al-Qaeda organisation based in Afghanistan. The United States insisted on turning up Osama bin Laden, according to Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef, but the Mullah resisted and provided unique options represented in the United States, including solid proof that bin Laden was involved in the 1998 Nairobi and Tanzania attacks. The United States has been accused of fleeing. Al-Mullah insisted on being prosecuted by the Afghan Supreme Court, which would detain him and punish him in accordance with Islamic law. With the US refusing to cooperate, Al-Mullah proposed that a court comprised of public prosecutors from three Islamic nations be established, that the court be convened in a fourth Islamic country, and that the US provide its evidence to the court. The morning arrived with a request to meet with the US ambassador on the same day. He arrived at his residence. Daeef described the ambassador's anxiety and tension when he entered his house and began speaking without introductions, as well as the intelligence reports referring to a major attack on America attended by Osama bin Laden, and advised Mullah Zaeef to persuade the Afghan authorities to prevent an attack.

Zaeef conveyed these fears directly to the emirate, and the response came an hour later in a message saying that Afghanistan has no intention of attacking America. It will also prohibit the use of Afghan land for planning or training in such a situation. Mullah Zaeef claims that Francis Adriel and his aide came to his office and sat with him to inform him that America is preparing to strike unless Osama bin Laden is handed over. To defend themselves and to endure so that

the United States does not intervene in Afghanistan Mullah Zaeef responded by relaying the message to the Taliban's commanders, but he made it apparent that he did not expect the Taliban would do so. A call was received from Pakistani intelligence months before the US strike with the goal of spying on the Taliban army's combat skills and structure. (My Life with Taliban)

Zaeef said that he was not the appropriate person to talk in this situation. The United States continues to put pressure on the Taliban to surrender over Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden. He discusses his meeting with Firas Federel, the US official in his office, to address the issue of giving up bin Laden and the Taliban's need to obey the international organization's resolutions. Al-Mulla said that he lacked the necessary qualifications to remark on the matter. Daeef enquired. Why should the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan send him up to the United States since they have no legal arrangements to extradite persons, and he is a UN official who supports a demand that has no legal basis? Daeef didn't get a response to these queries, so he settled with warning him that the choice had already been made and that America would take it by force. If they did not receive what they requested. (My Life with Taliban)

The events of September 11, 2001, ushered in the end of the Islamic Emirate with the fall of the World Trade Center and its ruins. President George W. Bush stood with an enraged expression on his face, stating the US intention to launch a war against terrorism, and his first visit was Afghanistan, where the Taliban regime was overthrown by the international union led by the US. United, despite the Pakistani government's feeble efforts. After a short time, a group of Pakistani intelligence agents arrived at his residence, one of them informed him. No one can deny that the United States is a superpower. They informed him that he would be compelled to travel to the United States for an inquiry. (My Life with Taliban)

The reason for their visit is a shaky narrative of the period during which the mullah was exposed to different forms of abuse when he was seized and lodged in the famous Guantanamo jail, and how he went from a diplomat to prisoner No. 306 in the world's most famous prison. It is told to us that he seen and heard amazing incidents throughout his four years in Guantánamo. The prisoner at Guantanamo does not return as a person because his human traits are gradually chipped away from him with each passing day.

Mullah Zaeef was released in 2005, and the United States removed his name from its terrorist list five years later. He returned to Afghanistan and travelled to write his memoirs, which were published in 2014 and became a living testimony that is considered the most important in the modern history of Afghanistan, as well as a rich document about the movement. It has a big influence on what happens in that heated part of the earth.

CONCLUSION:

In reality, the world has seen America's true face following its dishonest strategy in Afghanistan, which left behind vestiges of a war that left the nation in a state of illiteracy, poverty, and turmoil. True, it made steps to resist terrorism after innocent people were killed and the country's most critical centres were destroyed, but it was dominated and overrun. It made no distinction between al-Qaeda and the Taliban, nor between Muslim and terrorist groups.

Chapter Three

The US peace building in Afghanistan

INTRODUCTION

Following the Taliban government's collapse in December 2001, the United States began its peace building efforts in Afghanistan. When the Taliban's reign was ousted by the US military, its Western allies, and the Afghan Northern Alliance, the Taliban's civil war foe, many Afghan technocrats and Western diplomats aspired to build a stable and representative administration.

However, constructing a Western liberal democracy in a country that had experienced two decades of unrest was a difficult task, given that Afghanistan's economy is stalled, several ethnical issues exist among different ethnicities, and, most importantly, concurrent source materials of power to the government he rulers authorised during the two decades of unrest and challenged the central government's legitimacy in all aspects of governance. This paper examines U.S. intervention in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2021 including the most important events such as the military intervention the U.S. relationship with Taliban, the building process and his, Afghan women rights and the end of the War.

3.1 The nature of the U.S. peace building process and its challenge

The US launched efforts to restore peace in Afghanistan. The government wanted to start establishing itself, its stability, its leadership, and the continuity of government management in all sectors, as well as the Bush administration. In reaction to the growth of the insurgency after 2004, its policy in the Afghanistan conflict shifted to a state-building strategy. Kabul and other large cities in Afghanistan have grown as a result of the US-led implosion of a strong central administration in Kabul. The rule of law in post-Taliban Afghanistan has had mixed results. All attempts to eradicate it result in a dishonest system.(Quoted from not in our image)

Since 2002, the U.S. government has justified intrusive interventions into the political, economic, and social affairs of Afghanistan under a “state-building” approach to address a combination of security and humanitarian challenges. The U.S. has promoted state-building initiatives, guided by a liberal peace building ideology, to restructure the Afghan government as a step toward implementing extensive socio-economic reforms in Afghanistan war in Afghanistan and bring the troops home When combined with the need to revitalise the US economy, which is founded on a solid and unambiguous foundation for keeping peace, the Taliban will have much less reason for attacking the US. The Taliban's stated objectives appear to be regional in character. With a target date of 2011 for the departure of ground forces and no political reconciliation with the battling groups on the ground, the US will very certainly be forced to leave. As with the Soviet experience in Afghanistan, eradicating the rebels completely

is unlikely until some sort of reconciliation is pursued with presumably "reconcilable" parties. Peace building in Afghanistan (Quoted By [Alisher Bazarov](#) beyond intractability)

The Bush administration has failed politically and militarily to forge a global coalition against terrorism. The Bush administration avoided creating a global political and legal effort to bring terrorists to justice. And secret military courts, many countries are reluctant to send terrorism suspects to the United States. President Trump says it is "time to bring our people back home" after the US signed a deal with the Taliban aimed at bringing peace to Afghanistan.

Mr. Trump promised to meet with Taliban leaders soon and claimed 5,000 US soldiers would depart Afghanistan by the end of May. If the militants maintain the historic agreement, the US and its NATO partners have committed to remove all troops in 14 months. The Afghan government and Taliban are scheduled to have more negotiations. In accordance with the deal, the militants also pledged to forbid al-Qaeda or any other extremist organisation from operating in the regions they control.

After al-Qaeda, which was based in Afghanistan at the time, attacked New York City in September 2001, the US invaded that country. Despite being driven from power, the Taliban rose to become an insurgent group that by 2018 controlled more than two-thirds of the nation during the fight, more than 2,400 US soldiers have perished. There are now 12,000 soldiers stationed there. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-51692546>. For the first time in 18

years, the US government seems serious about withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan and winding up the longest war in its history.

Seven rounds of direct negotiations have taken place between US officials and Taliban representatives since October, with the goal of ensuring the US's safe withdrawal in exchange for the insurgents' assurances that Afghan territory won't be utilized by western militant groups as well as won't represent a security danger to the world at large. In response to the Taliban's protection of al-Qaeda, the terrorist organisation responsible for the 9/11 attacks, a US-led military coalition overthrew them in 2001. Peace has never been closer because to a rare unanimity on achieving peace diplomatically, both inside and outside of Afghanistan. US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo stated that the Trump administration was looking for "a peace settlement by September 1st" during a trip to Afghanistan in late June.

The US-Taliban negotiations in Doha, the capital of Qatar, and the intra-Afghan conversation between the insurgents and certain Afghan authorities, however, are simply the beginning of a difficult process with a hazy end. There are still many obstacles to overcome. (Quoted from bbc)

The Afghanistan Papers A Secret History of the War By [Craig Whitlock](#) and [The Washington Post](#) The *New York Times* bestselling investigative story of how three successive presidents and their military commanders deceived the public year after year about America's longest war, foreshadowing the Taliban's recapture of Afghanistan, by *Washington Post* reporter and three-time Pulitzer Prize finalist Craig Whitlock.

Before writing this book, journalist Whitlock covered the worldwide war on terror initiated by former President George W. Bush in 2001, following the 9/11 attacks. Whitlock garnered multiple honours three years ago, including "The Robert Kennedy Prize for International Reporting." That is when he revealed the records of the US inspector for Afghanistan reconstruction in the "Washington Post." These were secret records, but the newspaper's attorneys used the Freedom of Information Act to get them released. The records indicated that senior US officials in Afghanistan, both civilian and military, were convinced nearly 10 years ago that the Afghanistan war could not be won. (Quoted from *New York Times*)

The author includes documentation and conversations with higher-ranking authorities in his book. He compared the records to the Vietnamese "Pentagon Papers," and arrived to the conclusion that "the United States government (less than three presidents, George W. Bush,

Barack Obama, and Donald Trump) is forthright and continuing in its endeavour to purposefully mislead American citizens."

Unlike the wars in Vietnam and Iraq, the United States' invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 had nearly universal popular support.

Initially, the aims of the Afghanistan war were simple: destroy al-Qaeda and avoid a recurrence of the 9/11 atrocities.

However, long after the United States and its allies defeated the Taliban and drove them out of Kabul, "the mission unravelled." American policymakers have lost sight of their initial objectives. The author interviewed a wide range of people, including senior White House officials, Pentagon generals and troops, foreign relief workers, and Afghan civilians and military personnel.

"The strategies of the United States administration have been chaotic," the book's author stated. The nation-building initiative was a colossal failure. Drugs and corruption have seized entire control of their Afghan government friends.. (Quoted from *New York Times*)

Here are some of the revelations from the book:

1. Former President Bush declined to meet with the Pentagon generals in charge of the war in Afghanistan because he knew they would demand additional money and soldiers.
2. Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense, confessed that he "doesn't know who the evil guys are, and who the bad ones aren't (in Afghanistan)."
3. Another Secretary of Defense, Robert Gates, stated, "We didn't know anything about Al Qaeda" (he used an expletive).
4. A suicide bomber almost murdered Vice President Dick Cheney at Bagram Air Force Base in 2007. The White House, on the other hand, lied, claiming that the bomber was far away from Cheney.
5. When President Obama announced the end of the war in 2014, he lied. Also when stated that American soldiers would not engage in direct combat with their adversaries.

6. Fearing failure, the duties of US aid, drug control, anti-corruption, and building construction institutions were moved from one ministry to another. (Quoted from *New York Times*)

3.1 The role of the U.S peace building in liberation women Afghan Women in History: The 20th Century

There have been many cases of revolutionary social transformation, such as the expansion of education and the advancement of the position of women, as in many nations and countries around the world. Afghanistan has a more liberal history when it comes to women's rights. (Quoted from *Afghan Women in History: The 20th Century*)

The shifting and conflicting opinions about what Islam teaches about women's rights have resulted from Afghanistan's diverse population. This has often resulted in males acting and thinking differently about gender issues. Gradually progressed in the field of women's rights between 1880 and 1901 (Quoted from *.Afghan Women in History: The 20th Century*)

The religion does not require women to cover their hands, feet, or faces, nor does it forbid any particular type of veiling. Women were engaged in the same way they did in the early days of Islam. Knowing that, each one of us must work for the advancement of our country and that this is impossible without access to education. In order to serve society in the same way that early Muslim women had, "we should all make an effort to learn as much as we can." - In 1926, Queen Soraya.

The first girls-only school in 1921, women were given freedom of choice in marriage in 1923. They worked as teachers, doctors and nurses in the 1940s and entered public service in record numbers 1959 and 1965. The first two women were appointed to the Senate 14 women were appointed judges in Islamic jurisprudence courts in 1966 and 1971

The new Family Code and the Basic Law making violence against women illegal are two important legal reform initiatives that are now underway. Women's hard-earned rights are

threatened by discussions with Taliban terrorists and any power-sharing agreements that may be reached with them. On the grounds laid by their mothers, southern women victims of Taliban terrorism do not seek to enter into negotiations, they know what will happen to their rights if they comply.- Patricia Lalonde, 23 Mar. "A commitment to defending the human rights of all Afghan people, especially women, is necessary to create a peaceful Afghanistan." 2002 Human Rights Watch "I'm fighting not just for her future but also for the futures of other girls in my nation. I sincerely hope to see my daughter become a resilient lady. When everyone asks her what she wants to be and she responds, "I want to be the President of Afghanistan," I chuckle. - Shinkai Kharokhail, an Afghan lawmaker in 2006(Quoted from Afghan Women in History: The 20th Century)

3.2 U.S. Efforts to Protect Afghan Women and girls

These Afghan peace talks come after the United States and the Taliban signed a deal on February 29, 2020, allowing for the gradual withdrawal of American troops in exchange for Taliban promises that none of their members or other individuals or terrorist organisations would use Afghanistan to endanger the security of the United States and its allies. We must keep in mind during these negotiations that a political agreement cannot bring about or preserve peace if it does not safeguard the rights and possibilities of women Therefore, the United States and the Afghan government both care deeply about the situation of Afghan women and girls. (Quoted by Farhat Popal)

Given this situation, it would be a major error for the United States to withdraw without a clear peace plan that safeguards hard-won advancements in democracy, the position of women and girls, and human rights from radicals. To be clear, that does not support a continuing American military presence in Afghanistan. The Afghan people should and will be in charge of their own destiny, but at this pivotal moment, more help is required. The Biden administration and Congress may reduce these risks by implementing the following suggestions: KEEP SUPPORTING THE AFGHAN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY FORCES FINANCIALLY AND INSTITUTIONALLY FROM THE UNITED STATES With the backing of American troops and financial aid, the US has spent 18 years

assisting in the creation and upkeep of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). (Quoted by Farhat Popal)

If the Afghan peace stability negotiations fail, Taliban violence will continue to rise and could endanger the of the Afghan government; If there is a peace agreement, Afghans will likely need some sort of integration program for former Taliban combatants, which will have an impact on the needs of the Afghan people; If there is a peace agreement, Afghans will likely need some sort of integration program for former Taliban combatants.(Quoted by Farhat Popal)

Future Afghan security forces must be both big enough to keep the peace and manageable in size. Regardless of the result of the Afghan peace negotiations, Afghanistan will lead this endeavour, but American backing is essential to its success. In the early aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks, the US took the lead in an international military operation to intervene in Afghanistan. (Quoted by Farhat Popal)

The necessity to advance Afghan women's rights was frequently emphasized by world leaders, notably those from the UK and the USA, as rationale for the involvement. Without the restoration of women's rights, Afghanistan cannot experience real peace and healing. 'The rehabilitation of Afghanistan must include a restoration of the rights of Afghan women, in fact, it would not be possible without them,' said UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. 'US Secretary of State Colin Powell' the conflict will not be the end. We will not walk away, as the outside world has done so many times before.' UK Prime Minister Tony Blair -Taliban.

3 3 The Deadlock of the U.S. peace building process Why does the US lose all its wars?

Questions are being raised about why a superpower like America was subdued by the Taliban after the US administration withdrew its soldiers from Kabul. American academics have been investigating the reasons why the US hasn't been successful in recent wars. Is it possible that America may lose its influence in Afghanistan at a point when Russia and China are building relationships with the Taliban? Osama bin Laden was chased down and assassinated by the US army, who also dismantled Al-Qaeda and assassinated many of its top commanders. (Quoted By John Waters)

The US built the required infrastructure in Afghanistan and opened female-only schools, which contributed to the rise of educated elite there. In Iraq, the so-called Islamic State militant group was decimated, and despots like Saddam Hussein and Col. Gaddafi were toppled. Are none of these accomplishments significant? After 1945, the US suffered five significant military defeats The US has failed to eradicate terrorism in Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, according to a majority of Americans. (Quoted By John Waters)

The US had won nearly all of the significant wars it fought before 1945, demonstrating how the Taliban's win in Afghanistan shows how American foreign policy isn't all that credible. The US, however, failed to achieve any meaningful success in its conflicts abroad. After 1945, America engaged in five major wars: the Korean, Vietnam, Gulf, Iraq, and Afghanistan conflicts, as well as smaller conflicts in Somalia, Yemen, and Libya. America lost every other war, with the exception of the Gulf War in 1991. (Quoted By John Waters)

3.4 The Big Unanswered Question of the Afghanistan War

Even though America's longest war may be finished, there is still plenty to be said about its legacy. In the upcoming months, Congress has already committed to looking into the US withdrawal. Scholars and soldiers will continue to analyse the two-decade conflict long after the political world has moved on. Additionally, the U.S. loss in Afghanistan highlights a number of issues that these post-mortems should consider: Why did the US fall short? Who was at fault? And what lies ahead for Afghanistan, the US, and the rest of the world?

But probably the most important question for the future of American military policy is this: Does the country still possess the tenacity required to fight and prevail in protracted conflicts?

At its root, the Afghan war was a struggle of endurance. The reality is that insurgencies are seldom, if ever, won by "winning hearts and minds," despite the fact that a lot of attention is paid to the United States' lack of cultural knowledge as the cause of its failure. Instead, they are often put an end promptly, and frequently with force. Insurgencies can endure for decades if the rebels are well-organized, have access to outside refuges, or receive support from foreign nations. In both situations, the government only succeeds if it has either exhausted the opposition to the point where they seek peace, as Sri Lanka did with the Tamil Tigers, or crushed it, as the Irish Republican Army or the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia did. These battles ultimately come down to a struggle of wills, and the side with a stronger will win. This was the Taliban's secret to success. "American troops cannot and should not be dying in a war that Afghan forces are not willing to fight for themselves," President Biden asserted.

But before Americans start throwing shade, it's important to remember that during the previous 20 years, Afghanistan lost 66,000 military, police officers, and civilians. That is more than the United States spent on Vietnam, and Afghanistan now has a population that is a fifth larger than that of the United States at the time of the battle. (Quoted from the Rond Blog)

Three months in office and after a comprehensive review of US policy towards Afghanistan, President Joe Biden announced, on April 14, the withdrawal of all American troops from that country by September 11, 2021, declaring "it's time to end America's longest War" The

declaration comes at a time when multiple aspects of global geopolitics, including division of power, proxy conflicts, shuttle diplomacy, and brinkmanship, are simultaneously at work in Afghanistan. (Quoted from the Rond Blog)

While pursuing extensive diplomatic efforts with numerous stakeholders to garner support for their respective goals, the US and the Taliban have indeed been "strained patience" testing one other's determination. Regional players like Russia, China, India, Pakistan, and Iran are all attempting to set up a "politically" balanced government in Afghanistan while the Afghan conflict continues uninterrupted and terrorist group threats loom large. (Quoted from the Rond Blog)

In light of the foregoing, this essay explores the effects of the US declaration on the continuing peace process and intra-Afghan discourse, the Taliban's vision for Afghanistan's future, and the best course of action for resolving the increasingly complicated Afghan impasse. US withdrawal from Afghanistan: Compromising the Peace? by Shreyas Deshmukh and Arun Sahgal Authors Shreyas Durgadasrao Deshmukh, Brig. Arun Sahgal (Retd.), Ph.D. Date: April 22, 202

What may be inferred from the Afghan government's demise following 20 years of Western assistance? It is now obvious that using military power does not always result in victory in asymmetric conflicts. Similar to the Vietcong, the Taliban prevailed despite having a severe lack of military hardware. The "hearts and minds" of the populace did not support American military might. The Taliban triumphed despite having a significant dearth of military equipment, much like the Vietcong did.

People's "hearts and minds" did not back American military power. Will these incidents serve as a lesson to others? I highly doubt it. President George W. Bush ordered American forces to Afghanistan in response to the attacks that deeply harmed the United States, which is what first motivated the American arrogance behind this 20-year intervention. The goal was to hold offenders accountable for their actions and prevent international terrorists from being harbored in Afghanistan. It has changed over time to go above these objectives. The United States got bogged down in terrain foreign to its military might, as was the case in the rice fields of Vietnam, thinking it would be wise to deal with it. It's unclear whether Kabul's fall will make such hubris obsolete. There is currently no proof to back up this theory.

3.5 Where Does the US Stand?

President Biden has reversed several of his presidency's foreign policy choices, including exiting the Paris climate agreements and joining the WHO, and he is thinking about re-entering

the JCPOA. By declaring the full departure of US forces by September 11, he has,

in contrast, adhered to the Afghanistan strategy of the previous administration. He made this choice based on the reasoning that the US goal had already been "achieved" in 2011 with the murder of Bin Laden. (Quoted from New York Time)

Since the terrorist threat "reasons for remaining in Afghanistan are becoming increasingly unclear" "has become more dispersed, metastasising around the globe". In addition, Biden said that "We (America) cannot continue the cycle of extending or expanding our military presence in Afghanistan, hoping to create ideal conditions for the withdrawal, and expecting a different result". With these comments, Biden has resolved lengthy conflicts, such as whether to keep US forces in Afghanistan until some degree of stability has returned or whether to abandon the advances made there over the past 20 years at considerable military and financial expense. (Quoted from New York Time)

Additionally, the US move will allow its NATO allies to leave, allowing them to concentrate on the developing war in Ukraine and the increased conflict in the South China Sea. The evacuation of their forces has already been confirmed by NATO members in Europe and allies include the United Kingdom and Australia. (Quoted from New York Time)

Following Biden's declaration, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken hastened to Kabul to assure the Afghan government of the US' strong dedication to the peace negotiations as well as its full diplomatic, economic, and humanitarian support. With the departure decision a "fait accompli," Afghanistan is entering a crucial era when its destiny will be defined by the intra-Afghan discussion, Taliban actions, and post-withdrawal contingency preparation. Biden disregarded the Pentagon's and the CIA's advice by ordering the departure.(Quoted from New York Time)

Little is known about US preparations for dealing with the escalating extremist threats in Afghanistan, post-withdrawal support, and information gathering, which is essential for any future US participation. Local Afghans have become a significant number of assets for the CIA and will be the Taliban's first targets.(Quoted from New York Time)

3.6 Consequences of a Precipitous U.S. Withdrawal from Afghanistan

President Donald Trump gave the Secretary of Defense the order to halve the number of American troops stationed in Afghanistan. The authors of this study take into account the possible outcomes of an early, complete, or almost complete withdrawal unconnected to a negotiated peace agreement. Among the effects mentioned are that the Kabul administration

would start to lose power and legitimacy; The Taliban will become less interested in reaching a peace agreement with the United States, and extremist organisations will have more room to plan, gather followers, and launch terrorist acts. (Quoted by James Dobbins)

In Afghanistan, winning may not be an option, but losing most certainly is, and a hasty departure however justified would be a decision to lose. (Quoted by James Dobbins)

The American failure was strategic, not related to the military departure that served as a reminder to the United States to leave Vietnam when it was defeated and the Vietcong won in 1975. but rather the damage to America's reputation and standing caused by the Taliban's return, this time stronger and more determined to right the wrongs of its earlier leadership. The Afghan state and army, which the United States spent billions of dollars on constructing, embarrassingly failed in front of the oncoming Taliban forces. Afghanistan and the Afghan people are currently in a deplorable state, suffering from poverty and squalor.

The percentage of Afghans living in poverty is anticipated to reach 90%, according to the UN! along with a financial meltdown, extreme unemployment, violence, and anarchy. On a strategic level, America's defeat was profound and disastrous, with consequences for its adversaries and a reduction in American dominance in the Eurasian region, which, in accordance with theories of international relations, governs the world.

3.7 US has never won a war alone

Despite its self-proclaimed role as the defender of freedom, democracy, human rights, and international order, as well as the vast sums of money it spends on power, the United States has never led a campaign to achieve the objectives it has set for itself. The United States was comprehensively beaten. Until recently, the US claimed to have decisively defeated Japan (Quoted from China daily)

CONCLUSION

Afghanistan's return to where it was two decades ago is emblematic of the American peace doctrine's strategic failure. The American withdrawal from Afghanistan is bad news for the world, as it appeared to in the form of scrambling after interests and material goals in the framework of which an attempt was made to establish a stable national state, modern and democratic societies, based on the model of rebuilding Germany and Japan after World War II. The departure reflects on "minds and hearts" a dismal image of Americans.

The failure of the United States demonstrates the problems that Washington's decision-makers and designers have in comprehending diverse cultures, particularly those of the Islamic world. The Americans made several errors in projecting their reasoning onto the "other" and attempting to impose principles and patterns of order that evolved against the social, cultural, and political backdrop of the West.

This is a decades-old legacy that includes stations such as: Robert McNamara's experience in the Vietnam War and in managing the battle according to the doctrine of industrial engineering and management; Carter's contribution to the fall of the Shah's regime in Iran by lobbying to prevent the suppression of protests against his rule; Obama's Cairo speech in 2009 in which he criticised the lack of democracy in the Middle East.

General Conclusion

The American administration gave an appearance to the world in which it portrayed itself as a hero working for peace, intervening in the Middle Eastern nations' internal affairs in order to fight terrorism and spread peace. This was a brief movie. The real face of America has always been revealed to the globe. For instance, the Iraqi people paid a price for the lies told about the weapons of mass destruction and what transpired in Iraq in 2003. Afghanistan also paid a price for the 20 years of conflict, which resulted in the deaths of thousands of innocent people.

However, in the eyes of the populace, America continues to be the ugly, unjust, and dictatorial face, as long as its true face was disclosed, which was concealing intentions supporting its interests behind these interventions. Politically, America continues to have power and control with the proper decision. We all understand that the Middle East plays a significant role in the calculations of many nations around the world, particularly the United States of America. The events of September 11, 2001, which were centered on the Middle East and Afghanistan and the preservation of survival there for the sake of oil because this region (the Middle East and Afghanistan) is considered a wide region and the middle of the world and extends in it several seas, served as a sign to the world of the legitimacy of intervention in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Due to its abundance in oil, it is the richest region in the world and has its own international policy.

In addition to housing the most significant American interests in the world, it is a vital location from a political and economic standpoint. Thanks to Mulla Abd al-Salam Daeef, who inspired us by writing "This is my life with the Taliban" and revealing a wealth of information regarding American Foreign Policy. In addition to violating the breakdown of the American peace by imprisoning and torturing him in Guantanamo jail while claiming that it was fighting Islam and Muslims, not terrorism.

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