

«законному» правительству поставлять оружие, деньги и легитимность. В этом и заключается фундаментальный раскол в понимании происходящих в мире событий. Вся планета считает законным правителем Милошевича, а Запад – косовских боевиков. Весь мир считает законным правителем Сирии Башара Асада, тогда как Запад – сирийских повстанцев. Этот список можно продолжать бесконечно, но одно остается неизменным – это позиция России, как эталона мировой Справедливости и хранительницы международного права. Именно поэтому, даже у слабой России всегда находилось огромное количество малых союзников, а последнее время и глобальных игроков – Китая, Индии, Бразилии и даже Израиля. Башар Асад, Ахмади Нежад или Ким Чен Ын не друзья России, Россия просто за красивый футбол. Россия – за объективность, безнравственные западники патологически не могут признать, что бывают и иные, демократии неамериканского образца, с честными выборами и постоянной сменой правящих элит – Иран тому очевидный пример. Сегодня это понимают почти все страны мира, это пора понять и нам. Российские западники, прекрасно отдают себе отчет как работают эти модели, но используют аморальную Версальскую. Применительно к России, цель проста – объявить действующие русские институты безнравственными из чего вывести нелегитимность власти. Поднять восстание в какой-нибудь Калининградской области, после чего Запад в одночасье признает законным правительством России калининградских повстанцев, введет их в ООН, поможет оружием и деньгами, точнее разрешит им пользоваться деньгами нынешнего правительства России, после чего ООН по просьбе «законного» правительства России санкционирует гуманитарную военную интервенцию в оставшуюся часть Федерации, с целью обеспечения сохранности ядерных и иных вооружений. Вы можете конечно смеяться, но приблизительно так начиналась интервенция в двадцатые годы прошлого века. Польское правительство в изгнании, многие годы строчило свои декреты из Лондона, а Китай в ООН 50 лет представляло правительство Тайваня, которое Запад назначил законным китайским правительством.

Теперь о зле. Нынешняя философия западников – это консенсус и абсолютизация зла. Договориться, согласно их идеологам можно со всеми даже со злом, поэтому злом объявляется тот, с кем не получается договориться, а не само зло. Именно поэтому реальное, но договорное зло – в виде одиозных вахобитских монархий персидского залива, где нарушаются все права человека и гражданина, а положение женщины сведено до положения собаки является добром, а несговорчивая либеральная Россия – злом. Но это не важно для российских западников, они этого не видят, как не видят возможности проведения честных выборов заканчивающихся их поражением. Называть западников дурными и бесчестными людьми было бы несправедливо, ведь зачастую это лучшие люди России – герои, ученые, журналисты, готовые на большие жертвы и беззаветно преданные своей идее. И тем не менее, утверждение об аморальности и бесчестности оппозиции имеет под собой кой-какую правду, как и то, что в достижении своих целей они не делают различия между добром и злом. Перефразируя Бердяева, это значит, что оппозиция прибегает к дурным средствам для осуществления своих целей, что на них нельзя положиться в каких-либо соглашениях, что они практикуют в политике ложь и обман. Но смысл этого гораздо более глубокий, чем думают, и это совсем не значит, что у них нет своих понятий о добре, нет своей иной честности. Оппозиционеры, как и многие настоящие революционеры, манихейцы в том смысле, что они резко делят мир на две части, на царство света и тьмы. Царство света – это они и их движение. Весь остальной мир есть царство тьмы, он во власти дьявола. Оппозиционеры считают нынешнее состояние России непереносимым, его нельзя терпеть. А Единая Россия есть чумная эпидемия, и все силы должны быть направлены на искоренение эпидемии. С дьяволом, посылающим чумную эпидемию, нечего церемониться, его можно обманывать, можно его какими угодно способами уничтожать, обзывать, троллить чтобы одолеть тьму. Оправданы даже пытки для борьбы с царством дьявола. Уголовные процессы против нынешней оппозиции в этом отношении очень показательны. Трудность их нравственной оценки зависит от того, что они отрицают так называемую классическую общечеловеческую, универсальную мораль, которую хотя бы применят к ним, оценивая их. Это самое главное. Эту общечеловеческую мораль они считают именно русской моралью, которую целиком относят к царству тьмы, к дьяволу. Эта мораль есть лишь хитрость в борьбе, которой Единая Россия якобы пользуется для их ослабления. Но оппозиционеры имеют свою мораль, которая станет общечеловеческой после их окончательной победы, мораль западную, выведенную Фуко, которую они считают более высокой, чем, например, мораль православную. Возможно, что эта сектантская оппозиционная мораль, когда-нибудь, когда умрёт Россия, будет универсальной, но пока она делит россиян на две части, между которыми не может быть примирения.

## ГЕОПОЛИТИКА

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### ГЕОПОЛИТИКА США ПОСЛЕ ВЫХОДА ИЗ АФГАНИСТАНА

После 13 лет (15 лет будет в 2014 году) неудачной войны, американский отказ от дальнейших боевых действий может вызвать политический кризис, безопасность и стратегический вакуум в Афганистане, который может не только еще более ухудшить ситуацию Афганистана, но также и вызвать много проблем в соседних странах региона. У этих стран есть свои собственные политические и экономические цели и интересы безопасности в Афганистане. Поэтому, эти страны попытаются влиять на Афганистан различными способами после вывода американских войск. В настоящей статье были подробно проанализированы интересы, роли и стратегии Пакистана, Индии, России, Ирана, Китая и Турции. Эта работа также рассматривает различные союзы, которые могут возникнуть в Афганистане после ухода армии США и союзных войск.

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### GEOPOLITICS OF US WALKING OUT FROM AFGHANISTAN

After 13 (15 in 2014 at the time of departure) years of unsuccessful war, US withdrawal may cause a major political, security and strategic vacuum in Afghanistan, which may not only further deteriorate the situation of Afghanistan but also cause many problems in neighbouring and regional countries. These countries have their own political, economical and security interests and objectives in Afghanistan. Therefore, these countries will try to influence Afghanistan in many ways after the departure. Therefore, the interests, role and strategy of Pakistan, India, Russia, Iran, China and Turkey has been analysed in detail in this paper. This paper also discusses different partnerships which emerge in Afghanistan after the exit of the US and allied forces.

**Ключевые слова:** Афганистан, США, война, талибы, мусульмане, нефть

**Keywords:** Afghanistan, the United States, the war, the Taliban, Muslim, oil

As the date of US exit from Afghanistan is coming nearer doubt and perplexity is also rising because none is ready to believe that US will leave Afghanistan without achieving the declared and undeclared goals even after smoking near one trillion dollars and thousands of deaths [1]. Though alleged killing of Osama can provide a political reason to walk out but it was not the only aim of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

One of the prime objects of the US military action in Afghanistan was to remove Taliban's and their ability as resistance force. President George Bush announced on the eve of Afghan war on Sunday 7<sup>th</sup> October 2001,

"On my order the United States military has begun strikes against Al-Qaeda terrorist camps and military installation and of Taliban regime.

These carefully targeted action are designed disrupt the of Afghan as terrorist base of operation and attack the military capability of Taliban". [2]

Bush also spoke that now Taliban will pay the price because they did not accept US demand [3]. It was clear in the speech that as well as with destruction of Al Qaeda net work, removing of Taliban was also prime objective of NATO's prime intention. When OEF was declared it was not mentioned how long it will go and how success would be measured, though Pakistan president Pravez Mushrraf assured Pakistani people the action would be soft and would end very soon. But he did not described what did he mean by "soft and soon". US also assured that military action would be against Al Qaeda and Taliban and civilians would be safe, but causality of innocent civilians was very high in compression of militants as UN described it as unacceptable high [4]. After completion of 10 years of war in Afghanistan former top US military commander general Stanley McChrystal stated that "allies are only 50% of the way, he also claimed that "we did know enough and still do not know enough [5]". He also raised the question about approach about Afghanistan as he boldly stated "Most of us, me included, had a very superficial understanding of the situation and history, and we had a frighteningly simplistic view of recent history, the last 50 years."

One of the leading think tank US on foreign policy 'Council on Foreign Relation' also described "there is no certain end in sight for US involvement and concern going over the United States capacity to bring stability to the country and region even after 2000 US soldier and coast of \$444 billion" (Jayshree Bajoria, 2011). It is clear that leading intellectual on foreign policy experts are losing their patient and declaring whole Afghan war as failure and event they are blaming US not to having capacity to bring peace and stability in the Afghanistan and region. This is direct question mark on US status of peace guarantor in Afghanistan and region. If now US has not guts and ability to bring peace in Afghanistan and region, what should US do on this juncture? leave the Afghanistan and region or develop the ability as US claimed. As the US and allies facing deep financial crises and public is also has been tried, so they cannot go ahead to maintain their pressure and presence in region and Afghanistan at required level, as well as to develop the capacity and ability to maintain peace and stability in the region is concern all best possible efforts have been made by US and allies (NATO) with failure.

Beyond the declared official goals US also defined some hidden (real) aims in Afghanistan also as many experts suggest. Through his presence in Afghanistan and region US got the opportunity to create military crescent surrounding his arch rivals as Russia, China and Iran. One of the objectives was to weaken the influence and interactions of Islamic revivalist of the south, west and Central Asian region. Other major objective was also to control energy resources and its transportation in the region especially from Central Asia and Iran. Though US do not need Central Asian energy resources for its domestic consumption but control on these resources may be used as political weapons against producer and consumers of these resources.

Now it is evident that US has failed not only in his military goals but also in his hidden agenda. Only suspecias raid in Pakistan and killing of Osama can be counted a minor success.

### **Really Walk Out?**

So the million dollar question is the whenever US and allies could not achieve even a single goal completely after 10 years of efforts, would US really leave the Afghanistan and region? If US would leave Afghanistan and region US would lose historical opportunity to dominant in South and Central Asia and would also d lose its grip in west Asia as well. Not even US would lose opportunity but its image as global leader and super power would be diminish. This exit also motivate to big regional powers like Russia and China to extend their influence in area and beyond. More importantly this exit would cast a deep shadow on futuristic strategic and defence vision of US armed forces. Question would be also raised on NATO relevance. Suppose just after evacuate from Afghanistan in 2014 if any big or like 9/11 event occurred in US and allies country, would they be able launch any operation or wars like 2001 in Afghanistan. If yes, they have shown their failure in Afghanistan, so it would not be possible to assure and persuade their people for another so long and pre-decided defeated war. If not, it will create their image of banana sate. So just after exit from Afghanistan and region US would be in lose-lose situation.

### **If not Exit Completely**

Before leaving Afghanistan US is working on two fronts, on first hand he is trying to naturalise Taliban and other militant groups through talks and dialogue. US has promoted Taliban as 'not US enemy'. US also mentioned that US never declared Taliban as enemy in past, US vice president Biden expressed "That's critical. There is not a single statement that the president has ever made in any of our policy assertions that the Taliban is our enemy because it threatens U.S. interests [6]". On other strategy US is conducted strategic dialogue with Karzai government to find out the ways to maintain its presence in major air bases even after evacuation from Afghanistan in 2014. Consequently US and Afghanistan signed on a strategic pact in Afghanistan on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2012 which allow US to maintain her presences in Afghanistan beyond 2012's so called exit. In signed agreement stated that

"Afghanistan shell provide US forces continued access to and use of Afghan facilities through 2014, and beyond as may be agreed in Bilateral Security Agreement for the purpose of combating al-Qaeda and its affiliates, training the Afghan Nation Security Forces, and other mutually determined missions to advance shared security interests" [7].

No doubt US got the success to maintain its presence event at minimum level, now US presence would be prolonged indefinitely in the region and region would be new battle ground for new cold war, because all regional countries as China, Russia, Iran and Pakistan do not see US presence in their favour and they would try to diminish US presence and influence in the region. As all US rivals and potential rivals exist in this region, US would try to weaken them by make his presence in the region that would also help to maintain its single and sole super power status in the world. US can use rouge and anti nation elements of these country to weaken these country as Baluchistan issues can used to pressurise and weaken Pakistan, US can support rouge elements of Xinxiang and Tibet against China and Chechen and Central Asian militant can be supported to work against Russia. As Baluchistan issue was raised in US senate and increasing violence in Tibet and Xinxiang in recent years can be seen in this perspective. Hence Taliban give up or not, if US presence would be continuing regional security of Central, South and West Asia would be on risk.

### If Exit

If talks fails with Taliban and US decided to exit Afghanistan at maximum level, it would be last nail in the US supremacy. This evacuation put question mark on US ability to intervene in different global issues militarily. This is interested to know that how the Taliban and other players of the region as Russia, China, Pakistan, Iran, India and Turkey would react.

This is very strange to know that after US and NATO withdraw, what would be Taliban's strategy to capture and control Afghanistan. Taliban have four options in their post US exit scenario.

1. To start military strikes against Kabul government and try to capture Kabul and later whole Afghanistan as they did in 1995-2000. If Taliban would adopt this policy certainly would be fail because this time Kabul government is not so weak and it is democratically elected government. Their keen supporters as Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are not in that position to support of in 1995 manner. This time Pakistan also suspicious about Taliban as leak report indicated. But if Taliban assured Pakistan to protect Pakistan all type of interest, then Pakistan can play some card in favour of Taliban.

2. If Taliban realised that it is just impossible to capture and control to Kabul alone, who would be partner of Taliban and what would be methods. Taliban can shake hand with Hikmatyar's Hizb-e-Islami and other anti US and Karzai groups, specially with Pastun groups. Karzai can also come with Taliban if he would feel any threat from northern alliance to his chair. Karzai's efforts to talk with Taliban may be seen in this context.

3. Taliban can create political party by proxy and openly to win the support of majority of Pastun .if they would participated in political process in any manner Pakistan and China can support to win political power.

4. If all above options fails Taliban can launch long (Enduring) offensive until capture whole Afghanistan or completely wipe out from Afghanistan.

### Pakistan Role in Post US Afghanistan

Pakistan always considers Afghanistan as strategic depth in any war and crisis and still talked in this manner [8]. Consequently any anti Pakistan or less friendly Afghanistan will hit Pakistani interest in Afghanistan and region and Pakistan will not accept any that type of Afghanistan. Any anti Afghanistan would also be threat for Pakistani internal security. Especially Indian's involvements in Afghanistan create anxiety in Pakistan establishment.

Pakistan facing energy and economy crises and its reach to Central Asia and beyond can resolve both the problem, in this scenario also a friendly and establish Afghanistan is essential to achieve economic goals. Afghanistan also sitting on trillion of mineral resources [9], and if Afghanistan would be friendly and established that can help Pakistan in great manner as to directly engage to develop these mineral resources and provide different type of facilities as transport, transition, technical and labour support and can provide coastal facilities to export these resources, therefore northern alliance led government and any that type of government would harm Pakistan's interest in Afghanistan, so Pakistan would try to manage a pro Islamabad Kabul. If Pakistan fail to manage any pro Pakistan establishment in Afghanistan then Pakistan would try to unstable to Afghanistan at that level that could not used by any anti Pakistani player like India.

Taliban also know that even after all mistrust and clash, only Pakistan can provide solid support to maintain their presence and influence in Afghanistan so Taliban (and Taliban type militant) would be all time favourite for Pakistani policy maker and political and military establishment.

### Chinese Role and Engagement in Post US Afghanistan

China always stated "Independent, Stable and free from outside interference Afghanistan" [10]. China is cooperating Afghanistan in some extent and enjoying benefits from Afghanistan's mine industry and other investment. But long time US presence is not in favour of China [11].

There are three dimension of Chinese strategy in Afghanistan.

US presence in Afghanistan, Central and South Asia in certainly against Chinese interest as expert argues that US want to contain China to maintain its global supremacy. US military presence near the Chinese border and in top priority area for defence and energy strategy would encourage rivals of China to act against Chinese interests. US military presence in region would be pressurising China not to take any aggressive or offensive steps to achieve its foreign policy or military goals. Except long term presence in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia, the new military doctrine of US in South Pacific in which US would increase its presence in this region is a tactic to cover China from both side.

China does not see Taliban or Islamic forces in her support and US presence in this region contained this problem at some level. As China is facing separatist movement in Xinxiang and Tibet many element of East Turkistan Islamic Movement (TIM) have support and training bases in Afghanistan, Central Asia and in Pakistan as some news report indicated [12], US evacuation and shrinking presence can boost up new sprite in anti Chinese elements. But other side of coin is that US is using these forces to contain China also. Reports revealed violence and attacks on Chinese police in Xinxiang have increased in last 10 years as US reached in the region. So if US will continue in the region he may use these groups to weaken China.

No doubt if Taliban and like minded groups dominate in post US Afghanistan, anti Chinese militants groups can find support and add from in Afghanistan and region, but as China have successfully contain these in pre US presence periods China can tackle Taliban in post US situation. If US can conducting talks with Taliban, China also can establish official relation with Taliban and offer all type of help to reconstruct Afghanistan and to accept their control on Kabul if they assure China not to provide and support anti Chinese elements. On this juncture Taliban also must realise if their purpose is dominant in Afghanistan it will not be possible without China, Russian and Pakistan and they would have to avoid support to Xinxiang and Chechnya separatist. There is no doubt they should raise human right related issues in natural way but to provide any support to anti Chinese, Russia, Central Asia and Iran factions not only would threat to their influence in Afghanistan but to their legitimacy also. Pakistan would also not support to them to work against Chinese and Russian interests.

The third dimension is about energy and other natural resources in Afghanistan and Central Asia. Since China is second largest and fastest economy in the world and has to import more than 50% of oil [13] of its total oil consumption and big amount other resources to feed its more than 1.5 billion of population and to maintain economic growth. China also is expected to import 85 percent of its oil needs in 2020 [14]. Central Asian hydrocarbon and Afghan mineral resources can play important role in this regard. Only Turkmenistan's one gas project can fulfil 50% of Chinese gas demand [15], Turkmenistan also has 4th largest gas reserves in the world [16], which can be exploited by China. China is also deeply engaged in other Central Asian country like Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and invested billions of dollars; security of pipeline from Central Asia to China is major concern of Chinese policy. So not only security and political interests but vital economical goals of China are on stake in Afghanistan and in Central Asian Region (CAR). Therefore to secure economic and energy interests curb the influence of Xinxiang and Tibet separatist is on top priority of China. Though China has not good gesture about Taliban but if they (Taliban) assured China to protect Chinese interests in Afghanistan and region, China would give the priority to Taliban at the place of US military presence in the region.

### Russian Engagement in Post NATO (US) Afghanistan

Russia's goals in Afghanistan are nearly very similar to China.

Russia does not want US domination in region, especially in its backyard Central Asia because US presence limits Moscow's influence in the region and beyond.

This is the golden opportunity to Russia to strengthen his role in South and Central Asia and in Middle East also in some extent. If Russia successfully makes the alliance with Pakistan, China and Iran, Russia can emerge a regional leader. Pakistan is already fed up with US, Iran is enemy number one of US and want to keep US away from the region and China also know only Russia has the ability and courage to overcome the US influence in region as Russia has all instrument like military, economy and Technology. Russia is the immediate neighbour of region and any upheaval in region certainly would disastrous impact on Russia. There for Central and South Asian region may emerge on top priority in Russian foreign policy. Russia would prefer Northern Alliance led Afghanistan because they are reliable and verified allies against Taliban. Northern Alliance also does not support any anti Russian militant in Afghanistan and Central Asia. But if Northern Alliance lose the control over Kabul and inclined toward US or control shift to Pakhtoons or Taliban then Russian policy would be in buck.

As Taliban would be indispensable for Afghanistan stability and if Taliban would follow its old policy to provide head out and training to Chechen and Central Asian militant it will not be acceptable for Russia but if this time Taliban adopt pragmatic policy and assured Russia not to support any anti Russia element, especially to Chechen militant then Russia can come negotiate with Taliban. Drug trafficking from Afghanistan is serious problem for Russia, Taliban curbed it very successfully during their rule in Kabul, Russia can support Taliban for this reason also. Pakistan is going to play important role in post US Afghanistan; therefore Russian is improving relation with Pakistan, Russian companies' interests in Pakistani energy sector especially in pipeline from Iran which is under sanctions by US can be seen in this background.

Though this is the golden opportunity to Russia to strengthen his role in South an Central Asia region but Russian attitude and behaviour is major constraint to play the leading role in his backyard and near, because Russia never perceive it self as the leader in region and global perspective after cold war. If Russia successfully builds alliance with Pakistan, China and Iran, Russia can emerge as a leader in Central Asia, South Asia and even in Middle East in some extent. Pakistan is already fade up with US and can come forward to establish strategic relation with Russia, Iran is also allies of Russia, if Russia show the confidence to engage deeply and for long term in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia (AFPACA) region. Russia has all instruments as Military, Economy and Technology to prove its leadership. Powerful Chinese presence would certainly boost up Russian confidence as China is emerging prime rival in international politics and economy. Russia can use SCO and CSTO to replace NATO in any futuristic crises and not to allow outsider power to give any chance to them to contain Russia.

#### **India's option in Post US Afghanistan:**

India's relations with Afghanistan are very special and India's economic and strategic interests are at stake. India has invested more then 2 billions of dollars and is involved in many development and reconstruction projects [17]. Strategically also, Indian presence near Pakistan's western border (Afghanistan) would give an advantage to India against its arch rival. As India is second largest population and emerging economic power, so India need cheap hydrocarbon and other resources to maintain its economic growth to feed its huge population. Afghanistan can help India not only by its natural resources but can also provide transit route to Central Asia. Domination of Taliban or any other anti Indian government would not only pose security threat to India but Indian investment and possibility to reach out central Asia would be at jeopardy.

Continue US presence and involvement is in favour of India but if US is really exit or reduce its presence significantly, the northern alliance led government would be Indian priority. But if Taliban emerged stronger in post US scenario India may establish relation with Taliban also. Indian efforts to improve relations with Pakistan can be seen in this perspective. As US is not reliable partner, this is historical opportunity for India to establish itself as responsible, unbiased and powerful guarantor of peace and stability in region. India should take some steps to resolve all disputes with Pakistan and China to extent its strength as a serious contender in the region in post US situation. This is the failure of Indian foreign policy and diplomacy that India is consider a threat in different part of Muslim world like US and Israel. Though India is not like US and Israel but some time, propaganda by Pakistan and hardcore Muslim groups India is depicted as anti Muslim and anti Islam. Some time India's domestic politics in which Muslims suffers in some extent, provide a wrong perception about India in global Muslim Society, specially Babri Masjid demolition and Gujarat carnage type events represented a very ghastly image of India in Islamic world.

Islamic movement including Taliban must realize that India is second largest population in the world and one of the fastest growing economies in the world, India is facing many internal and external security challenge and has reasonable and legitimate rights to defend her interests in South and Central Asian region. Pakistan and political Islamic groups like Jamat e Islami, and militant groups as Taliban and Hizb e Islami need to realize their policy in given this framework.

India is the home of second largest Muslim population in the world and their development and prosperity is directly related to Indian progress and development, politically also Indian Muslims also facing several challenges by anti Muslim and anti Islamic elements in India. If political and non political (militant) Islamic groups would adopt a soft approach about India that would not only help to Indian Muslims but would also rally round the good environment in favour of Islam in India. Apart from this, neighbor's importance is undoubtedly established by last prophet in his various discourse and talk, he stressed on excellent relation and behaviour with neighbour without discrimination of religion, cast, race and colour. Prophets described the rights of neighbour's as

Narrated Abdullah ibn Umar: The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: The best friend in the sight of Allah is he who is the well-wisher of his companions, and the best neighbour is one who behaves best towards his neighbours. Transmitted by Tirmidhi. - Al-Tirmidhi, Number 120.

Narrated AbdurRahman ibn AbuQurad: The Prophet (peace be upon him) performed ablution one day and his companion began to wipe themselves with the water he had used. The Prophet (peace be upon him) asked them what induced them to do that, and when they replied that it was love for Allah and His Messenger (peace be upon him) he said, "If anyone is pleased to love Allah and His Messenger, (peace be upon him) or rather to have Allah and His Messenger (peace be upon him) love him, he should speak the truth when he tells anything, fulfil his trust when he is put in a position of trust, and be a good neighbour." Bayhaqi transmitted it in Shu'ab al-Iman. - Al-Tirmidhi, Number 1289.

Narrated AbuHurayrah: The Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings be upon him) observed: He will not enter Paradise whose neighbour is not secure from his wrongful conduct. - Sahih Muslim, 15 [18]

As these hadiths are compulsory and part of the faith to follow for each Muslim as well as are obligatory for Islamic republics, country, states and nations also. Muslim political and militant groups are expected to formulate their policies towards their neighbors in the lights of the guidance of given (above) and other hadiths. As India is the neighbor of Pakistan and Afghanistan therefore if India have reasonable economic and other interests in the region of Afghanistan, Central Asia and elsewhere, this is their religious duty to cooperate India to achieve his legitimate (which are not harmful for them) goals. This policy can be taken as make India soft in favour of peace and prosperity of the region.

#### **Iran' Engagement in Post US Afghanistan**

If any country would be more relaxed by exit or reduce of US military presence from Afghanistan, Iran may be named.

During the 1995-2000 when Taliban were strengthening their position in Kabul and rest of Afghanistan, experts were predicting Taliban's possible clash with Tehran because of their negative approach about Shiite Iran. Iran was also very suspicious about Taliban. But this is interesting the Taliban never posed any serious threat to Iran security and Iran also never complain about Taliban and notably US always blame Iran to support Taliban against NATO forces. Iran always denied any support to Taliban and constantly shows his support to Karzai government.

As US presence in Afghanistan is major security threat to Tehran because Iran share long border with Afghanistan and in any war and military clash, Afghan territory can be used against Iran.

In post Different anti Iran terrorist groups can use Afghanistan specially Afghan Bloch (Junaidullah) is always blamed about terrorist activities against Iran with the support of US and NATO. New tussle on Iran's nuclear program and threat of war against Iran mounting new pressure on Iran and US long time presence would make Tehran more curious.

In post US Afghanistan, Northern Alliance led government with significantly shared by Shiite groups would be in Iran's priority. But if Taliban or Taliban influenced government with ready to address Iran's concern in Afghanistan and region would be dominated in Kabul, Tehran can also conditionally support to Taliban, Iran can also motivate to Shiite groups to support Taliban against US if Taliban assure Iran not to work against Iran's interests. Iran can work with Russia and India to bring neutral Taliban if not any equation would make. Drug trafficking from Afghanistan is also a big concern for Iran and Taliban anti drug and opium policy can relief to Iran. Iran is very desperate to sale its oil and gas to Asian market a friendly Afghan government which can avoid US pressure to give transit and other facilities, No doubt only Taliban and Taliban supported government would be favourable for Iran in this regard.

#### **Role and opportunities for Turkey in Post US Afghanistan**

Turkey is the only Muslim country who is the member of NATO. Being the member of NATO Turkey is the part of invaders of Afghanistan and also responsible for what is happening (good or bad) in Afghanistan. Currently Turkey has 1750 soldiers in Afghanistan. Turkey has lost 14 soldiers during patrolling or operations. Turkey is not the part of South and Central Asia and has only traditionally links and operates foreign policy without extraordinary ambitiousness. But post US Afghanistan can provide a good opportunity to engage in this region with ambitious and positive attitude. It would be interested to know that can Turkey sign a bilateral treaty with Afghanistan as individual as well would be part of remained NATO forces after 2014. If Turkey wants to play any role in this region now regional geopolitical order is in favour of Turkey. It would not only be beneficial economically but will improve its image internationally. Iran and Pakistan are good friends and Central Asia sates always have ethnic and historical link with Turkey. Though Russia and China would not like effective engagement of Turkey in this region but Iran and Pakistan can create space for him. As Turkey also making distance from Europe and reposting itself toward Asia engagement in Afghanistan and other regional issues may be first good step to go long engagement. Current Turkey's ruling party have Islamic route and considered liberal Islamist and as US is emerging anti Islamic or Muslim face throughout Islamic world, in future relations between US (West) and Turkey may be in cold, therefore it will be good to prepare to shift near China, Russia and Iran in the future and active role in this region is the way towards this. It is evident that in which manner US is losing its influence in South, Central and West Asia, a new alliance may emerge after 2014 and Turkey is the only Muslim country which can be acceptable to lead because Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia has failed to unite the region. Turkey's democratic and liberal values attract to a large population of Muslim world and west also have appreciated Turkey for its democratic and liberal values so they would also welcome Turkey's role in this region which is infamous for its radical and militant approach.

#### **Conclusion**

In the post US Afghanistan security situation and stability would depend on 2 notions,

(1) How the Taliban would react after NATO evacuation. If they are not ready to be part of peace process and not ready to accept current constitution and political system then situation would be totally deteriorated and a new civil war may erupt in Afghanistan and in the region (Pakistan border areas and Central Asia). But as Taliban is showing their interest in talks and opening their political office, in future they can accept a political solution in which they would be part of the government with other militant group like Hizb e Islami and Haqqani group. Things would be also depend on that how current ruling groups including Northern alliance are ready to accept Taliban as legitimate political power. Current ruling groups would show their distance from any solution if Taliban would claim the leadership.

(2) Neighbors and regional countries would play crucial role in post US Afghanistan Pakistan is most important player and would try to dominate in Kabul with the help of China and Iran. Pakistan can take help from Russia as new partnership is emerging. Taliban would be trump card for the Pakistan. China, Iran and Russia see US presence with great distrust and would welcome US withdrawal and can support Taliban if Taliban assured them not support militant or separatist groups. India would try to convince US to continue make presence but would also try to influence current ruling setup with the help of northern alliance and other anti Taliban and anti Pakistan group but if this equation would not be possible, India may also support Taliban participation in government if Taliban assure not provide any support to anti Indian elements on Afghanistan soils. Turkey may emerge a facilitator with the help of Pakistan and Iran, US would also welcome Turkey's engagement.

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