

Emerging Paradox on 'Good' and the 'Bad Taliban': Mapping the new Narratives for Regional Security

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Abstract

Since the 1980s, Afghanistan has been in a state of war where it's internal and external security always threatens by some fundamental complexities. Regardless of the solution, the Afghanistan issue is still influencing the relationship between India and Pakistan and role of major powers such as the US, China and Russia. The limit severe growth we have perceptible is a passage within the narrative of the Taliban with the assistance of politicians. Political parties generally expect that there were 'Good Taliban' and 'Bad Taliban' and that the 'Good Taliban' had been oh really excellence agreement with and even adjudge. This entire state of affairs is manufactured from the false impression that ill strategic intensity hypothesis, speculation is address in description to Afghanistan. Pakistan observes Afghanistan to be a strategic dept. for the tract, and it desire for Afghanistan to have bounded relations with India. Meanwhile, Afghan government and the Taliban are having ongoing peace talks, the good Taliban mean to the Afghans that negotiations with them are hopeful and basis on some rational ground which can brings positive changing in regional security. Therefore, Paper overall has been examined the regional security paradoxes due to new narratives and its consequences for regional security.

Keywords: *Good Taliban and Bad Taliban, Strategic Depth, Pakistan, India, Regional Security.*

Introduction

Taliban is a radical Islamic group that has been fighting in Afghanistan since 2001. Taliban is an anti-foreign occupation resistance group that began as a spontaneous uprising of the Afghan people against the warlords' tyranny. Islamic teachers fed up with the US' occupation of Afghanistan created the Taliban. They turned to militancy after the Soviets left the country in 1989. Many of the Afghan refugee children who lived in Pakistan were taught religious fundamental education in the Madrassas is one of the major reasons for Taliban assurance in the region. They

were an unscrupulous army led from poor to poor, invading Afghanistan as a paramilitary force and filled with support when some criminals were executed by them in public. Society regards them as saviors who restore law and order and end opium farming. Because of their success, some Pakistani security agencies bought them and continued to provide them with funds and weapons until they began declaring their independence from the ISI in 2001-11. [9] Internal social support from a compassionate and evacuation perspective, and external support from a funding and training perspective, are also essential to all movements in the struggle for survival and development. The Taliban are Pashtuns who have practiced arts and war since their youth, so no plans are required. The current Taliban are the children of people who fought the United Kingdom, the Mujahedeen children who studied the CIA / ISI / MI6 and MOSSAD throughout the so-called jihad of the 1980s. They are the "ethical opposite of Americas Founding Fathers," according to Ronald Reagan.[4] Likewise, they enjoy mass support. Maybe suddenly instead of drawing! The failure of the Afghan government to provide basic security and services, as well as anti-corruption and anti-corruption policies, has driven many Pashtuns to the Taliban. According to a 2016 survey conducted by the Director of Afghanistan Assistance (SIGAR), serious theft, bribery, payments and health care have repeatedly condemned efforts to achieve peace for the Afghan people. Now Ashraf Ghani's government "controls or affects only 52% of the country's districts," compared to 72% in November 2015. For Kabul's central government, the crisis is only escalating. [8] However, there are so many issues in Afghanistan which is creating more serious threats to Afghanistan internal and external security. Say for instance, narrative over good and bad Taliban impacted Afghanistan peace process as well as its dream for long stability in the country. New paradoxes over the Taliban bring the new complexities in the Afghanistan peace process as well as in the regional security process in the region.

Paradoxes on Good and Bad Taliban

After U.S. troops retaliated, the Taliban fled to Quetta Pakistan and the rest of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area, then officially recognized as the Federally Administered Tribal Union (FATA). The chief part of the neighborhood is Waziristan in the north and southern. In the fight against terrorist assembly, the United States has forced Pakistan to deviate its attitude on terrorist block prompt in the region. Many Taliban groups condemn Pakistan's coalition with the United States in the action against consternation family, including the Taliban. Pakistan and the United States sport a doubly marathon here. Pakistan distributed Taliban and terror groups into two groups: 'Good Taliban' and 'Bad Taliban'. [1] What is the Taliban's definition of good? The good Taliban are those Taliban factions who follow the Pakistani host's orders and do not harm the nation. The Pakistan-backed Good Taliban are represented by the Haqqani Network, Afghan Taliban, and Lashkar-e-Tayyaba. Pakistan did not use force against the

Good Taliban, allowing them to operate openly in Pakistani territory. As part of its military strategy against Afghan and Indian rivals, Pakistan engages these suitable Taliban combinations.

What is Bad Taliban? The Bad Taliban are a faction of Taliban insurgents who criticize the Pakistan-US counter-terrorism strategy. In retaliation, the party threatened to take military action against Pakistan. Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is a rebel group that has previously chastised Pakistan's government for occupying the Swat and Wajiristan valleys. The TTP tried to assassinate education activist Malala Yousafzai in 2012, after being established in 2007 as the governing body of several small groups in Wajiristan. In December 2014, they plotted a terrorist attack on a Peshawar school, killing more than 130 students, and in 2015, they attacked Karachi International Airport. Pakistan conducted the 'Zarb-e Azb' military campaign in North Waziristan in June 2014 against militant groups, including the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), which culminated in the deaths of over 1000 Taliban fighters. Pakistan has followed two distinct policies since the entry of US troops in 2001. Pakistan refuses to participate the US-led anti-terrorist campaign in Afghanistan. Former Pakistani security advisor Sartaj Aziz said in an interview with BBC Urdu on March 21, 2019, that Pakistan has not taken action against militant groups that have not affected Pakistan. Pakistan also refuses to involve the Taliban in discussions over Afghanistan's future.

What are the perspectives of the US and Afghanistan? Since both groups have accomplished the same aim, the US and Afghan regimes have failed to distinguish between the good and bad aspects of the Taliban. Despite reports of Pakistani abuses, the US has launched drone strikes against the Pakistani Taliban in all of its ways. Both thoughts, in India's view, are rooted in Pakistan. The Taliban are militants who collaborate with Pakistan's army and intelligence agency, the ISI, to target Indian interests in Afghanistan and Kashmir. The Tahrik-e-Taliban is a militant organization in Pakistan's Waziristan, FATA, and NWFP provinces. The Haqqani Network exists in the host country and the Waziristan states, and was established by Jalaluddin Haqqani in coordination with Al Qaeda and the Taliban. In India and Pakistan, Afghanistan is a famous investment destination. Extremism is a major investment in Pakistan, while India invests in social sectors like education, power generation, and global growth. India and Afghanistan have a closer friendship than Pakistan and Afghanistan or Pakistan and India. This is due to India's positive attitude toward Afghanistan and Pakistan's negative attitude. India wants to support Afghanistan in every way it can, but Pakistan wants Afghanistan to be largely dependent. [7]Therefore, a new narrative in the region has brought new complexities for regional security ahead.

New Taliban Puzzle

Ties between Afghanistan and Pakistan have been fraught since President Ashraf Ghani took office. President Gani attempted to express his country's statements in the best possible terms in an exclusive interview with influential Pakistani television. President Gani also sent a clear message to Pakistan's leadership, saying that enough is enough and that double standards would not be

accepted. Pakistan has always said that it has made major human and financial sacrifices in the war against terrorism. In the war on terror, Afghanistan is well aware of Pakistan's casualties and the sacrifices made by its foreign allies. However, Pakistan fails to differentiate between the "good" and "bad" Taliban. As Pakistan speaks about the Taliban, it does not specify if it is referring to the "good" or "bad" Taliban. It's no secret that Pakistan is battling the so-called "bad Taliban," the armed forces that invaded the country. In the other side, it provides security to Afghan insurgents, the so-called "good Taliban." President Gani also said that Pakistan's counter-terrorism efforts would be jeopardized until all militant organizations were attacked. Pakistan, Afghanistan claims, has been misled by the fact that the International Security Assistance Force has profited financially from its involvement in Afghanistan for over a decade thanks to the United States Relief Fund. Pakistan has also profited billions of dollars from trade with Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a significant source of supplies for international trade. Due to its narrow interpretation, Pakistan has always seen foreign interference in Afghanistan as inefficient, despite its economic needs. Pakistan accuses Afghanistan of helping the Baluchistan insurgents, but this is a Pakistani internal problem. Afghanistan would most likely stay out of it. This rebellion would not help Afghanistan. Afghanistan's stance on this subject is strengthened by the fact that it has its own patriotic baroque cultures with a long tradition of patriotism. The threat of violence in Pakistan's Baluchistan region could destabilize Afghanistan.

In the Pashtun crisis, Pakistan says that Afghanistan has increased its efforts to restore the Durand Line. There is no proof, however, that Afghanistan is attempting to reignite the long-running war. Furthermore, the Afghan government does not consider its previous stance on this issue to be a barrier to friendly ties with its southern neighbors. [11] However, between Afghanistan and Pakistan's archrival India always plays a crucial role to build a future roadmap for regional stability. Unfortunately, Pakistan depicts Afghanistan's long-standing relationship with India as if Pakistan has set up a hidden society to manipulate Afghanistan's neighbors. It's difficult to back up Pakistan's story. In addition, India has played an important part in the reconstruction and stabilization of Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, India's contribution in this area is well recognized. Afghanistan, on the other hand, would be stable if India and Pakistan resolve their differences. Afghanistan will be one of the key winners of this initiative due to expanded trade and regional growth. Pakistan's foreign policy has greater leverage over military intervention than Afghanistan's, where government officials have complete control over the country's foreign policy. After realizing this, President Gani called the Pakistani army chief of staff as soon as he took office. Unfortunately, Afghanistan says that President Gani's positive intentions are yet to bear fruit. ISIS extremists hiding in Pakistan's Taliban, Haqqani Network, and Pakistani security forces have carried out deadly attacks. The American University of Afghanistan in Kabul was the target of the most notable of these attacks.

Anti-Pakistani sentiment is likely to be on the rise in Afghanistan, among average Afghans as well as the political and religious elite. Nonetheless, there is a strong difference between people and

government in Pakistan. Thousands of Afghan refugees have been housed on both sides of the Durand Border for decades. The consensus in Afghanistan is that Pakistan has so far refused to take any concrete steps in this direction. President Gani has proposed a host of proposals that are identical. There are numerous reasons for Pakistan's people to experience peace, prosperity, and a better future if it reacts to Afghanistan's actions and political will. [2] The key idea is that the US must remain in Afghanistan to deter the Taliban and other militant organizations from spreading like wildfires, as reported in newspapers, official statements, and regular talks. Pakistani officials, on the other hand, are merely holding talks with the "good Taliban" on the Afghan frontier, in the hopes of achieving unity and allowing the two sides to live in peace. This is due to a number of factors, including what the Afghan Taliban, also known as the "good Taliban" is doing to help and harass the Pakistani Taliban, also known as the "evil Taliban." "Can the US slip into the hands of the US government in Kabul, encouraging the Taliban in Afghanistan to return to the World Trade Center, as it was before the Pentagon bombing on September 11, 2001? Although the issue persists, Raymond Davis, a retired Special Forces sergeant recruited by the CIA, killed two gunmen on motorcycles in front of his car on a road in Islamabad four years ago. Improve the two-way relationship. He kills them, believing they are part of a conspiracy to assassinate him. Davis was released after paying almost \$ 3 million to the bereaved relatives, however at the end of the year, the United States was in deep trouble. The attack had a direct effect on Pakistani troops in the Sarala area, which is close to the Afghan frontier. Twenty Pakistani troops, including two police officers, were killed when US military planes and helicopters exploded after being shot down. Americans are oblivious to these information, but Pakistanis are enthralled by them. When you speak to people in Islamabad, they will recall a long list of "killings," many of which were caused by air strikes on the Afghan border. [5] Thus, new Taliban puzzle still under serious attention for policy makers to deal several different sections of Taliban.

Pakistan and Regional Security Worries

The Pakistani Taliban has been fighting the Pakistani government for a long time. The Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), which assassinated Nobel Laureate Malala Yousafzai and murdered thousands of Pakistanis, seems to have fallen apart. Since the summer, many TTP commanders have been in exile, forming their own parties, joining other overseas terrorist groups like the so-called ISIS, or proposing to join. These events represent a split in Pakistan between the "strong Taliban" and the "Taliban". Afghanistan and Kashmir's military requirements would closely match those of the so-called Taliban, especially when NATO withdraws. They have the ability to bargain with the government as well. The bad Taliban seem to be continuing to target Pakistan because they are a US ally and lack any fighters in relation to Islam. Some Pakistani military officials, on the other hand, argue that the country's military is profoundly divided. The difficulty with assuming that the Taliban will stay confused, according to experts, is that new jihadists will easily reconnect with them. In October, six Pakistani high commanders, known as the Taliban, vowed to abandon their allegiance to ISIS leader Abu-Bakr Baghdad. Promotions for ISIS have been seen in cities

along the Afghan border. How did the TTP disband? Following an anti-Taliban military operation known as Zarb-e-Azab, also known as the Prophet Muhammad's Sword, a militant has appeared within the Taliban in Pakistan. TPT, on the other hand, started to deteriorate last year. Then Taliban leader Hakeemullah Mehsud was killed by a US drone attack. Mullah Fazlullah, the new president, is said to have assumed power and is currently residing in Afghanistan. Pakistani authorities have attempted to reach Fazrara via the Pakistani Taliban in order to work out a peace agreement.

However, death is at a close. Last June, the Army launched the Zarb-e-Azab offensive. "The failure of the TTP structure was caused by a variety of causes. In particular, "according to Rahimullah Yousafzai, editor of The Press, Peshawar's English-language newspaper," to raise Fazrara to the rank of tribal chief. He was on the other side of the border and could not govern the party, so there were more and more different groups from different tribes. Being self-sufficient, "The government's peace strategy had similar promising outcomes, causing friction and division within the community. The Taliban in Mormand has decided to break up and form his own organization. The commander is enraged that the leaders of the ruling TTP are considering meeting with Pakistani officials in Islamabad. Last week, Mormand's group, one of the Taliban's "evil" groups, assumed responsibility for the deaths of at least 60 people in a suicide attack near the Pakistan-India border in Lahore. The fatal split: Khan Saeed Sagina, the Taliban's deputy, has decided to withdraw, which is the latest blow to the Pakistani Taliban. Sagina accused the TTP of sabotaging a fellow Taliban's case in Afghanistan. He refuses to strike Pakistani targets such as the "poverty Taliban." Instead, he chose to back the Taliban in Afghanistan, which is just over the frontier. In a message to split journalists, Sajina's party said, "His statement indicates that Sajina needs to concentrate on Afghanistan..." "They just want to go back to the lovely Taliban," said Safdar Dower, a North Waziristan activist and writer. Mr. Dower said that in Pakistan's tribal areas bordering Afghanistan, the so-called Taliban insurgents were given safe haven. They initially sought refuge in the same location after 9/11. They can cross borders and deal with Afghanistan's problems from wherever they are, particularly once NATO and Western forces leave the country. According to Pakistani media, Pakistani forces have reached an agreement with Sazina on a truce, which is the second step of the military-led campaign that began in June (Waziristan). The step is in line with a similar approach to negotiations with the Taliban, which has a Pakistani ally. [10] Hereupon, Pakistan and its systematic democratic degradation, policy of choices and state sponsor insurgency created new regional security dynamics in the region.

Regional Security Analysis

The challenges which neighboring countries are experiencing are not lasting. Few things evolve over time, and others are still pending. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established to foster regional cooperation among South Asian countries, and each member state plays an important role in the organization. Ironically, all SAARC members are emerging countries with limited economic and military strength (India controls 70% of SAARC

territories, which makes no sense). As a result, this intimate society was civilised and close to one another, but it lacked social interaction. Pakistan is the only member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which borders Afghanistan. With NATO forces out of Afghanistan, the nation now has the diplomatic room to drive South Asia ahead ever further. The state of stability in Kabul has an effect on the rest of South Asia. As a consequence, the democratic growth of Afghanistan is critical for regional peace. Pakistan's policy of "good terrorism" has wreaked havoc on the country. Terrorists have turned the Afghanistan-Pakistan border into a safe haven (including the Taliban). To combat terrorism in South Asia, Pakistan must unite. South Asia's main trade partner is West Asia. The majority of oil and gas produced in West Asia is exported to South Asia. As a result, without Pakistan's cooperation, there are only two ways to do business with West Asia (by sea or by air), raising the financial pressure. As a result, working with SAARC is the best way to ensure regional peace. SAARC countries must "transfer, pass, transfer, suspension," according to Narendra Modi (together, together, close, close). This should represent not just the countries' geographical proximity, but also their emotional ties. [6] Therefore, regional security is under serious stress due to new narrative and continuous strategic changes in the region. It stressed and brings new complexities for South Asian regional security.

Conclusion

Pakistan has also been a haven for the Taliban. When the local Taliban were summoned by Neo Taliban, the so-called "Fasadis" and new terrorists emerged. They were categorized as positive and poor after the United States announced its withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Military operations have carried out various raids, drone attacks, and suicide bombings such as the Taliban and black water, in addition to turning the lives of many people into the eastern area of Durand. The issue gets more complex. What exactly are we talking about when we mention the Taliban? On December 16, 2014, Pakistani Taliban, TTP, Pakistani Taliban, or "evil Taliban" killed their children. The Taliban, an ally of the United States, is next on the list. Pakistan conquered Kabul, developed strict Shari'a rule, and dismantled the Bamyán Buddha statue in order to battle the Soviet Union, which later became a beast. Pakistan battles the Taliban on its own soil. TTP's vengeance was, of course, the Peshawar massacre. Pakistan was also victorious. Meanwhile, the US is pressuring Pakistan to lead the so-called "good Taliban," the Afghan Taliban, into talks with the Afghan government. Pakistan is attempting to achieve this aim. The Afghan Taliban and the Afghan government have clashed in the past, but the crisis has worsened after news of Afghan Taliban leader Mura Omar's disappearance. Due to a power struggle, news of the Afghan Taliban's death has gone unnoticed. Pakistan is very similar to ISIS, both in terms of (a) the needs of the US and the Pakistani economy, and (b) if the Taliban, now known as "IS" members, are losing. They will come in. The Afghan government and the Taliban are now negotiating a settlement in Afghanistan. A "Good Taliban" could mean hope for dialogue with the Afghan people and a chance to end the crisis for the Afghan people. The 'Bad' are without a doubt a big challenge.

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