

Afghan-Taliban Political Conundrum: An Analysis of Peace Negotiations and Settlement

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ABSTRACT

The Afghan people suffered a lot from the war on terror, security issues, and political and economic instability since the US invasion in 2001. Pakistan is an important neighboring country of Afghanistan that can play a vital role in bringing amity and stability in Afghanistan as they are the home of Taliban and supporters and they can help Afghanistan honestly through facilitating the peace process. Both the US administration and the Afghan government demand Pakistan to influence and bring the Taliban to the table talks and peace negotiations. In this context, this study aims to explore the Afghan-Taliban political conundrum an analysis of peace negotiations and settlement on the ongoing peace process that has so far created an understanding among the stakeholders that a peaceful and stable Afghanistan is in the interest of the region. The study finds that there are greater issues to be dealt with carefully e.g., the governance system of the country, the constitution, and a viable power-sharing formula among all groups government, political groups, and Taliban for upcoming future governance to be acceptable to all the stakeholders. Any successful peace deal needs a strong commitment on the part of all the stakeholders. Peace is the need of the hour not only for Afghanistan but for the whole region as well.

KEY WORDS: Peace, Reconciliation, Negotiations, Conflict Resolution, Regional Security.

INTRODUCTION

Last four decades were the worst and difficult period in the contemporary history of Afghanistan which has various definition to everyone some called this period as period of people awaking and being engaged into political dilemmas political interaction of people for their destiny but in another handsome called this period as a dark period of the contemporary history of the country due to the circumstances which came to reality with respect to this era the era which made various impediments and challenges for the development process and the modernization pathway but during these years numbers of movements took place that made Afghanistan stopped to reach their ideal version in near future and still it looks like the country is far from that condition to retake that verse of development process and being in process of sustainable development and enhancement in terms of politics, economy, international relations, bilateral relation and many other aspects of social and political improvement.

Before 1995 the political conundrum and scenario in Afghanistan were different in comparison to the political situation after the above-mentioned era the situation becomes different after 1996 due to the circumstances before this time which was the period of civil war among the warlords and Mujahedeen groups who fought against the Soviet Union or so-called USSR which they made to defeat one of the world superpowers by the indirect support of United State of America through their allies Pakistan and Saudi Arabia and this defeat creates a huge change in the political order of the world and made the world unipolar politically.

After 1995 a new group called the Taliban emerged from the southern part of Afghanistan in Kandahar province by the leadership of a chap called Mula Mohammad Omar the leader and founder of the Taliban group with the slogan of liberty from warlords and free Afghanistan for all and they start a new version of the civil war against the Mujahedeen groups and leaders soon they become able to seize all the geography of the country and announced the new political regime named the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan by the leadership Mula Mohammad Omar.

After 9/11 in New York United America, an incident which the destiny of Afghanistan had been tied with that the United States of America attacked the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan as the responsible country behind the airstrikes on New York international trade buildings and the pentagon by Osama Bin Laden which hide and living in Afghanistan on that time.

Soon after the USA intervention in the country the USA tried to found a new government based on democratic values and norms and for which they held the 2001 Bonn conference in Germany with the presence of the Afghan warlords and majority of the Mujahedeen leaders for the new government and the dilemma of the power distribution among the Mujahedeen, after long and tough negotiation the new government founded with an interim period of two years by the presidency of Hamid Karzai.

From 2001 onward the political instability is the most talked about and most debated issue in the country and the absence of positive peace and people of Afghanistan are missing and had been waiting for life in a peaceful atmosphere which is a basic right of every human there might be several reasons and factors behind this absence of peace in the country but first and foremost rationale behind these worst security situation is a group named Taliban a group which all the Afghan people wants them to join their people and live along with their people in a peaceful situation and the governments also had efforts through last 20 years to make this group convince by various methods to join the Afghan community but still they are failed concerning this important and it became a conundrum and political dilemma for all the people and regional neighboring countries that who to reach the peace with this terrorist group.

2020 was a year of hope and pleasure for the country and all the Afghan citizens because of launching the very first official negotiation between the Afghan government and Taliban which came to reality by the introduction of the Taliban-USA peace agreement on 29 Feb 2020 which paved the way for inter Afghan dialogue and peace talks and settlements which is going on still and according to situation it might time-consuming peace negotiations which will face many obstacles and challenges in upcoming months so concerning the above-mentioned circumstance and challenges for the Afghan-Taliban peace negations the research paper will try to analyze and illustrate the complexity of this political conundrum and possible scenarios for this peace talks and settlements with the involvement of national, regional and international factors.

1. History of national conflict in Afghanistan

While there is a debate about peace and peace talks in any context of social dilemmas there is the root and cause of it called conflict which made the situation worst enough to compel the people to think about the phenomena called peace so concerning this social and historical fact that all the nation in the world practiced this and having the experience of this somehow in one way or another in various contexts so do Afghanistan suffered a lot from civil war and the social and political instability through their history but here we will quote the history and roots of the conflict in the country in contemporary history particularly in last 50 years which all these rationales came to gather to make the situation so that now after 42 years of the civil war the people and opposite terrorist groups become tired of war and conflict which lead them to the first official and inter Afghan peace negotiations and talks in the history.

After a long period of peace and stable political situation and somehow circumstance in favor of the majority of the people which last for almost 40 years during the last kingship of King Mohammed Zahir Shah from 1933 to 1974 that we would say the era of peace and happiness and political stability or one could say the era of using and practicing religion as means to of exercising the power and politics with all these debates we can strongly claim that mentioned era was period of peace and calmness and welfare for all the citizens and people living in the geography of Afghanistan in last 100 years of history in the country.

1974 January 16 while King Mohammad Zahir Sha was on an international tour to Europe in Italy the prime minister of the country and the cousin of the king a chap called Mohammad Dawood Khan did a white military coup for the gaining of the power after almost 40 years of the kingship and ruling of one king meanwhile the coup was taking place the king was on a trip to Italy so the prime mister utilized the opportunity for the aim of power and in response to the coup the King did not take any action against it and continued his life in Italy.

This was a new chapter of Afghanistan history and the end of Kingship and the announcing of the presidential regime for the first time in the history of the country and Mohammad Dawood khan declared him as the first president of the country, people somehow were hopeful for further development and more changes in the bureaucracy of the country the new president was going well and perfect in his plans and policies for the political and socio-economic development of the country but this bright chapter of Afghanistan did not last for a long time and after five years the scenario changed totally for the country.

After almost five years of the new president on 27 April 1978 his colleagues in the same political party held a military coup against the president who gained the power by coup and facing the same destiny and losing the power with a military coup by paying a high price for it which last with killing of the president and the 30 members of family and political party PDPA (People democratic Party of Afghanistan) took the regime and power in their hands the PDPA had two wings on that time left wing leading by Noor Mohammad Taraki and right wing leading by Babrak Karmal and with the combination of both the coup had been passed and they took the power but soon after new regime people's democratic of Afghanistan the conflict raised between these two wings of the PDPA and subsequently one year after coup the former USSR launched an aggression with and intervention to Afghanistan and by the supporting of the and they remained here in Afghanistan for almost 9 years which costs Afghanistan four president and a terrible civil war supporting indirectly by the USA because this was a great opportunity to took the revenge of the Vietnam war here in Afghanistan they were supporting the Mujahedeen groups via Pakistan and Saudi Arabia two Muslim countries showing their helps in terms of sympathy to Muslim nation of Afghanistan for fighting against a non-Muslim country USSR and illustrate this war as responsibly of all Muslim as religious action called Jihad that all Muslim have to fight against the anti-Muslim Countries particularly the country which intervned our country in fact it was an invisible hand and political game leading by USA for the revenge Vietnam war.

Due to USSR intervention in Afghanistan, the people suffered a lot during this nine years of war between Mujahedeen and the USSR troops for which paid one and a half millions of life and unforgettable economic social, and educational values but after the end of the game between the USA and the USSR in the battlefield and playground called Afghanistan in February 1989 when USSR totally withdrawal their troops from Afghanistan which was the end of a chapter in history and a new chapter started after the withdrawal of USSR troops.

The 7 leaders of Mujahedeen representing seven political parties or we could say war parties did not agree on the creation of a new government and distribution of power after the USSR collapse but somehow Pakistan was trying to make them convince to build a new government by sharing power among all sides but after long negotiations, these groups did not reach a final draft and policy for the power distribution and the civil war among the Mujahedeen leaders launched and it took 6 years 1995 and Afghanistan lost hundreds of thousands of life and the Mujahedeen leader whom which were talking about the bright future of the country of USSR dissolution became a reason that the country faced the dark era and dark days of the history.

2. The inception and emergence of Taliban

From 1990 to 1995 while Afghanistan was burning in flames of the internal civil war among the Mujahedeen leaders and various armed militias groups supported by USA Pakistan and Saudi Arabia which we could name it ethnic and tribal battle as well among the tribal and ethnic groups which was the dark era of the history of the country the era of anarchy, chaos, and absence of a central sovereign government and absence of the role of all the situation that can be coined as a war of all against all everything was disordered.

10 October 1994 in Kandahar southwest province of Afghanistan a small armed group emerged in a village named themselves the Islamic group of Taliban by the leadership of a chap called Mula Mohammad Omer with some members with Pakistan and Saudi Arabia nationalities as their troops and military advisors in the region.

The main aim and slogan of this group were that they will apply Islamic government and will counter all those groups which are the main reason for the political instability and anarchy in the country all people do not have physical and mental security.

They start while the president was of the Mujahedeen leader Burhanudeen Rabbani the Islamic movement of Taliban and surprisingly the power and number of militant of this small were increasing day by day and the movement was going rapidly that they seized the Kandahar big province after 32 days of the group emergence with not enough equipment's and after Kandahar, the movement starts to attack other provinces one after another subsequently they occupied the province like Khost, Logar, Wardak, Herat, Nangarhar and some other key areas which were no longer under the control of the Mujahedeen government.

26 September 1996 Taliban finally managed to take the control of Kabul city the capital of the country and the Mujahedeen groups left Kabul subsequently after arriving in the capital they killed the Hazara ethnic group leader Abdul Ali Mazari the leader of the Islamic Union of Afghanistan political party and then soon after this event they killed the former president Dr. Najeebullah and his brother Shapoor Ahmadzai and hanged their dead bodies in a main road of the city to be waring for those who want to be against the Islamic group of Taliban.

After occupying almost 2/3 of the geography of the country Taliban changed the name of the political regime and government to Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan and the leader of the government called Amir-ul-Momineen was the leader of the Taliban Mula Mohammad Omer and subsequently, after the announcing new government in Afghanistan only three countries among all the nations of the world acknowledged the new regime officially as sovereign state those three were Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates which were accused of the supporting of Taliban as well but it was rejected by the respective countries and as well Taliban but the passage of time acknowledged this fact.

While Taliban took the control of Kabul the capital in 1996 the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan continued to be in power for approximately 5 years and the group had strong official and secret relation with the neighboring country Pakistan and Saudi Arabia and other international terrorist groups world wild the prominent example can be the Al Qaeda international terrorist group leading by Usama Bin laden Saudi Arab citizens with a vast range of activities against the anti-Islamic countries particularly the United State of America they had activities in Sudan Iraq and Pakistan and Afghanistan which made this group as one of the main threat to international security and all the nations member of the United Nation and United Nation Security Council was working to gather for irradiation of the Al Qaeda.

11 September 2001 a big incident occurred in the United State occurred New York on the international trade towers and Pentagon the defense ministry of the United State of America a bomb airstrike by transit aircrafts full of passengers miss led by terrorist-related to the Al Qaeda terrorist group which shocked the United State and the world which made the start of new century 21 sad for the USA specially and it was the biggest bomb attack of the USA history and this airstrike killed more than 3000 people and more than 5000 got injured of course by the passage of time many questions arose about the 9/11 some researchers conclude this incident to a fake incident by the USA while some believed it was conducted by the terrorist group called Al Qaeda.

While the 9/11 occurred the leader of the accused terrorist group Al Qaeda Usama Bin Laden was in Afghanistan and according to general reports United State of America asked the Taliban government to hand over the leader of this terrorist group to the USA as an accused person for the 9/11 coincident but the leader of Taliban Mula Mohammad Omer reject this offer of the United State of America concerning the religious ties with Bin Laden against the non-Muslim countries.

After denying this request by the Taliban to hand over the Al Qaeda leader Bin Laden to the United States of America subsequently the United State of America leading the NATO start the intervention on 7 October 2001 to Afghanistan and all of the Mujahedeen leaders except Gulbadeen Hekmatyar support and became allies with the NATO against Taliban because they were kicked off by Taliban 5 years ago by this intervention the new chapter of the Afghanistan history starts with new political regime and establishment of new democratic government called the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan based on the Bonn agreement.

Bonn agreement and new government

Bonn the city in Germany the place where all Afghans were waiting for their destiny which was related to the Bonn agreement in 2001 among the Jihad leaders and USA administration involving in Afghanistan after 9/11 2001.

The Bonn agreement was all about power distribution and state and government rebuilding after 10 years of the worst civil war in Afghanistan between Afghan leader and Taliban supporting by USA and Pakistan ISI and somehow Saudi Arabia financially Bonn agreement was the very early and starting point of democratization in Afghanistan and electing interim government and Afghanistan becoming a democratic regime for the first time in the history in the third wave of democracy.

Unfortunately, the start point of the democratization was not free and fair and the formula for the government making and state rebuilding was based on ethnic and tribal-based politics.

There in Bonn Conference, the main argument was the reconciliation of the four major tribal group Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Hazaras which were in two groups having representative first group was Mujahedeen delegates including ethnic groups of Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Hazaras leading by Mohammad Yunis Qanooni the political advisor of Ahmad Shah Massoud one of the Mujahedeen leaders during the civil war.

The next group was the Rome group representing the Pashtuns ethnic group and leading by Abdul Sitar Serat former Afghan minister of justice during King Zahir Shah Kingship and in the part of Pashtuns, the Taliban was not involved because they were still at war with the Mujahedeen and United States of America and its alliance NATO.

And the third group and mediators were the United States of America and their representatives including Zalmay Khalilzad former US ambassador to UN, Iraq, and Afghanistan, Frank Miller former US defense policy officer under the supervision of Condoleezza Rice US secretary of state working with these two Afghan groups as a mediator helping these ethnic-based groups but in fact, the united states of America were the key player behind the negotiations and delegation and having their plans and strategies for Afghanistan next interim government making.

These tough negotiation last for about 3 weeks between these three parts for choosing the leader and interim president for the next government the Rome delegation were willing that the former justice mister Abdul Sitar Sirat has to be the next temporary president of Afghanistan till the upcoming election in 2004 but the Afghan Mujahedeen delegation was against this decision and the former justice minister was not acceptable for them as next president and somehow they were willing that the leader of Jamit Islami political party Burhanudeen Rabani has to be the president which was not acceptable for the Rome delegation at all this issue was the core and most debatable on that time in the negotiation.

While the process of selection of next president in the inter Afghan talk was going to worst situation thereby the United States of America came to the interference between Afghan delegation for the upcoming president and the formula that united states of America propound was that president have to be from the major ethnic group in Afghanistan Pashtuns and the first vice president will be from the next majority Tajiks and the second vice president has to be from the third majority in Afghanistan Hazar and the compel the delegation to accept the formula for the new government.

While the Afghan delegation had no other option they were compelled to agree with the United States of America hence the most appropriate person for this choice was a chap called Hamid Karzai the one who was acceptable for all the sides in Bonn agreement Mujahedeen group delegation, Rome delegates leading by former king Zahir Shah and meanwhile for the United States of America.

So when the initiatives of the government and state-building start with ethnic-based and tribal-based politics imagine what could be the consequence and the future of the state the formula for selection of the first president post-Afghan civil war and conflict Hamid Karzai become a political heritage in Afghanistan politics till now and all the groups in last 4 presidential elections came to gather like first time president from Pashtun ethnic group the first vice president Tajik and the second vice president Hazara.

This formula itself destroyed the democracy and democratic values among the nation and citizens that even all knows before an election that which candidate will win the election according to custom and political heritage which is a result of Bonn agreement and all these rationales are reasons behind weak democracy and democratic regime and the outcome is the subversion of the democratic process in the country and no trust from the people side on the government and democracy anymore.

With the establishment of the new government, all the political parties and warlords, and Mujahedeen leaders were highly involved in the new interim government and the power distribution was in their favor all received well participation in the new government so two opposing groups left out of power with zero participation in the power Taliban who faced a rapid and strong defeat by the NATO troops and former mujahedeen leaders and the second group was the Hizb-e-Islami Afghanistan a political party and Mujahedeen leading by Hekmatyar.

The mission for the new government was to reconcile with mentioned two groups to join their people and join the government and democratic process which will lead the country toward transparency and prosperity for the future, and the democracy will pave the way to for peaceful transition of power through an election which was one of the main problems in political arena of the country in last 100 years and people themselves will be elected their future leader and president.

3. Initiatives for peace settlements

Germany activity: In 2012 July president Hamid Karzai once again asked the German government for cooperation due to reconciliation and mediation in Afghan peace talks and negotiations. 2010 and 2011 Germany helped the United States of America and the Afghan government with the peace process by arranging secret peace talks between Taliban representatives and the United State of America.

In early 2012 these secret talks had led to the temporary foundation of the Taliban liaison office in Qatar.

Hence the majority of the observer agreed and appreciate the Qatar process as the most promising initiatives to date it has been on ice since March 2012 and the time showed us that the German initiatives and efforts came to a result and their mediation led us to a peace negotiation now after almost 9 years that Afghan and Taliban peace negotiation is going on in Doha Qatar.

In the very first years of the ISAF mission, the United States and NATO chronologically excluded top-level strategic and highly classified talks of any kind with Afghan insurgents but somehow the contacts have always existed at the low level and provincial level.

After 2002 the government of Afghanistan has maintained the communication of various quality and intensity with the three main currents of the insurgency Taliban, the Islamic party (Hezb-e-Islami, Gulbuddin), and the Haqqani network. The

president view about peace talks sometimes appeared contrary by inviting the rebellious leaders to peace talks in Kabul and giving them the guaranty of a safe passage while excluding such talks the US pledges and behest in official announcements.

Saudi activities: Regarding the request of the Afghan government to the Saudi government they organized in 2008 and 2009 the first initiative leading the high-level direct contacts between the Taliban and Afghan government and HIG (Hezb-e-Islami). After a troublesome relation and experience with the Taliban in the 1990s, Riyadh was again cautious and made it core concern that the Taliban openly distance itself Al Qaeda a precondition for future and further engagement in the Afghan peace process.

First two round talks were hold in September 2008 as and guest invitation of the Saudi King Abdullah to breakfast to both side Taliban and the Afghan government and this peace process was treated by track 2 diplomacy from both side the Taliban and Afghan government means that there were no official delegation and representatives from both side the Afghan government was representing by the former president Hamid Karzai brother named Abdul Qayoom Karzai who holds no official governmental office and there was no official and unofficial representative of HIG as well and Taliban was also representing by the former Taliban members the former foreign minister Mula Ahmad Wakil Mutawakil and the Taliban's former ambassador to Pakistan Mula Abdul Salam Zaeef in second round talks in February 2009 chaired by the head of the Saudi intelligence service Prince Muqrin Bin Abdul Aziz was the higher ranking of the Saudi government the HIG represented by Ghairat Bahir son-in-law of its leader Gulbadeen Hekmatyar and the Taliban by Mulla Agha Jan Mutassin a son in law of leader Mulla Omar and former chair of political committee of the Taliban leadership council.

In both rounds of talks, the Saudi government officials offered the leaders of the Taliban Mula Mohammad Omar and Gulbuddin Hekmatyar the leader of the HIG apparently for permanent or temporary sanctuary in Saudi Arabia if in case a political resolution of the dispute could be reached in this process British diplomats were involved in initiatives for the second round talks which also discussed the possibility of power-sharing with Taliban.

For these steps for the Afghan peace process, the international communities and the European Union and the united nation explicitly welcomed and appreciate the Saudi government efforts for the Afghan peace process but the only country was Iran that the Iran government expressed their strong criticism and opposition with Saudi these efforts thereby by stacking and claim for a vital role of Iran for the Afghan peace round talks but is clear that the role of Saudi is also important in the Afghan peace talks and after that, the former president mentioned repeatedly that the role of Saudi remains in abeyance.

Talks on the Maldives: 2010 had been witnessed three unofficial peace talks meetings in Maldives between the representative of the Afghan government, the Taliban, the HIG, and non-militant opposition of the government took place in January, May, and November. While these initiatives had little influence on the going peace process Afghan and international observers nonetheless count these as a significant step toward contribution for the confidence-building and establishing contacts between the involved sides. (BBC 2010)

The initiative was proposed by Homayoun Jarir, another of Hekmatyar's sons-in-law. The Afghan government was not included in the preparations for the talks, which were funded privately by Afghan businessmen, and repeatedly indicated that it did not expect them to advance the peace process.

Although President Karzai rejected the initiative, he sent close personal advisers as observers to all three rounds of talks. HIG and Taliban were represented by associated parliamentarians and provincial governors. Hekmatyar's son Feroz also participated as his envoy. Emissaries of the Haqqani network are reported to have attended the third meeting. (BBC 2010)

Qatar process: by the end of 2009 with the coordination of the German foreign intelligence service (BND) was an establishment of contact with Taib Agha former personal secretary of Mula Mohammad Omar the leader of the Taliban. The first meeting was arranged in spring 2010 in Doha, Qatar subsequently in November 2010, and again in May 2011, the BND brought the Taliban representative Taib Agha to Munich Germany where he becomes the first emissary of the Taliban leadership to have meeting and contact and direct talks with an American delegation from the State Department and intelligence service, conduct under the auspice of the German government and foreign ministry. (Steve Coll 2018)

As the consequence, these first-ever direct talks between the Taliban representative and US government were a series that lead both sides to confidence-building measurements (though some also speak of a political deal that has yet to be implemented). The first step of talks was the opening of a Taliban liaison office in Doha, Qatar which will be the future address and forum for further talks and negotiations between Taliban emissaries and representatives and the international community, and the US government. The United States of America and the Afghan government made the opening of the liaison office conditional with the Afghan Taliban distancing itself publicly from international terrorism. (Steve, coll 2018)

The second part of the agreement was related to an exchange of prisoners the United State of America agreed upon the prospect of transforming five high ranking Taliban from Guantanamo to Qatar where they will rejoin with their families and placed under house arrest in the other hand for return the Taliban was willing to release three US citizens including Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl who which they held since June 2009.

2012 mid-March the Taliban group suspended the liaison office and the swap talk of the prisoners on the ground due to their accusation that the United State is always adding more and more demands with opposing to the previous demands but carefully they announced and indicated that this is not the end of Qatar peace process through various channels.

The Afghan government was extremely reserved about the initiatives of peace about their country but not being involved while they heard of talks for the first time this leads their diplomatic relation going toward an upset situation with the Qatar government and as a response president Karzai pointedly announced his view and wish for the reopening of the Saudi peace negotiation channel important leaders of the Afghan political opposition have expressed their worst reservation and stiff criticism of the Qatar process they believe that there should be only negotiations and talks with all Afghan groups are included.

But against the Afghan government and political leader view and demand the Qatar channel remained as the main channel for the upcoming peace process and negotiation in 2012 and onward till the date the Afghan current peace talks and negotiations are still going on in Doha Qatar for the final consequence and result for Afghan long civil war ending which is going on for almost 42 years.

4. Current peace negotiations

After that Doha, the Qatar liaison office opened in 2012 for Taliban representatives and those whom the US released from Guantanamo to join their families and the Taliban peace delegation in Doha and the peace negotiation started in Doha. But the main and official peace talks in Doha between the Taliban delegation and the US special envoy to the Afghan peace process Zalmay Khalilzad had been launched in September 2018. For the final consequence of the US longest war of history which is lasting for the last 17 years and both sides are tired of war and both sides agree that the only way for the conflict resolution is the negotiation and talks.

There were many highs and lows in these peace talks and negotiations between these two sides US and the Taliban in Doha far from the people of Afghanistan who suffered a lot from the war on terror with being involved in the peace talks and settlements in Doha, Qatar.

Reasons that why the Afghan community and government were not involved in the peace negotiations in Doha are much more but the main reason was that the Taliban was not considering the Afghan government and Afghan administration as a legal and sovereign government and they were calling is the Kabul administration, not the Afghan government, and they believe that the main problem is the presence of the US and the NATO troops and boot camps in the country which is not acceptable for them.

But final after 18th month of precise and extreme negotiation between the two sides of the table talks they had reached an agreement on 29 Feb 2020 with details for the upcoming government and the reconciliation and the way for peace negotiation between the Afghan government and Taliban the main part of this agreement was focusing on the withdrawal of the US and NATO troops from the country, the releasing of the 5000 Taliban militants by the Afghan government for the sake of the trust and confidence-building.

And the condition by Taliban for launching the peace process and negotiations with the Afghan side and government was two main things the releasing of 5000 militants and removing the name of this terrorist group from the united nation security council blacklist.

And after a 7 month pause in the peace process for the trust and confidence-building between the Taliban and Afghan government the in the consequence, the official peace talks between and Afghan government and Taliban for the first time in history had started on 12 September 2020 after accomplishing the condition which was given by Taliban the Blacklist of UNSC and the 5000 prisoners.

On 12 September the official round talks have been launched in Doha, Qatar with the presence of the US defense minister and the high authorities of the country from Afghanistan and Qatar government and the meeting and negotiations had opened successfully.

The delegation from both sides, the Afghan government representative including 21 people including 4 women, and the Taliban delegation on 12 September and after starting the peace negotiations both sides agreed on a 7 person team each for the coordination between both sides for better understanding of the situation and the way of the negotiations.

But still after the starting point of the peace talks in Doha till the date, even both sides did not agree and reached and single view and way of the platform for peace talks to start the official talks and the concerning points of both sides for the upcoming government and the last 20 year of conflict and political dispute.

5. Impediments ahead of the current peace negotiations

As we mentioned above about the peace negotiation between the Afghan delegation and the Taliban group representative in Doha which is still not reaching a final destination for the peace agreement which peoples are waiting for it for 40 years of chaos and civil war in the country, because still there are some reason and rationales behind this and obstacle on front of the peace process which might cause big challenges for the ongoing process and it might face even dead end.

Nonexistence inclusive Afghan delegation: the Afghan 21 representative for the peace process in Doha which are elected based on track 1.5 diplomacy for the peace talk including 4 women is not inclusive and it is not an image of the whole population of the country it is not representing the minorities, youths and women regularly and people and civil activists are not satisfied with the combination of the delegation.

Why because the way that the enteral government and the president elected the team for peace talks are not based on the national interest and the national wellbeing of the country and the people because they can't represent the people and all the section of the Afghan societies.

The selection was based on a personal choice of the president and a small group of power elites close to the president and vice president and all the 21 is selected based on the relation and political background in the country not based on the qualification and the people choice.

Lack of independence in Taliban delegation: the next issue and problem which will lead this process to a dead-end that the Taliban delegation is not independent and the unfamiliarity with the democratic and diplomatic position for the peace process, the neighboring country Pakistan has an influence on them according to the scenario which is going on but the Pakistan and Taliban are refusing it and acting as an independent group in the peace talks in Doha.

For instance, they were focusing on the Islamic values for the peace process and talks which was not acceptable for the Afghan delegation and representatives and the Taliban were claiming that without this they won't continue the peace talks but after much tense talks and negotiation while both sides became agreed for the mentioned above reasons they are still finding new reasons and problems to skip the table of talks.

Conclusion

People of Afghanistan suffered a lot from the war on terror in the last 40 year because of the internal war and disputes among the tribal leaders and the terrorist groups and those groups who fought against the USSR before 1989 under the name of Jihad by the direct and indirect support of the United State of America as a historical opponent of the USSR, or we could say that the war against USSR which was called Jihad according to Islamic values was the proxy war of the United State of America against the USSR.

In the above-mentioned analysis, the main argument is the history of the national conflict in the country that from where it arose and what was the main reasons and causes for the emergence of this conflict and who were those main groups and parties involved in this conflict, who fought against the USSR and why and who support these Afghan Mujahedeen groups who fought versus one the hegemon of the world of the time.

And after the total and complete withdrawal of the former USSR troops from the country in 1989 what was the reasons that the country did not go toward the political and social mobilization and stability for a better and bright future of the country and new generation, and due to those wrong statements and decisions which had took placed on that part of time still the country is burning in the flames of civil war and peoples are eagerly waiting for peace and stability in the country.

A 40 year of war though war which has had the huge number of causalities in the country with the worst first 20 years which was unbelievable and unforgettable with a sad reality of which is clearly shown in the reports and international surveys of the international broadcast organization which one of the examples is the BBC report in a documentary named A journey to Kandahar mentioned that in last 20 years of the 20th-century Afghan community witnessed every 5 minutes a person had been killed in the unbelievable war.

And after this civil war against the USSR, the Mujahedeen leaders start fighting among each other for 6 years and fighting against the government of Afghanistan as well which was a government that came into power in the USSR era and Mujahedeen were accusing the government of having a close relationship with former USSR and supporting by the USSR.

The next main argument is about the emergence of the Taliban in 1994 and whom they managed to took the control of almost all the Afghanistan geography in rapid action of short time and who was supporting them and why and then the way of the governance in their era and what was the reason that they faced the incursion of the USA leading NATO forces to intervene Afghanistan because of the 9/11 and the reason that they had for the onslaught on Afghanistan.

The next topic illustrated in this analysis is the establishment of the new interim government post-NATO intervention in Afghanistan through a conference in Bonn Germany for the foundation of the new government which lead the political parties and the government for a new regime and the democratic republic of Afghanistan by an interim period of former Hamid Karzai and subsequently after 2 years in 2004 the first presidential election of the history.

And the main obstacle for the new government was lack of socio-political instability and a peaceful environment and insecurity situation in the country which was not a way for the development and improvement of the country in all aspect of the progress and all that we speak about is a terrorist group called Taliban which was fighting since 2001 till the date against the Afghan government.

And now after 20 years of war against the government the both sides agree about it that war is not the solution of the problem that created by war the only way for the development and reconciliation is the negotiations and peace talks which going on recently in Qatar, Doha with many impediments ahead but still, hopes are there for the ending of the war through this peace talks to end the worst a longest civil war of the country.

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