ANKARA YILDIRIM BEYAZIT UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ROLE TOWARD INSECURITY AND NARCOTICS IN AFGHANISTAN (2001-2021)

MASTER'S THESIS

Ahmad Shaker AHMADI

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ANKARA, 2022

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ANKARA, 2022

APPROVAL PAGE

The thesis entitled "THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ROLE TOWARDS INSECURITY AND NARCOTICS IN AFGHANISTAN" prepared by Ahmad Shakir Ahmadi has been accepted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Political science and public admistration at Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University by unanimous vote.

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PLAGIARISM PAGE

I hereby declare that all information in this thesis has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work; otherwise, I accept all legal responsibility. 19/09/2022.

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ABSTRACT

The International Community Role Toward Insecurity and Narcotics in Afghanistan (2001-2021)

This qualitative research investigates the role of the international community institutions on the insecurity of Afghanistan and the effect of the spreading of narcotics in Afghanistan in connection with the Taliban and the previous government of Afghanistan from 2001 to 2021. The existence of insecurity and the spreading of narcotics in Afghanistan was the problem statement that led to conducting this research. The research questions are. What is the international community's role in confronting the security threats of Afghanistan? What are the roles of the international community in the fight against terrorism? What are the functions of the international community institutions in combating the spreading of narcotics? The hypotheses have been created, such as the international community's initiatives and the mission failed in confronting the security threats of Afghanistan, the international community has successfully achieved its task of confronting the security threats of Afghanistan, the international community's implementation in the fight against terrorism in Afghanistan has faced challenges such as anarchism in the international system and the use of terrorism as a tool in Afghanistan, and in this fight, the international community has probably failed. The actions of the international community in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan are likely to have a propaganda aspect than actual implementation. Otherwise, the cultivation and consumption of narcotics in Afghanistan would have declined to the lowest rate. The analysis of the research revealed that the international community and the Taliban government failed to control and maintain security and the spreading of narcotics in Afghanistan.

Keywords: Afghanistan, insecurity of Afghanistan, international community institutions, narcotics trade, Taliban administration

ÖZET

Afganistan'da Güvensizlik ve Narkotik Konusunda Uluslararası Toplumun Rolü (2001-2021)

Bu, uluslararası toplum kurumlarının Afganistan'ın güvensizliği üzerindeki rolünü ve Afganistan'da uyuşturucunun yayılmasının etkisini, Taliban ve 2001'den 2021'e kadar Afganistan'ın önceki hükümeti ile bağlantılı olarak araştıran nitel bir araştırmadır. Afganistan'da uyuşturucunun yayılması, bu araştırmanın yapılmasına yol açan sorun ifadesiydi. Araştırma soruları şunlardır. Afganistan'ın güvenlik tehditleriyle mücadelede uluslararası toplumun rolü nedir? Terörle mücadelede uluslararası toplumun rolleri nelerdir? Uyuşturucunun yayılmasıyla mücadelede uluslararası toplum kuruluşlarının işlevleri nelerdir? Uluslararası toplumun girişimleri ve misyonun Afganistan'ın güvenlik tehditleriyle yüzleşmede başarısız olması gibi hipotezler oluşturulmuş, uluslararası toplum Afganistan'ın güvenlik tehditleriyle yüzleşme misyonunu başarıyla gerçekleştirmiş, uluslararası toplumun Afganistan'daki terörle mücadeledeki uygulaması gibi hipotezler oluşturulmuştur. Afganistan'da uluslararası sistemde anarşizm ve terörün bir araç olarak kullanılması gibi zorluklarla karşı karşıya kalmış ve bu mücadelede uluslararası toplum muhtemelen başarısız olmuştur. fiili uygulamadan ziyade propaganda yönü, aksi takdirde Afganistan'da narkotik ekimi ve tüketimi en düşük orana düşürülürdü. Araştırmanın analizi, uluslararası toplumun ve Taliban hükümetinin Afganistan'da güvenliği ve narkotiklerin yayılmasını kontrol edemediğini ve koruyamadığını ortaya koydu.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afghanistan, Afganistan'ın güvensizliği, Taliban, uluslararası toplum kuruluşları, uyuşturucu ticareti

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IC	: International Community
ISAF	: International Security Assistance Force (for Afghanistan 2001-2014)
NATO	: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NS	: National Security
UN	: United Nations
USA	: United States of America

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1. INTRODUCTION

Insecurity is one of the important issues that has been seen in the history of this land since the beginning of the formation of the Afghanistan state. Its historical pages have been filled with violence, war, discrimination, ethnicity, and massacre. But then, Afghanistan land's current security threats have been inherited since the Taliban came to power. The Taliban government has facilitated international terrorism, particularly al-Qaeda, and a solid global mafia presence and support for narcotics cultivation and transit in Afghanistan, all of which led to 9/11. The incident targeted the World Trade Center and the Pentagon building. The United States blamed disgruntled Saudi leader Osama bin Laden for the plot and demanded its return from the Taliban's previous regime.

The Taliban government, which benefited from the disgruntled money of Saudi Arabia and the proceeds from drug cultivation and smuggling to countries around the world and had no economic dependence on Western countries, responded negatively to the US request to hand the Al-Qaida leaders. On this basis, the international community, led by the United States military and troops from 37 countries, most of which were members of NATO, destroyed the Taliban government and al-Qaeda and elimination of narcotics that threatened world and Afghan security. They were sent to Afghanistan with huge sums of money. The international community's arrangements with the jihadist groups under the name of the Northern Front, who were fighting against the Taliban and al-Qaida by that time, had primarily aimed to destroy the Taliban regime in Afghanistan (Qazi, 2010).

The interim Afghanistan government, transitional government, and the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan replaced the Taliban government in 2001, respectively, one after the other. But the international community could not achieve its other two main goals, which were to eradicate terrorism and narcotics in Afghanistan. Therefore, the role of the international community in countering the security threats of Afghanistan, including the fight against terrorism and narcotics, has been discussed in this study.

1.1. Problem Statement

The problem statement of this research has been raised since the situation of Afghanistan citizens is deteriorated over the years increased. The rate of insecurity is increased, and the rate of spreading narcotics within and outside of Afghanistan is increased. Also, the rate of human rights is being destroyed, and the rate of poverty overt has increased. This is the case; therefore, there is a need to investigate the international community toward insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan.

Before the September 11, 2001 incident, terrorism was also present and influential in the world. But the fight against terrorism took a serious shape after the above incident. The countries that were the target of terrorist attacks, in the fight against terrorism, changed from passive to active in order to curb terrorism and take action against this phenomenon that threatened the whole world. Terrorism as a major challenge to global peace and security has threatened big and powerful countries to small and weak countries like Afghanistan.

1.2. Research Questions

This study aims to examine the role of the international community in confronting the security threats of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Therefore, for the study to achieve its purpose, it is necessary to answer the following questions. The main question developed for this study.

i. What was the role of the international community (2001- 21) in confronting the security threats of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan?

ii. What was the role of the international community in the fight against terrorism in Afghanistan?

iii. What did the international community do in the fight against drugs in Afghanistan?

1.3. Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis is used to test and validate the constructive ideas that are related to the respective topic. It uses the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis to test the credential ideas created from the case. This steadily creates the following hypothesis to test and validate the ideas that have been made in connection to the role of the international community in confronting the security threats of Afghanistan.

i. H0: the international community's initiatives and mission failed in confronting the security threats of Afghanistan.

ii. H1: the international community has successfully achieved its mission of confronting the security threats of Afghanistan.

iii. H2: The international community's implementation in the fight against terrorism in Afghanistan has faced challenges such as anarchism in the international system and the use of terrorism as a tool in Afghanistan, and in this fight, the international community has probably failed.

iv. H3: The actions of the international community in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan are likely to have a propaganda aspect than actual implementation; otherwise, the cultivation and consumption of narcotics in Afghanistan would have declined to the lowest rate.

1.4. Limitation of Research

The topic of Afghanistan is broad and requires much more research and study, while this study has attempted to highlight the main dynamics of the subject as best as possible. Further understanding of the topic necessitates more academic research, and access to accurate data and information is needed to further understand the subject. The study's principal constraint is a lack of internal research institutes and official academic institutions inside Afghanistan and Persian and Pashto language resources.

The other limitation of the study is the Covid-19 pandemic which became an obstacle for better field research for this thesis. Inadequate field research methodology in the target area is another limitation of this research due to insecurity in the country.

1.5. Significance and Purpose of the Research

The necessity and importance of this research are that providing security is one of the basic demands of every citizen of Afghanistan and the international community. But despite the presence of international forces equipped with the most advanced military equipment and modern technology and the influx of billions of US dollars, security threats in Afghanistan are increasing day by day.

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of the international community in countering security threats, including the fight against terrorism and narcotics, which are two major factors in Afghanistan's insecurity. This study will pave the way for political analysts and policymakers to adopt a more realistic discourse regarding Afghanistan's conflict and regional issues. In conclusion, the outcome of this study is believed to bring a valuable contribution to the literature on the war in Afghanistan.

Research's Literature Review

The literature part will review the work of other scholars on the role of the international community in confronting the security threats of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for a better understanding of the topic. The review of the works of other researches will also highlight the gap analysis for conducting this research.

Article titled NATO's Strategic Assessment in Afghanistan, by Sardar Mohammad Rahimi, 2011. NATO Strategy in Afghanistan was the title of a lecture given in the winter of 2008 at the Iranian Institute for Strategic Studies on the subject of NATO's Strategy in Afghanistan. Parts of this research have been reviewed by Dr. Sardar Mohammad Rahimi. But the difference with this research is that the mentioned article deals only with the statistics of NATO forces, presence in the provinces of Afghanistan, the amount of aid to Afghanistan and some other cases, and no assessment of the role of the international community in dealing with security threats and Security Security is not provided in Afghanistan.

The 2009 report of the official NATO publisher, available at www.nato.int, was published by NATO and covers the issues of NATO in 2009 and before, with Afghanistan's security as one of the main topics discussed. This article also refers to the decrease in security compared to previous years. Whereas the cited article only discusses NATO's role in providing security until 2009, including the fight against terrorism, which on the one hand does not address the fight against drugs, and on the other hand, this article covers the year 2009 and before only, which does not cover the coming years (NATO, 2009).

US Strategy in Afghanistan after the Taliban by Dr. Zakir Hussain Ershad, in 2011. The main focus of discussion in this book is to examine the USA's presence and the goals of the United States of America and why it came to Afghanistan, where the issue of security as a tool to achieve the strategic goals of the United States has been addressed primarily by Dr. Zakir Hussain Ershad, and as a result, the issue of whether the United States has provided security in Afghanistan or not had been discussed. (Ershad, 2011).

Afghanistan and the International Community, written by Abdul Ghafoor Arezo, published by the Afghanistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2010. The important topics covered in this book are: Agreements and resolutions, strategies, declarations and statements, and speeches Of Presidents Obama regarding Afghanistan. Although the important component of whether the international community has provided security in Afghanistan? Had not been discussed by the author. The issue of security is only mentioned in a few limited pages as far as how the international community can ensure security in Afghanistan (G. Arezo, 2010).

US Foreign Policy in Afghanistan: (Greater Middle East Plan, Nation-Building Government, and Counterterrorism), written by Dr. Faramarz Tamana, with an introduction by Mahmoud Sari al-Qalam, Tehran, Institute for Strategic Studies, 2008. In this book, the main purpose of the US presence in Afghanistan is examined in all economic, social, and political-security aspects. But the issue of security is addressed only in Chapter 6 of this book, which security goals the United States is pursuing in Afghanistan. Therefore, whether the US presence has contributed to security and insecurity in Afghanistan has not been examined either by him (F. Tamana, 2008).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Before the September 11, 2001 incident, terrorism was also present and influential in the world. But the fight against terrorism took a serious shape after the above incident. The countries that were the target of terrorist attacks, in the fight against terrorism, changed from passive to active in order to curb terrorism and take action against this phenomenon that threatened the whole world. Terrorism, as a major challenge to global peace and security, has threatened big and powerful countries to small and weak countries like Afghanistan.

According to the above issues, in this chapter, the role of the international community in dealing with terrorism (Al-Qaeda organization and the Taliban group) as a threat to the national security of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in four basic axes, including the reasons for the presence of the international community, the main factor of which is the activity of terrorist groups that Among them, only the Taliban group and the Al-Qaeda organization are discussed; The goals of the international community in three cases such as global goals, regional goals and goals in Afghanistan; The functions of the international community mostly include military-economic options; And the achievements of the international community including state building in Afghanistan to fight terrorism are discussed in this chapter.

2.1. International Community and Insecurity in Afghanistan

At the beginning of the 21st century, there were various terrorist groups in the world, of which the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization is considered the most powerful. Al-Qaeda was unknown before September 11, 2001, and the destruction of the World Trade Center towers in New York with complex and organized operations, but after this event, it is known as the largest and most powerful terrorist organization in the world. Al-Qaeda emerged in the late 1980s after the defeat of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Osama Bin Laden, the founder, and leader of this organization, who fought with the former Soviet forces with the help and support of the American Intelligence and Espionage Organization (CIA) at the head of a group of Afghan Mujahideen, returned to his hometown of Saudi Arabia after the evacuation of Afghanistan from the presence of Soviet

forces, and this time He stood against the Americans and the American-backed regime in Saudi Arabia with the aim of expelling the infidels from Islamic lands. Bin Laden, who had inherited huge wealth from his father, went to Sudan after being rejected from Saudi Arabia in 1996, and after organizing several terrorist operations in Saudi Arabia, he returned to Afghanistan in 1996 and established his terrorist organization with the cooperation of Iman al-Zawahiri. The leader of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad Organization developed (Bergen & Cruickshank, 2012).

After the September 11 incident, which Al-Qaeda was known to be the organizer and responsible for, the American intelligence agency prosecuted the number of people trained and affiliated with Al-Qaeda in different parts of the world, which was estimated to be more than ten thousand people. Al-Qaeda operates under the guise of companies and commercial institutions in more than sixty countries of the world, and despite the blocking of nearly one hundred million dollars from suspicious accounts related to this organization, most of the commercial institutions that are related to Al-Qaeda are still unknown are left. In its latest estimate, the US State Department has identified and introduced 33 terrorist organizations in the world (LaFree & Dugan,2007).

Therefore, the activities of global terrorists, whose center of activities was Afghanistan at that time, put this country in the spotlight of the structure of the international system and the world community. The presence of terrorism in Afghanistan made the United States redefine its interests in Afghanistan. America's interests in Afghanistan did not have a decisive and strategic nature for that country until the 1980s. For this reason, the Americans used the model of indirect behavior and low-intensity war strategy in dealing with Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Such a process was promoted gradually.

The war against terrorism led to the formation of conditions in which Afghanistan is at the center of America's vital interests. This issue has caused the discussion of mutual dependence between the United States of America and the Afghan government. In general, the presence of terrorism in Afghanistan was demonstrated by the Taliban. When the Taliban established the Islamic Emirates in Afghanistan, terrorist groups, including the al-Qaeda group led by Osama, showed their active presence as strategic supporters of the Tehreek-e-Taliban in Afghanistan. Therefore, in order to better understand the reasons for the presence of terrorism in Afghanistan, which itself has caused the presence of the

international community in this country, it is necessary to provide more information in this field (Jones, S. G. (2014).

When the disaffected Saudi Osama bin Laden was present in Nangarhar province under the support of the Taliban and announced the formation of an international front to fight against America, and two weeks later, in the press conference he organized in the city of Khost, he announced that there would soon be attacks against America will be done. Just a few weeks later, explosions occurred in the American embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Following the explosion of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, which killed 224 people and injured 4,500 others, the United States accused Osama Laden and her supporters of this act and demanded her extradition to the United States by the Taliban. In response, the United States targeted Osama's training bases in the northeast of Afghanistan with cruise missiles, and as a result, 20 people were killed, and 30 others were injured. Not allowing the boarding and flying of passenger planes by the Taliban made the transportation of pilgrims exceptional and also blocked their bank accounts (Thielman, 2004).

Finally, on November 14, 1999, these sanctions were implemented." According to the UN Charter, the Security Council can make binding decisions according to the articles of the Charter. Because all the members of the UN (according to Article 25 of the Council Charter) agreed that accept and implement the decisions of the Security Council according to the Charter. As a result, with the air strikes of the coalition forces led by the United States of America and the ground attack of jihadist groups under the name of the Northern Front on 13 November 2001, the government of the Taliban fell, and the Taliban dispersed to the southern provinces and the Afghanistan-Pakistan borders.

The debate on the fight against terrorism in the United Nations Security Council dates back to the past years, and the pillar responsible for maintaining international peace and security of this organization has always condemned this category, where It became more serious with the attacks 11th September incident. These events are also a new chapter in the history of the Security Council. Resolution 1368 of the United Nations Security Council on September 12, while condemning terrorist attacks, declared its readiness to "take all necessary steps" to respond to attacks and fight against all forms of terrorism.

Therefore, the incident of September 11 and the resolutions of the Security Council, on the one hand, state the case against terrorism, and on the other hand, the right of legitimate defense and unilateralism of the United States regarding this issue. Before the events of September 11, the Security Council used to issue advisory resolutions on the issue of terrorism. However, with the occurrence of the above incidents, the government prompted the American men to enter through the United Nations and force the first pillar of this organization to approve anti-terrorism resolutions. In this way, they have legal action for their own actions.

One day after the incident, the Security Council unanimously approved Resolution 1368 on September 12, following the suggestion of the United States. So, the aforementioned council issued several resolutions regarding the above issue and more firmly demanded the cooperation of the international community to eradicate terrorism. The resolution of 1368, emphasizing the principle of inherent individual and collective self-defense, issued an almost unlimited license to take action to punish the contributors, asylum seekers, and supporters of terrorists. In fact, the United Nations implicitly emphasized the point of view of the United States and other Western countries based on considering terrorist acts as "armed attack" or "military aggression" (Paust, 2001).

2.2. Pakistan and Its Relationship with Taliban

According to Samuel Huntington, villagers become revolutionary and revolt when the conditions of land ownership, tenancy, work, taxes, and prices have become unbearable for them. Throughout history, rural rebellions have usually occurred with the aim of eliminating specific grievances and misbehavior (Huntington, 2000). According to this theory, the Taliban group came to prevent the disintegration of Afghanistan and the establishment of a state-wide religious government under the title of Islamic Emirate. Also, these forces came to the stage in order to implement the demands of the Taliban in Afghanistan. Due to the fact that these forces could not achieve their initial goal. Rather, the victory of these forces in the civil war of Afghanistan during the 1990s left a tremendous impact on the fate of not only Afghanistan but on the social-political and descent trends in the region, Central and South Asia, and even brought a new chapter to the terror war in the world.

The idea of creating the Taliban group started in 1984 in the framework of the economic-political integration plan of the region under the supervision of the West, including plans to draw oil and gas pipelines from Central Asia to the Indian Ocean through Afghanistan and Pakistan. Pakistan's special services ISI, with the direct support of the American CIA and the financial support of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, succeeded in planning and training the command core of the Taliban movement consisting of 3,000 people and increasing the number of Taliban groups to 20,000 people in 1995. The members of the Taliban movement were more than the young representatives of the Pashtun tribes living in northern Pakistan and south provinces of Afghanistan. Also, a significant number of military experts trained in the former Soviet Union, like the previous Khalk - wing of the communist party (led by Shahnawaz Tani, the Minister of Defense during Dr. Najibullah's period), had joined the Taliban (Rashid, 2010).

The religious ideology of the Taliban follows mainly the Deobandi school of Islamic theology, which is based in India and Pakistan. The ideological thought of the Taliban is similar to "Wahhabism" to some extent, which is the most radical religious thought in Islam. The Taliban movement consists mainly of Pashtun people. The main core of the Taliban is made up of Durrani Pashtun tribes who live in the city of Quetta, Pakistan, as well as in Kandahar, Helmand, and Zabul, Afghanistan (Giustozzi, 2010).

In the Taliban movement, other ethnic groups of Afghanistan do not have a practical and active presence. Still, the presence of Pashtuns of the Gholjai branch, who are competitors of the Durrani branch, is not very remarkable. Until now, the Taliban have not been able to change the fabric of the movement's "single descent." This group, with its unique characteristics, under the name of students of religious sciences, was able to capture most of the regions and cities of Afghanistan in a very short period of time (from the appearance in Spin Boldak in November 1994 to the conquest of Kabul in September 1995).

Therefore, the emergence of the Taliban with a new face of fundamentalism that is compatible with Deobandi thinking and has a completely different and distinct understanding and interpretation of Islam from what the fundamentalists of the Muslim Brotherhood presented. Also, the Taliban became a self-sufficient structure from a material point of view, not only with the help of foreigners but according to the United Nations assessment, up to 85% of all drug plantations in Afghanistan, whose annual income is

estimated between 12-14 billion US dollars per annum prior to 2021. All possibilities made the Taliban a powerful group. With the complete seizure of power in Afghanistan, the Taliban became the center of international "terrorism." The terror of the Taliban's activities reached such a height that they even attacked America on September 11, 2001, with the help of the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization. Another argument is that one day the danger of the Taliban will also affect their Arab supporters. On the other hand, the increase in Pashtun nationalism under the leadership of the Taliban can even pose a threat to the territorial integrity of Pakistan itself, where a significant number of Pashtuns live inside Pakistan itself.

Mullah Muhammad Omar, the leader of the Taliban, has played an essential role in nationalism. Mullah Mohammad Omar, the leader of the Taliban movement, born in 1961, is the son of Node village (on the outskirts of Kandahar city) from the Barakzai tribe (Darani branch). From 1986-1989, he was the commander of a small group of the "Islamic Revolution Movement" under the leadership of Maulvi Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi, who fought against the Soviet and Afghan forces in Sang Hesar area of Miwand Governorate, Kandahar province. Mullah Omar was the most radical and regressive member of the Taliban leadership. In 1996, he called himself "Amir al-Muminin." Mullah Omar claimed to carry out a new mission, to implement the pure and true structure of Islam, similar to the initial structure of Islam. Mullah Muhammad Omar, who studied only in the local religious school, gathered around him clerics who embellished his revelations in harmony with the verses of the Qur'an. The situation in the upper ranks of the Taliban movement was far from true unity. Mullah Omar, who was being directed by Nasrullah Babar -the former minister of Pakistan- and carefully monitored the behavior of "more liberal" figures inside Afghanistan, such as his deputy Mullah Rabbani and his foreign minister, who was close to Pakistan's special services.

Finally, the Taliban occupied Kabul in 1996, and the Taliban movement became the leading military-political force in Afghanistan. Before the emergence of the Taliban in 1994, Afghanistan was in a state of disintegration. The country was divided into regions under the control of local warlord commanders. The commanders often changed their sides and fought with each other. In this situation, where insecurity was rampant in the country, a new group called the Taliban entered the political arena of Afghanistan in 1994. In this regard, in the text of the interview of Mullah Wakil Ahmad, the spokesperson of the Taliban, which was published in the Arabic-language magazine "Al-Majlah" on October

23, 1996, he said in response to the question of how and why the Taliban movement was created: "After the Mujahideen parties took power in 1992, the people of Afghanistan thought that peace and tranquility would prevail. But the leaders of these parties in Kabul clashed over the seizure of power. Some local leaders, especially in Kandahar, formed armed groups and quarreled with each other. Corruption and theft became widespread, and all thefts and robberies were visible. Women were attacked, raped, and killed. Therefore, after these events, a group of religious school students decided to rise up against these leaders in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of Kandahar, but we were able to take control of many centers until we reached Kandahar. And the former leaders fled from there.

2.3. The International Community and Narcotics in Afghanistan

The international community has the responsibility to control narcotics transmission within and outside of Afghanistan. The existence of less effectiveness of the international community in Afghanistan determines to increase in the huge market of narcotics inside and outside of Afghanistan. On the contrary, the existence of a strong international community in Afghanistan might lower the effect of the spreading of narcotics within and outside Afghanistan. As narrated in this description shows how the huge spreading of narcotics to various countries. But before discussing the transmission, the literature review explains where and how narcotics are being cultivated and originated in Afghanistan.

Plans to increase NATO-led ISAF forces in 2006 show a wider international consensus and legitimacy of Afghan state-building. But it's sad that this will lead to a corresponding decrease in US forces. Afghanistan views the announced withdrawal of 2,500 US troops in 2006 as more of a psychological issue than an operational one. Many Afghans are reminded of the conclusion of the Cold War when the United States abandoned a devastated Afghanistan and allowed it to descend into a vicious civil war. There is a worry that the reduction would embolden the militants and provoke intervention from certain regional nations. A major obstacle to introducing synergy to stability operations is the lack of cooperative structures to plan and coordinate the actions of national and multinational forces in combating security threats. The different operations that the US-led Coalition, ISAF, and the Afghan security forces are planning have little in

common. In addition to creating uncertainty and inadvertent collateral harm, the scenario affects efficacy and efficiency. It is crucial to establish a combined Command and Control Center to organize, manage, and joint coordinate activities (Jalali, 2006).

In addition to failing to put an end to the opium trade in Afghanistan, U.S. drug eradication tactics have also hampered the war on terror's objectives. The U.S. interdiction measures have bolstered the Taliban insurgency and undermined the more general objectives of the occupation by having a number of bizarre unintended outcomes. At the same time, the bellow chart shows the clear rise in the number of areas under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, which shows that despite spending billions of dollars by the international community, especially the United States of America, the areas of cultivation of opium poppy have risen dramatically since the invasion of Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 (Coyne & Blanco, 2016).

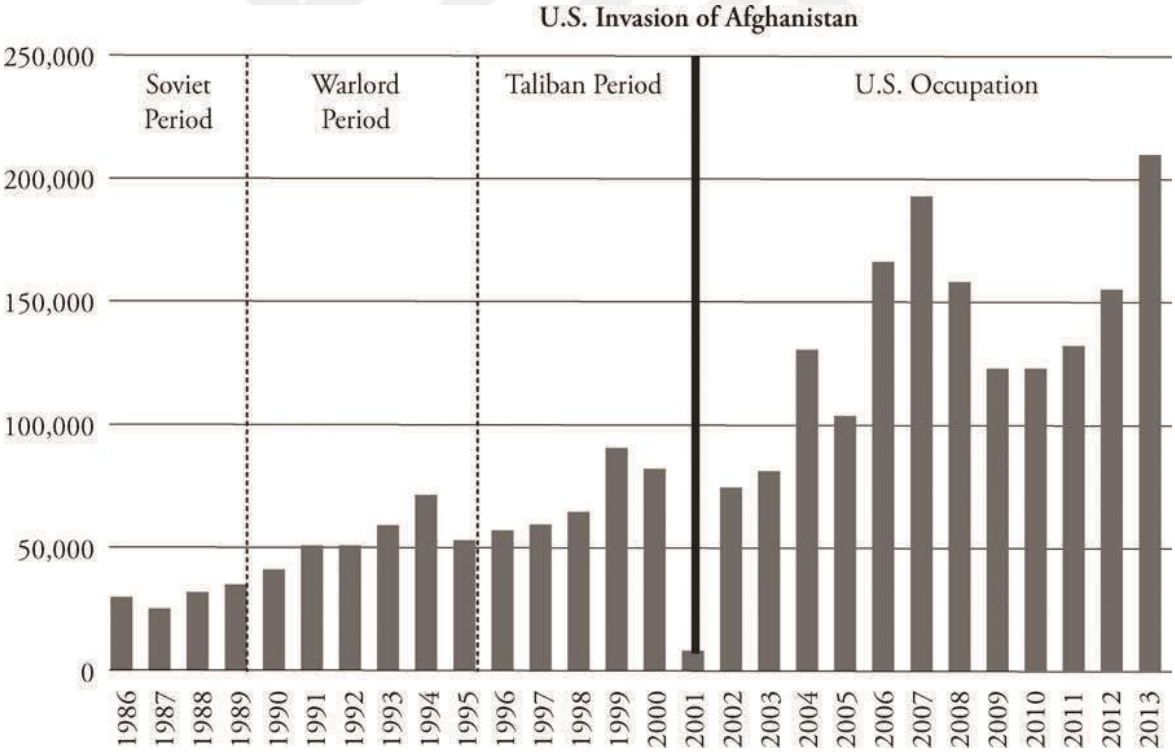


Figure 2.1 Area under Opium Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan by Year (in Hectares)

Sources: Data compiled from UNODC 2004, 3, and 2013, 5.

2.4. Narcotics Cultivation and Its Origin in Afghanistan

Drug production and trafficking in Afghanistan are considered to be somehow the product of colonialism. Most of the countries occupied by the colonial powers inherited the cultivation of the drug phenomenon from the colonizers. Addiction of nations to drugs is one of the methods used by the colonizers, especially the old powers, with the aim of keeping the people far from the affairs of their country. Spreading drug addiction and keeping people entertained with all kinds of harmful habits such as alcohol, gambling addiction, and especially addiction to industrial psychedelics is one of the ways to keep people unaware of the policies of exploitative governments. This method was used especially in countries with valuable mines and strategic positions by invader powers.

According to a survey, the number of heavy drug addicts in Afghanistan reaches 1.3 to 1.6 million. Meanwhile, the Afghanistan Civil Society Institutions Complex, announcing the results of a study entitled "Receiving the Causes and Consequences of Youth Drug Addiction," says that of the more than one million addicts, 13 percent of Afghanistan's addicts are women. Therefore, facing the chronic and complex issue of narcotics in Afghanistan, which Afghanistan is known as the "land of opium" in the world and in this regard threatens the national security of Afghanistan, has become an external and imposed phenomenon. (عبدالطیف نظری، پیشین، ص) But Pakistani writer and journalist Ahmad Rashid sees the existence of narcotics in Afghanistan as a key factor in Pakistan's interests. He believes that from the beginning, drugs grown in Afghanistan were refined in Pakistani factories and laboratories. Because serious measures were taken against drug production in Pakistan and the mentioned then the laboratories were transferred to Afghanistan (Rashid, A. (2003).

On the other hand, the political history of narcotics in Afghanistan dates back to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the formation of the resistance movement. During the resistance of the Afghanistan people against the Soviet occupiers, farmers turned to poppy cultivation, especially in remote and mountainous areas, in order to survive. Afghanistan's special geopolitical and geostrategic position has caught the country in the trap of global narcotics and has led to its geopolitical position being occupied by geo-opium. As the country became a hotbed of Cold War between the Eastern and Western blocs, opium cultivation also took root at this critical juncture, with the cultivation and distribution of narcotics as part of the bloc's war agenda where before the Afghanistan-Soviet War (1979-

1989), opium production in Afghanistan was limited to a few small markets. There was no machine for the production of heroin and drugs in Afghanistan before the soviet invasion, but opium first rose from Pakistan and then landed on the battlefields inside Afghanistan in flames. International experts accuse the United States of America of using heroin as a weapon against the former Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

In 1995, the former CIA victimized the drug war by winning the Cold War. He said that "Our main goal was to hit the Soviets; we practically did not have the time or opportunity to investigate the drug trade. I do not think it is necessary to apologize to anyone in this regard. Each time has its own obligations. Yes, drug use also had its compulsions. But it was important that the main goal be achieved, and eventually, the Soviets were forced to leave Afghanistan" (Prados, 2002). Thus, it can be said that drugs are not the product of poverty in Afghanistan but a long-term strategy by the political friends of this burning phenomenon that became the political economy of the war and was prepared to confront the superpower of the East.

The existence of addicts in a country shows the weakness of the social management of the government of that country. Conventional states sometimes do not provide accurate statistics on the number of addicts in their countries. For two reasons: First, when it comes to the inefficiency of government management, they try to make the number of addicts appear lower than it really is. Secondly, while discussing the aid by foreign donors and countries to reduce drug addiction and cultivation, then the authorities of the host country try to report the number of addicts higher than the actual number in order to gain more aid and money. In total, according to statistics in 2007, the percentage of drug users in different countries of the world shows an increase of one percent compared to 2006. According to official reports from international organizations, more than 60% of the world's addicts live in Asia, twenty percent in Europe, and the rest in other parts of the world.

Cultivation of narcotics yields brings more profit than other crops. After the Soviet Union was defeated in Afghanistan, there was no lasting peace and no stable government formed in Afghanistan, where the farmers continued to cultivate narcotics to survive. The suffering caused by back-to-back wars caused the collapse of social and cultural values, and the vulnerability of migrants living in refugee camps and their easy access to drugs led to an increase in drug addicts such as opium and heroin. Poverty and unemployment are

important factors in the spread of cultivation, trafficking, and drug addiction in Afghanistan. Accordingly, there is a relationship between poverty - unemployment, and drug production that with the increase in poverty and unemployment, the rate of drug production and trafficking and also the increase in the number of drug addicts should increase.

2.5. Narcotics and Terrorism in Afghanistan

The term narco-terrorism was first used by the President of Peru in 1983 and quickly became widely used in the political literature; the narco-terrorism concept was used as a powerful weapon in the propaganda war against terrorists, organized criminals and insurgents, and even independent governments (Lupsha, P.1989). The term refers to the link between drug trafficking and terrorism, but the two groups also have similarities and differences. Similarities: Both groups are secretive and underground; the use of force and intimidation and killing of civilians and hostage-taking, assassination, and money laundering are common to them. Differences: Terrorists are a revolutionary group with specific goals that seek to overthrow the government or change the status quo. But criminal groups and drug traffickers are conservative and want stability and change in the face of change. At the same time, terrorist groups are ready to carry out suicide operations and sacrifice themselves for their goals, whereas drug trafficking groups are profit-oriented. Thus, the wars that have taken place after the repowering of the Taliban in Helmand province prove the connection between drugs and terrorism. Al-Qaeda and Taliban terrorist groups are encouraging farmers in insecure provinces to cultivate and produce narcotics in order to strengthen their war machines in Afghanistan. And whenever the time comes to collect poppy, these groups will launch dangerous wars to transport it outside the borders of Afghanistan, and the security of this province will be threatened.

Cultivation of narcotics naturally yields more profit than other crops. After the Soviet Union was defeated in Afghanistan, Afghanistan could not form a stable government, and there was never lasting peace; therefore, the peasants continued to cultivate narcotics to survive. The suffering caused by the war, the collapse of social and cultural values, the vulnerability of migrants living in camps, and their easy access to drugs led to an increase in drug addicts, such as opium and heroin. Poverty and unemployment are essential factors in the spread of cultivation, trafficking, and drug addiction.

Accordingly, there is a relationship between poverty - unemployment, and drug production in narcotic cultivated geographical areas; with the increase in poverty and unemployment, the rate of drug production and trafficking and also the increase the number of drug addicts increases relatively.

In addition, the realities of Afghanistan's society and its geostrategic position have convinced Washington that the threat of drugs to the United States and the international community is no less than that of terrorism. Because drugs always have a rich source of money for terrorist groups, including the Taliban and the ideological supporters of this Salafi movement. Thus, the success of the fight against terrorism depends on a serious confrontation with opium and interconnected drug networks. In a statement to Congress on April 1, 2004, Robert Charles, senior advisor to the White House, expressed strong US concern about the close link between terrorism and drugs: "Poppies are a source of millions of dollars for extremists and criminal groups. "The cessation of poppy production is a central issue that is directly related to security and sustainable democracy, and also means victory in the war on terrorism." "The fight against poppy cultivation in other countries has yielded successful results, and it is possible that by establishing a strong and democratic government in Afghanistan with the support of the international community, improving the security situation and fully achieving this goal will succeed," he added. US officials are now well aware that insecurity in the region is not easily remedied and that this is one of the serious harms to international criminal organizations, especially the deadly drug network, which threatens all citizens of the international community.

2.6. Taliban and Narcotics

The Taliban, just after its emergence, realized the economic importance of narcotics in order to finance. When they first captured Kandahar in 1996, they announced that poppy cultivation and opium production would be banned. The Taliban announcement encouraged US diplomats to contact the Taliban immediately, but over the course of several months. The Taliban realized that they needed to grow poppies; preventing it is detrimental to the peasants and destroys a large source of the Taliban's income. Accordingly, the Taliban began collecting Islamic taxes under the name of "Zakat" from all opium traders. The Taliban had no religious concerns about receiving a twenty percent tax called "zakat." According to the Qur'an, every Muslim pays 2.5 percent of his annual

income to the poor and needy in the name of zakat. But the Taliban, contrary to the 20% tax, where the poor farmers had no choice. According to this issue, local governors and commanders in their area of work determined the size of the tax according to the expenses of the fighters and the treasury, either collecting the tax themselves or from their relatives. Although the Taliban banned them from using drugs, the drug trade and poppy cultivation increased dramatically in Afghanistan (Peters, 2009).

The Taliban used the pyramid of drug trafficking and cultivation to persuade the international community to help Afghanistan. They also paid for their heavy weapons and military operations in this way. These measures spread poverty and insecurity in Afghanistan. On this basis, the economy of the Taliban government was based on the economy of war, drug trafficking, and smuggling. The drug tax was a major part of the Taliban's income. According to the United Nations Drug Enforcement Administration, drug exports to Afghanistan and Pakistan totaled $ 13.5 billion in 1995, and in 1998, heroin exports alone totaled $ 3 billion. According to statistics, the Taliban earn $ 20 million a year in taxes alone and much more through the brokerage. The Taliban obtained a religious license to cultivate and smuggle narcotics by collecting taxes (zakat) on narcotics. According to published documents, it is clear that the program of cultivating and trafficking narcotics has been imposed on Afghanistan by international intelligence, military, and mafia networks (McCoy, 2000).

As Ahmed Rashid writes: Contrary to popular belief, the rapid growth of heroin production began not in Afghanistan but in Pakistan. Until 1989, Pakistan produced 70% of the world's heroin, producing 800 tones of heroin (Chouvy, 2010). C.I.A. Behind-the-scenes support for the Afghanistan Mujahideen created a kind of security in the context of which drugs were widely trafficked. Pakistan has turned the city of Jalalabad into a haven for drug traffickers by moving heroin production laboratories to the outskirts of Jalalabad. According to UN figures, 80 percent of European and half of the world's narcotics are produced in Afghanistan. According to the United Nations, poppy farmers earn less than one percent of their opium income, and about 2.5 percent goes to Afghanistan and Pakistani traders and smugglers, with five percent going to countries through which heroin goes to Europe. And the United States is crossed, and the rest of the proceeds go to the pockets of traffickers and traders in Europe and the United States (Peterson, 2007).

Proceeds from cultivating and trafficking narcotics in Afghanistan are seen by the Taliban as the engine of war against the Afghan government and the international community. Drug export taxes make up a large amount of revenue and the economy of the Taliban war. In 1995, UN agencies estimated the annual revenue of Pakistan-Afghanistan narcotics exports at 50 billion Pakistani rupees, equivalent to $ 1.35 billion, whereas in 1998, the value of drug exports doubled to $ 3 billion (Lal, 2008).

However, narcotics revenues are used by the Taliban to buy weapons, ammunition, and ammunition fuel. In this case, Ahmad Rashid says one thing in favor of the Taliban: “Unlike the past periods, the Taliban did not take personal advantage of these revenues and led a very simple life, but Pakistani and Afghanistan traffickers amassed enormous wealth from drug-rich revenues (Rashid, 2010). The emphasis on the drug phenomenon is due to the deterioration of public trust among citizens, which in turn leads to a "crisis of legitimacy." On the other hand, the disadvantage of this phenomenon is that in terms of dealing with these networks, it enters the body of the fledgling government in terms of finances and manpower, and practically forgets development plans, and as a result, undermines the government's efficiency in managing society. At the same time, the reaction of these networks in times of serious confrontation with the government and the international community can be deadly and dangerous due to their economic, political, and even military power.

2.7. Afghanistan's Narcotics Trafficking Transit Routes to the Region and World

Regional and international drug trafficking and transit are directly related to land, air, and sea borders. Therefore, drug traffickers use all possible methods in drug trafficking from Afghanistan to the region and the world in different ways and pursue their goals. Meanwhile, various groups, from Afghanistan government officials to terrorist groups, including the Taliban, play a vital role in this process.

In addition to developing and promoting narcotics cultivation and production, the Taliban have significantly expanded their trade and trafficking routes. Every month, several armed convoys leave Helmand- which produces 50 percent of Afghan narcotics - province of Afghanistan for a long journey. Some of these caravans travel south to Baluchistan in the Makran water dam, others to the west to Iran and eastern Turkey, while

other convoys travel northwest to Herat and Turkmenistan. Drug traffickers have been transporting drugs by plane also from Jalalabad and Kandahar to Persian Gulf ports such as Sharjah and Dubai since 1997. On the other hand, the biggest blow to Afghanistan's drug trafficking is in Central Asian countries. The Russian-linked Afghanistan mafia, which was formed during the occupation of Afghanistan, transports drugs through its network through Central Asia to Russia, the Baltic states, and Europe.

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, although they are themselves major producers of opium, are also one of the major routes for drug and narcotics trafficking in the region. Also, the chemical (Acetic Anhydride) used to convert opium into narcotics is smuggled to Afghanistan via Central Asia. Therefore, it turns out that the most important issue about drug trafficking is its transportation and its distribution. It seems that the transportation of drugs is more important than its production. Because drug production takes place in a few places in Afghanistan, such as Nangarhar, Helmand, Kandahar, Farah, and Nimroz provinces mainly, thus, the more the final distribution and chain is banned or restricted, the less the problem will be. Therefore, the control over opium cultivation and production centers are exclusively in the hands of Afghanistan as a producing country, and the neighboring countries and countries on the transit route of drugs have a direct role in the chain of narcotics supply; Such as Iran, Turkey, and Central Asian countries can intervene in the transportation issue and thus deal with domestic and foreign drug trafficking.

According to a 2009 report released by the United Nations, Afghanistan was declared a center of narcotics production, and smuggling routes were identified in countries around the world. Consequently, Afghanistan is known worldwide as the main geographical area for drug trafficking. In this regard, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Yuri Fedotov, said at a conference in Tehran on March 30, 2016: "The value of opium smuggled out of Afghanistan is" appalling. " Referring to the Balkan route as an example, he said that the illicit revenue from Afghanistan's opium trafficking amounts to $ 28 billion (Kreutzmann, 2018).

In this case, the routs in which drugs are smuggled from Afghanistan to the region and the world are important to be mentioned.

2.6.1. Narcotics Trafficking Route of Iran

Afghanistan is the largest producer and absolute exporter of narcotics (opium and its derivatives) in the world in the neighborhood of Iran; the country shares a 936-kilometer border with Iran. Due to Afghanistan's weak infrastructure and the government's inability to create employment for some major families, especially in the south and southwest of the country (Helmand, Kandahar, Farah, and Nangarhar), some people in these provinces deal with cultivation and smuggling of drugs and its derivatives. Growing poppies and producing opium and its derivatives is the easiest and most lucrative job for the people of these areas. According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in 2014, Afghanistan produces about 90% of the world's opium and its derivatives. Therefore, the largest target market for Afghan opium producers and exporters is Iran (Simmons, 2014).

More than 83 percent of opium and about 45 percent of heroin smuggled from Afghanistan enters Iran. Thus, in 1998, Iran had about 1.2 million addicts, but its high-ranking officials, despite the fact that Iran has the strictest anti-narcotics policy in the world, estimated the number of addicts in this country at about three million. Compared to Pakistan, Iran has made great strides in tinkering with drugs. Receiving a small number of drugs from a person in Iran is punishable by death. Since 1980, Iran has lost about 2,500 border troops in military operations against Afghan drug traffickers. After seizing its borders with Afghanistan and using force against the Taliban government in September 1998, Iran seized five tons of narcotics in a limited number of weeks. The Taliban faced huge financial difficulties as borders closed, drug exports plummeted, and revenue was deducted from tax cuts (McCoy, A. W. (2000).

According to the joint declaration of Afghanistan, Iran, and Tajikistan, which was signed on August 25, 2005, on tripartite cooperation, all sides expressed strong concern about the increase in drug trafficking, which has become a global issue, Cultivation, production, and consumption of narcotics and stressed the need for a joint fight against organized trafficking. As Afghanistan's neighbor, Iran is the most vulnerable country for drug trafficking and has endangered its officials. Meanwhile, Rahmani Fazli, Minister of Interior and Secretary General of the Anti-Narcotics Headquarters of Iran, said at the Tehran International Conference against Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime: "For the first time, anti-narcotics officials from three important regions, namely West and Central Asia, and the part of Europe that is on the way to the Balkans, together with a very

important part of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, is attending this meeting. "According to the latest statistics, drug production in Afghanistan has increased by 43 percent," he said. He added: "Production, cultivation, and trafficking of narcotics, as well as related crimes, most importantly, addiction and the risks they pose to the health, well-being, and security of human societies are among the global issues that are affected by geographical and natural factors." The political and cultural requirements of these geographic areas expose them to more devastating dangers than anywhere else in the world. Rahmani Fazli believes: that Iran's neighbors are the source of cultivation and production of drugs. Route countries and even destination countries, where the vast majority of those present at the meeting somehow struggled with its devastating consequences, especially the anti-developmental effects of the spread of drugs and addiction.

Failures to stop cultivation and production resulted in the shortest distance between production and final consumer markets, which is the Balkan route. And the underdevelopment of the region are factors that have caused neighbors, even far away countries along the way, to be in the current situation. At the same time, the affected countries do not have the necessary means to control the problem without the full participation of the international community. According to a UNODC report released in December 2016, the assessment of opium cultivation and production in Afghanistan has increased by 43% compared to the previous year. In such a situation, the northern, sea, and Balkan routes have become more active, and the money laundering process has accelerated in terms of regional scale and expansion (Cordesman, 2018).

Most importantly, the use of these conditions by extremists and organized crime criminals for terrorist purposes and international crimes, especially money laundering, has made the issue of drugs a global issue. Therefore, in 2016, Iran's anti-narcotics forces succeeded in detecting and confiscating 68,1576 kilograms of various types of narcotics by carrying out 2325 cases based on reliable information, which shows a 9% increase in discoveries compared to 2015. Gives. Eight anti-narcotics personnel were also killed during the operation. Iranian officials also stated that Iran has the necessary grounds for intelligence and operational cooperation with regional structures, such as the Paris Agreement; the Tripartite initiative between Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan; Initiative of the Caspian littoral states; Provided by the ECO Economic Cooperation Organization and a five-member group consisting of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and the Russian Federation. The full success of these initiatives, on the one hand, requires careful

cooperation commensurate with the timing of operations and, on the other hand, requires trans-regional countries to cooperate as much as possible with regional structures.

2.6.2. Narcotics Trafficking Routes from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan

Drug addicts in Central Asian countries showed a significant increase. In 1998, border guards seized a ton of opium and 200 kilograms of heroin on the Tajik-Afghan border. In January 1999, Tajikistan President Emomali Rakhmonov told an international conference that one ton of narcotics was smuggled into Afghanistan from Afghanistan daily and that the number of addicts was growing rapidly (Paoli, 2002).

Qayyum Kochi, the uncle of President Ashraf Ghani and Afghanistan's ambassador to Moscow (2017-20), accused the Tajik people in an interview with a local television channel of being involved in the drug supply process in Afghanistan. Mr. Kochi said that he had mentioned to the ambassador and a number of Russian experts that "Drugs are being cultivated in Afghanistan, but behind it is you (the Russians); behind it is the Tajik mafia."

Turkmenistan and Afghanistan had also issued a joint statement before the fall of the republic state of Afghanistan; condemning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, transnational organized crime, and drug trafficking, which pose a major threat to regional and global peace and stability, and the need to develop future cooperation in Emphasis was placed on combating these threats, including drugs at the national, regional and international levels. Ahmed Rashid specialist on Afghanistan issues and Taliban said that "I saw with my own eyes that heroin was sold freely outside the five-star hotel in Ashgabat, the capital of Turkmenistan, and inside the hotel of Turkmen and Russian mafia members with friends, talked about traveling to the Afghanistan border to buy and sell drugs" (Rashid, 2001).

In 1997, two tons of narcotics and 38 tons of hashish were seized by security Turkmenistan forces in Turkmenistan. In 1999, Turkmenistan, with its compromise policy with the Taliban, Turkmenistan became the main route for drug trafficking and export. Corrupt agents and employees who benefited from drug exports did not take decisive

action to prevent it. Meanwhile, Uzbek security officials say drug trafficking from Afghanistan to Uzbekistan increased by 11% in 1998 (Golunov, 2005).

Ahmed Rashid famous academician and journalist on Afghanistan and Taliban, reports in his paper; “In January 1999, Kazakh President Askar Akayev told me that his country has become a major drug transit corridor and that this is a factor in the development of crime in that country," Ahmad Rashid then further states regarding drugs in Kazakhstan from the president of Kazakhstan that; We will not succeed in the war on drugs until there is peace in Afghanistan," Akayev added. Afghanistan's civil war is a major cause of instability in the region (Rashid, 2008).

2.7. Pakistan's Role in Drugs in Afghanistan

Pakistan was a major producer of opium in the 1980s, producing 800 tons of opium annually, accounting for 70% of world production by 1998. Pakistani opium production and trafficking were carried out under the secret joint operations of Pakistan secret services. A report on the failure of US drug policy states: During the 1980s, embezzlement, corruption, and intimidation had made opium operations very complex, where It could not be separated from major issues such as regional security and war. During the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan, the secret services of Pakistan ignored the drug trade and trafficking through the anti-communist forces and ignored the fabric of the Afghanistan Mujahideen along with the drug traffickers and the Pakistani military (Chouvy, 2010).

In 1983, the head of the ISI, Akhtar Abdul Rahman, fired all officers and staff in Quetta for their role in drug trafficking and the sale of US auxiliary weapons to the Afghanistan Mojahedins – fighting against the soviet forces- (Yousaf, 1992). Pakistani commissioner Zohuddin Afridi was arrested in 1986 while transporting 220 kilograms of heroin to the port of Karachi. This amount of heroin was the largest smuggled item arrested in the history of Pakistan's anti-narcotics operations at that time (Rashid, 1999).

Thus, in the early 1980s, poppy seeds were imported to Afghanistan from Pakistan, and after cultivating and producing opium, its juice was taken to heroin factories inside Pakistan. There are several other cases of drug production and trafficking in Pakistan. Another case is when the US anti-narcotics agency in had 17 permanent employees in Pakistan in the 1980s, who had identified a major smuggling syndicate in Pakistan headed

by some high-ranking officials, but none in that period were destroyed. Because by exposing such an issue, Pakistan did not want to create confusion among the Mujahideen, Pakistani agents and traffickers, and the United States Office of anti-narcotics and not jeopardize their own interests. Therefore, several employees of the US anti-narcotics agency had requested to be transferred from Pakistan to another place or to resign from their mission because of the interpretation of Pakistan officials in their work (Lifschultz, 2021).

During the Afghanistan war against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, both the Communists and the Mujahideen used their opportunities to carry on drug trafficking. The flow of narcotics in the 1980s was not possible without the help and information of the high-ranking Pakistani military, government, and intelligence officials. Everyone refused to disclose the matter because they had a bigger task ahead of them, and that was the defeat of the Soviet Union, where drug and narcotics control did not include either side's agenda. By 1992, heroin money was making a huge impact on Pakistani politics, economy, and society. The Western Anti-Drug Trafficking Office in Islamabad compiled a list of major drug traffickers who participated in the first National Assembly of Benazir Bhutto (1990-1988) and Nawaz Sharif (1990-1993). Using drug money and trafficking, the candidates were promoted to senior government officials, especially to the rankings of the People's Party and the Muslim League Party. Industry and trade were increasingly funded from 30 to 50 percent of drug money, and the black economy, the entire Pakistan economy, was somehow mixed with the drug money subsidies. After the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, US and Western states brought pressure on Pakistan to stop poppy cultivation had increased. During the 1990s, about $ 100 million in Western aid was provided for this purpose. Drug cultivation and production in Pakistan declined rapidly, from 800 tons to 24 tons in 1997 and just two tons in 1999 (Peterson, 2007).

Opium and other drug derivatives were successfully replaced with other products. But drug traffickers and traffickers who were present at the scene waited for the opportunity to resume operations with the rise of the Taliban, which resulted in a significant increase in narcotics in Afghanistan. Accordingly, Pakistan changed from a major drug-producing country to a drug transporter country. In February 1998, the Clinton administration accused Pakistan of eradicating drug exports without taking serious action. At the same time, the problems of narcotics were not limited to Pakistan and Afghanistan

only; thus, the exporting and transporting of narcotics were expanded, and the consumption of narcotics in the region also increased.

In 1998, about 58% of the opium produced in the region was consumed by the local people of the area, and only 42% was exported to other countries. Although Pakistan had no addicts in 1979, the number of drug addicts raised to nearly 650,000 people in 1986 and three million people in 1992, where this number unfortunately raised to over five million people in 1999. But in a joint statement with Afghanistan and Tajikistan, Pakistan officials stressed the need for joint efforts to eradicate all elements of narcotics, including the cultivation, production, trafficking, consumption, and supply of illicit narcotics, and the importance of spreading alternative cultivation (McCoy, 2000).

The literature view represents the international community toward insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan. Most of the arguments from the scholars explain the effect of the international community on insecurity and narcotics, but they do not explain the role of the international community towards insecurity and reducing the transmission of narcotics within and outside of Afghanistan. In this case, this research investigates the role of the international community on insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan.

3. METHODOLOGY

In this section, the study investigates the international community's role in insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan using both quantitative and qualitative methodology as the means of obtaining scientific results. The study used questionnaires as the primary source of collecting the data from different sources. Therefore, about 105 participants as the sample size of this research have participated for this research. However, 97 participants agreed to participate in this investigation, and eight members refused to participate in this investigation. Some questions of this research were participated by interviewing the participants physically, while some other questions were distributed online. So, 85 participants were interviewed physically, and the 12 questionnaires were distributed on a google form. The interviews of the questions were considered equal, meaning that all the participants in this research were created equally.

This study uses a qualitative research technique with primary and secondary sources to discover the causes and motives underpinning the Afghanistan conflict when looking at the internal and external dynamics of the never-ending war in Afghanistan that lead to the west's defeat. The primary sources of information usually consist of news and articles from various media organizations.

3.1. Sampling Method

Purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, is a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their surveys". The method is the cost-effective sample selection method that the investigator depends on their knowledge to choose the best fit participants for the investigation. It helps to make the most out of a small population of interest and arrive at valuable research outcomes. Purposive sampling allows the researcher to gather qualitative responses, which leads to better insights and more precise research results. Because the researcher collects information from the best-fit participants, the results are relevant to the research context. It allows you to target niche demographics to obtain specific data for your research. Purposive sampling lowers the margin of error in your data because the data sources are a close fit with the research context.

The research has been designed to adapt the descriptive survey methodology from theoretical to practical interpretation. This is because the descriptive research analysis is based on interpreting the mean, and the standard deviation creative chain survey is related to the primary data collection. Therefore, the data has been organized or designed to collect data from the participants who are from Afghanistan and live inside and outside of Afghanistan. The aim of doing the survey is to have first-hand data for a better understanding of the main research goals.

3.2. Research sampling procedure and data size

There were 105 participants who agreed to participate in this investigation; therefore, about 97 agreed to participate in this investigation; this number makes up about 93% percent, and only 8 participants were not agreed to participate in the investigation, which is equivalent to only 7%. It shows that the number of participants in this investigation is greater than the number of the refuser for this research. In this context, it makes the investigation to be conducted. The collection procedure follows Gotham (2004) states that if the sample is two-thirds of the total sample size representing the population in the applied research, the sample size can be used in the research analysis. The justification of the sampling is to give the number of samples that will be used in the study. Therefore, this sample helps to perceive appropriate information about satisfied or unsatisfied employees in their organizations. The collection of primary data is done face to face and also via online forms such as skype, email, and WhatsApp programs.

3.3. Research variables

The research is constructed by three variables that are identified the international community, terrorism, and narcotics in Afghanistan. The variables have been developed so as to investigate the role of the international community in controlling the effect of narcotics consumption in the communities, how the government of Afghanistan fights against the existence of terrorist groups such as Al-Qaida never less how the correlation between the existence Taliban government on an international community fighting against the necrotic. Therefore, the justifications for applying these variables from the existing literature are some studies investigated using these variables.

3.4. Participants' demographic

This part explains the demographic profile of the samples that have been used to construct the estimated results. The characteristics are based on gender, age and marital status, academic qualification, and job status.

Table 3.1. **N**umber of participation

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	65	67.01
Female	32	32.99
Total	97	100

Source from the questionnaire

Table 3.1 above shows the demographic profile of members who participated in this research. It has been shown that the male and females who were questioned in the study were 65 and 32, respectively, which can be expressed in terms of the percentage as 65.01% and 32.99%, respectively. Eventually, the rate of the female and male participants in this research is slightly different. Nevertheless, these are noticeable results because the percentage change indicates the females effectively participated in this research.

Table 3.2. Age of the participant

Age Boundaries	Frequency	Percentage
20 – 30	29	29.90
30 – 40	25	25.77
40 – 50	13	13.40
50 – 60	17	17,53
60 -70	8	8.25
70 – 80	5	3.15

Source from the questionnaire

The above table indicates the age size of the members who participated in this research. The tables show that the age between 20 to 30 has the highest level of about 29.90 %, followed by 30 to 40, which is 25.77 %. And the lowest rank is 70 to 80, which

contributes about 3.15%. The age of 20 to 30 years seems to be very high compared to the other generations. Thus, the ages of 70 to 80 are almost a few because most of them are not involved in the workplace due to the different circumstances such as illness and efficiency to work is virtually becoming low.

Table 3.3. Marital statuses

Status	Frequency	Percentage
married	72	74.23
single	25	25.77

Source from the questionnaire

Table 3.3 indicates that the number of participants who participated in this research is mainly married. The investigation shows that 74.23% are married people. The remaining part, 25.77%, is based on the people who are not getting married. The table shows that the percentage number of people who have a marriage is higher than that of single-family. This also shows the culture of Afghanistan, people who marry at an early age.

Table 3.4. Educational background

Level	Frequency	Percentage
uneducated	11	11.34
High school degree	18	18.56
Bachelor’s degree	39	40.21
Master’s degree	25	25.77
Ph.D. degree	5	5.15

Source from the questionnaire

The Table 3.4 includes different levels of educational status. The academic group is assigned from the high school level to the Ph.D. level. The highest level involved in this research in connection to the educational level is a Bachelor's degree. It is about 40.21%, the highest number of the members who were interviewed in this research. However, there

some students from high school were involved in this research. The inclusion of this part in this research applies to different educational status levels because every group in the aviation industry has significant contributions toward constructing effective policies. Uneducated people were also interviewed for this research cause a large number of Afghanistan people still are not able to read or write. The reason for including uneducated people in this thesis is to have the idea and to think of all parts of Afghanistan society.

On top of that, the level of the Ph.D. scholars is found to be tiny compared to the other ranks. Therefore, the research is investigating the international community's role in insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan. It shows that most of the participants who were interviewed for this research are bachelor's degree levels, and a few belong to Ph.D. levels. But in fact, the education level is fundamental to be identified, but the main point here is how to make the research topic to be satisfied. The information will open up the mindset of why many of the participants are bachelor's degree levels if this is the case meaning that most of the participants know the significance of scientific research.

Table 3.5. Participant's status

Status	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Student	24	24.74
Government employee	23	23.71
Self-employees	17	17.53
Not employee	24	24.74
Retired	9	9.28

Source from questionnaire

Table 3.5 indicates that most of the participants are students and nonemployees from any sector. The next group belongs to the government and private status. As Afghanistan is a sovereign state with different government activities, the behavior or structure of the government staff is different from that of private workers. However, they have the same meaning of facilitating social.

3.5. About the questionnaire

The questionnaires are designed in tabular form, which is represented in the form of rows and columns. Therefore, in column one, each table contains the number of the perceptions; in the second column, the table has the specific perception related to the variable, and columns three up to seven consist of the symbols aggregated together with percentages. These symbols are as follows; -

A% means Agree, N% percentage of Neutral, D% percentage of Disagree. All of the entity provides information from the interviewers once they are requested to participate in this questionnaire research. It starts with the variables of the international community, terrorism status, narcotics, and the Afghanistan government.

3.6. The empirical analysis

The SPSS programming software is used to estimate the data that has been collected from the questionnaires connected to the different sources. The data has been analyzed from the different phases. Thus, the data has been transformed from the theoretical phase to the real interpretation analytical phase. This section develops some questions from the questionnaire and is integrated into the real world. The results from these sections are represented by using graphs and described in the form of a percentage. Thus, the contribution of the specific variable is easy to be identified in the form of contribution. In relation to that, this section is based on the questions that are related to the applied variables, which are the international community, terrorism, and narcotics in the Afghanistan government.

3.7. Theoretical framework

In relation to concepts such as security, national security, security policy, the role of the global community, NATO, ISAF, terrorism, Narcotics, and drug, there are several reviews and definitions. Some researchers considered the concept of security equated with the concept of national security. Also, due to different approaches, the concept of national security does not have a single consensus on the emergence of national security. The concept of security or national security has evolved since its inception. But regular developments in the context of national security happened in the 1980s, especially after the

Cold War, where it witnessed three waves of national security, international security, and global security.

Approaches to security issues such as the approach of socialism, which beliefs in the security of society, The approach of idealism and liberalism, which pays the most attention to the security of the individual, And the approach of realism and the approach of neo-realism consider the security of the state and the structure of the international system. Considering the approaches presented by the theory of neo-realism as a theoretical framework of this research, it can better explain the role of the international community in dealing with the security threats of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Neorealism believes in the interdependence between states and the influence of the structure of the international system on national security and the behavior of states as actors in the international community. Thus, the interdependence between the United States and Afghanistan, as well as the influence of the international community on the structure of the international system over the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, has been considered.

Among the approaches proposed in security studies, the neo-realist approach is chosen as the theoretical framework of this research. One of the important issues of neo-realism is the issue of interdependence and the influence of governments on the structure of the international community. Afghanistan has been significantly affected by the structure of the international community since 9/11. Relations between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the international community, especially the United States of America, have also been based on mutual interdependence. On the one hand, the Afghanistan government is economically-militarily dependent on the international community to counter security threats and ensure its security. On the other hand, in order to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorists again and to prevent the danger from approaching the western borders again, the international community sent troops to Afghanistan and continued its economic assistance.

In other words, the international community considers Afghanistan's geography as a battlefield and keeps terrorists busy, and therefore the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has been constantly influenced by the structure of the international community and also the interdependence between the two countries for various reasons. Like the US goals in the region against Russia, China and Iran will

continue. The BRICS countries include Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. There have been various reactions to the new US strategy, and in fact, these reactions are against undermining US goals in the region. In general, the theoretical framework of this research is based on the theory of neo-realism.

3.8. The conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of the research has been created by examining the impact of the international community's role in insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan. To integrate the meaning of investigation of the research topic, the variables like the international community has been involved, Controlling power or the effect of the current government to control the terrorism issues that injured and killed innocent Afghanistan have been included, and the effect of the government for controlling terrorism, its collaboration for controlling the narcotics in Afghanistan, the strengthening and operating with the international community for minimizing the effect of using narcotics for Afghanis and transmission internal and external of narcotics and on how the government maintaining peace and security to Afghanis.

All these arguments have been created to support the empirical framework of the topic research. However, the empirical framework supports the ideas that have been created related to the international community's role in the insecurity and transmission of narcotics to Afghanis. So it is the section that connects the variability and thought, which is supported by the hypothesis. Therefore this is the essential part of this dissertation that brings the real picture connected to the research topic. Therefore, below is the figure which represents the conceptual framework of this research.

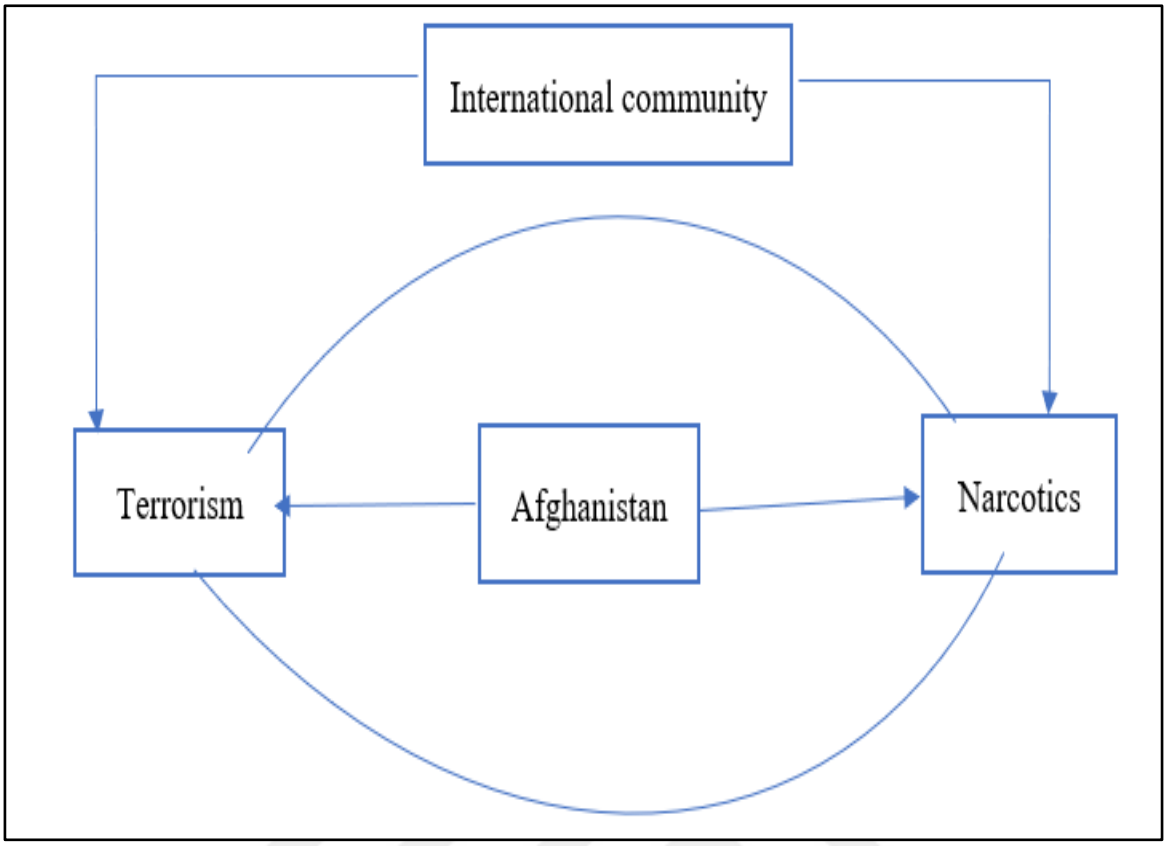


Figure 3.1. Conceptual framework

This section represents the actual model of investigation of the research. The framework consists of the three main variables that show the correlation between one variable to another. The variables contained in this conceptual framework are the international community, Terrorism, and narcotics in Afghanistan. The aim of representing the conceptual framework is to create a model that shows how one variable can affect another variable, as the conceptual framework depicts that the international community has some effect on both Terrorism and narcotics. In another case, the figure shows the connections between terrorism and narcotics in Afghanistan. Furthermore, the international community influences, Terrorism and narcotics in Afghanistan and the region.

3.9. Justification of the variables

The applied variables have been used from the different studies that related to the investigation of the role of the international community in insecurity and narcotics. The main point of selecting these variables from this research is to investigate how the effective government of Afghanistan can establish a strong administration to empower the

international community to fight against drug supply and consumption within Afghanistan. Also, on how the effective government deals with and controls the terrorist groups and if it is possible to neutralize Alice of terrorist groups like Al-Qaida. In fact, the existence of the necrotic and other rebel groups makes Afghanistan a country of restlessness and the center of drugs root. This is the case why we point out these variables to investigate the role of the international community, terrorism, and narcotics tic toward insecurity of Afghanistan. Fore stance the study conducted by Jackson (2006) in the study of international organizations, security dichotomies, and trafficking of persons and narcotics in post-soviet Central Asia. In this study, the international organizations that are community-based and narcotics have been used as the variables to investigate the presence of peace once there is over a sense of controlling terrorism and narcotics.

4. DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS

This section represents the discussion and core findings that are obtained from the questionnaires. It is the section that conveys the theoretical data that have been collected from the questionnaires to the empirical analysis. All the findings from this research are represented and displayed in the form of tables, graphs, and percentages. All the analysis steps followed the ethics of the scientific research methodology, and all four variables have given their significant interpretation.

The finding of the research is based on two main issues basically the role of the international community towards insecurity in Afghanistan, and the last is based on the international community on narcotics in Afghanistan. The results are represented according to the interviews and discussions from the different levels of the status of afghanis, and the gender and the human right of those participants from this investigation are reserved. As the sample size of the member who participated in this research were 105, about 97 members participated in the inter, views, and the investigation since the number of members who were willing to participate in this research is greater than the number who have been refused.

Table 4.1. International community & insecurity in Afghanistan

The statement from the questionnaires	SA	SD	N
1. From the beginning of the entry of the forces of the international community in the fight against terrorism in 2001 until their withdrawal in mid-2021, there was always a kind of contradiction and lack of coordination among the Afghanistan security forces.	53.61	35.05	11.34
2. The lack of coordination in the joint struggle of the international community and Afghan security forces in the framework of NATO and ISAF does not lead to the existence of terrorist groups in Afghanistan.	24.74	58.76	16.49
3. The lack of coordination and non-commitment of the international community, which fully considered the security agreement with Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism, was not binding on Afghanistan's government	50.52	39.18	10.31
4. It shows that the lack of commitment of the United States to the government of Afghanistan causes insecurity to the people of Afghanistan.	24.74	29.90	35.05
5. On the one hand, the lack of efficiency of the Afghanistan government and, on the other hand, the central interests of the international community in fighting the terrorist groups lead to the weakness of the Afghan government and the national security in Afghanistan to face more problems, and countries like India, Pakistan, Russia, and China Iran and Saudi Arabia benefit from the situation in Afghanistan in regional issues and great powers in global issues	45.36	32.99	25.77

Where SA = Strongly agree, SD= Strongly Disagree, and N = Neutral

Source from the questionnaires

The figure above represents the purposive sampling conversation method strategy that most of the participants strongly agreed that from the beginning of the entry of the forces of the international community in the fight against terrorism in 2001 until their withdrawal in mid-2021, there was always a kind of contradiction and lack of coordination among the Afghanistan security forces. The lack of coordination in the joint struggle of the

international community and Afghan security forces in the framework of NATO and ISAF lead to the existence of terrorist groups in Afghanistan. The lack of coordination and non-commitment of the international community, which fully considered the security agreement with Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism, was not binding on Afghanistan's government. It shows that the lack of commitment of the United States to the government of Afghanistan causes insecurity to the people of Afghanistan. On the one hand, the lack of efficiency of the Afghanistan government and, on the other hand, the central interests of the international community in fighting the terrorist groups lead to the weakness of the Afghan government and the national security in Afghanistan to face more problems, and countries like India, Pakistan, Russia, and China Iran and Saudi Arabia benefit from the situation in Afghanistan in regional issues and great powers in global issues

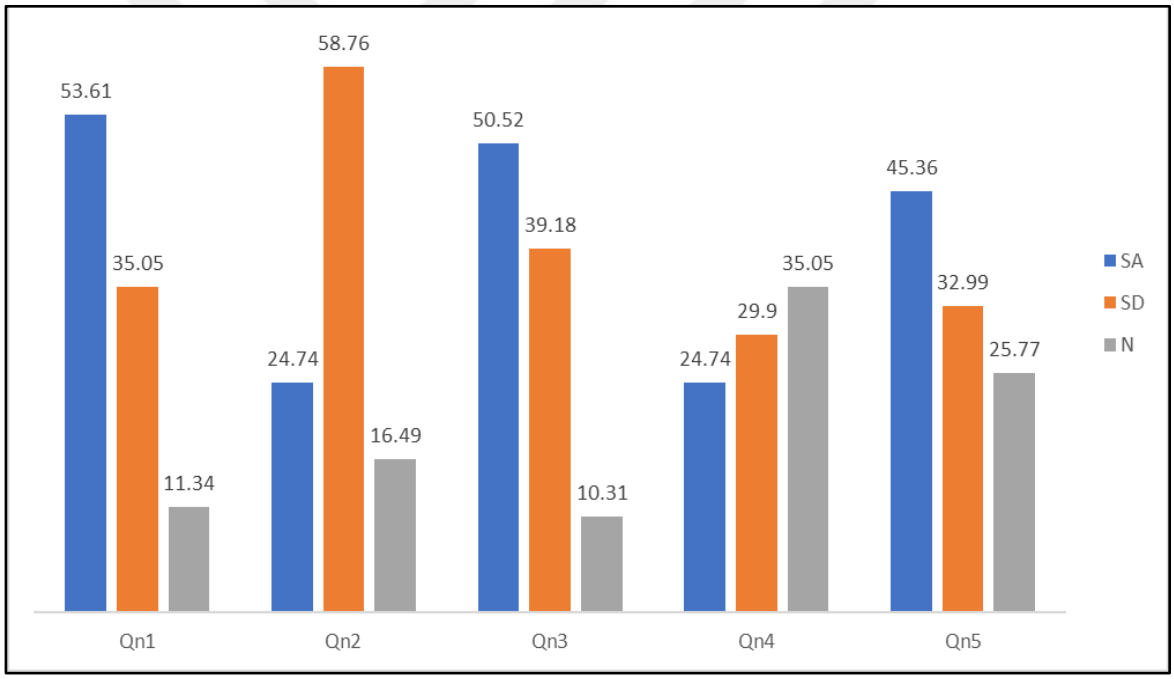


Figure 4.1. International community vs insecurity in Afghanistan

Source from the questionnaire

The analysis shows that most of the participants who were interviewed agreed that from the beginning of the entry of the forces of the international community in the fight against terrorism in 2001 until their withdrawal in mid-2021, there was always a kind of contradiction and lack of coordination among the Afghanistan security forces. Thus, the lack of coordination in the joint struggle of the international community and Afghan security forces in the framework of NATO and ISAF leads to the existence of terrorist groups in Afghanistan. Also, the lack of coordination and

non-commitment of the international community, which fully considered the security agreement with Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism, was not binding on Afghanistan's government. It shows that the lack of commitment of the international community to the government of Afghanistan causes insecurity for the people of Afghanistan. On the one hand, the lack of efficiency of the Afghan government and, on the other hand, the central interests of the international community in fighting the terrorist groups lead to the weakness of the Afghan government and the national security in Afghanistan to face more problems, and countries like India, Pakistan, Russia, and China Iran and Saudi Arabia benefit from the situation in Afghanistan in regional issues and great powers in global issues.

Table 4.2. International community & insecurity in Afghanistan

	SA	SD	N
1. Do you think that is there any need of creating a national security strategy plan for the international community to bring security to Afghanistan?	52.58	29.89	10.31
2. According to the insecurity of Afghanistan, it is not possible for the international communities to adopt certain collaborative strategies with Afghanistan so as to bring peace and security according to their specific desire	32.99	43.30	13.40
3. Do you think the followings are identification of internal threats to the Security of Afghanistan:			
i. Guerrilla war	39.18	30.93	31.96
ii. Radical Islamism	24.74	31.96	32.99
iii. The inefficiency of civil organizations:	36.08	29.90	36.08
iv. Ethnic conflicts:	43.30	15.46	41.24
v. Administrative not corruption:	36.08	48.45	15.46
vi. Drugs and narcotics as the most important threat to Afghanistan	74.23	11.34	14.43

Where SA = Strongly agree, SD= Strongly Disagree, and N = Neutral

Source from the questionnaires

There is a need to create a national security strategy plan for the international community to bring security to Afghanistan. However, they maintain security in Afghanistan, and the international community should provide a collaborative policy to address the insecurity of Afghanistan; it is not possible for the international communities to adopt certain collaborative strategies with Afghanis to bring peace and security according to their specific desire. The most significant is to identify some facts that threaten the security of Afghanistan, as the graph below identified.

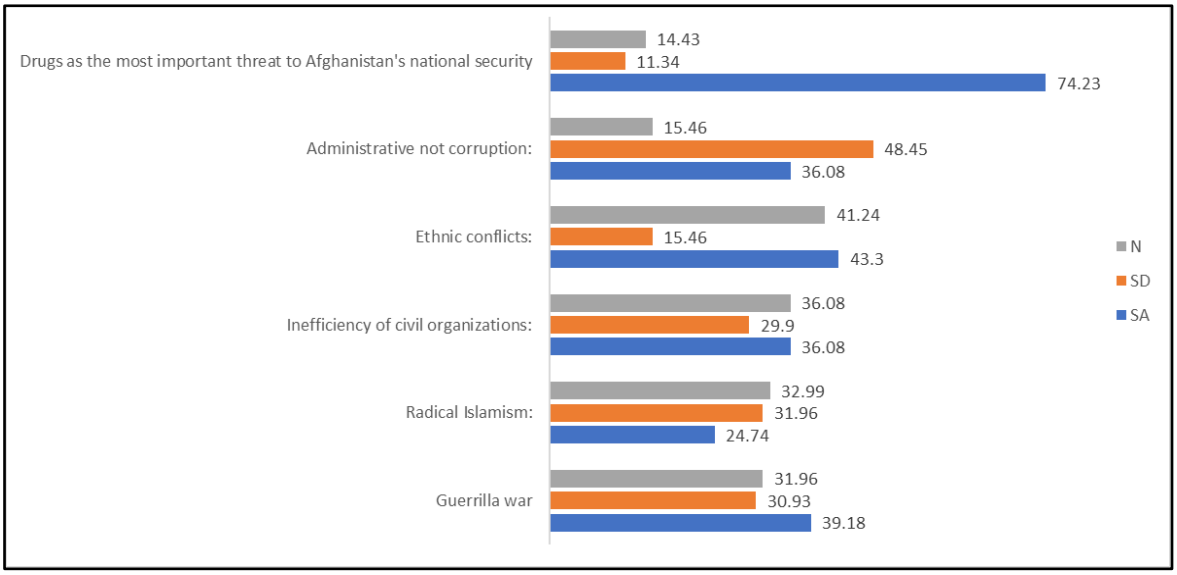


Figure 4.2. Identification of internal threats to the Security of Afghanistan

Source from the questionnaire

Drugs are the most threatening issue to the security of Afghanistan. Although there are some other aspects of the Guerrilla war, Radical Islamism, Inefficiency of civil organizations, Ethnic conflicts, Administrative not corruption, and Drugs and narcotics as the most important threat to Afghanistan's national security.

Table 4.3. International community & insecurity in Afghanistan

		SA	SD	N
1.	Do you think establishing a center for developing an international community for international security strategy in Afghanistan?	46.39	11.34	42.27
2.	Do you think that the international community aimed to create peace and security is not weak in Afghanistan?	35.05	46.39	18.56
3.	Do you think is there any serious determination of the international community in dealing with security threats in Afghanistan?	35.05	25.77	39.17
4.	Afghanistan is accounting as among the country that has the status of Overcoming underdevelopment in Afghanistan:	48.45	13.40	38.14
5.	Attention to the media in Afghanistan could stand as the pillar for creating a strong international community for national security in Afghanistan	30.93	49.48	19.59

Where SA = Strongly agree, SD= Strongly Disagree, and N = Neutral

Source from the questionnaires

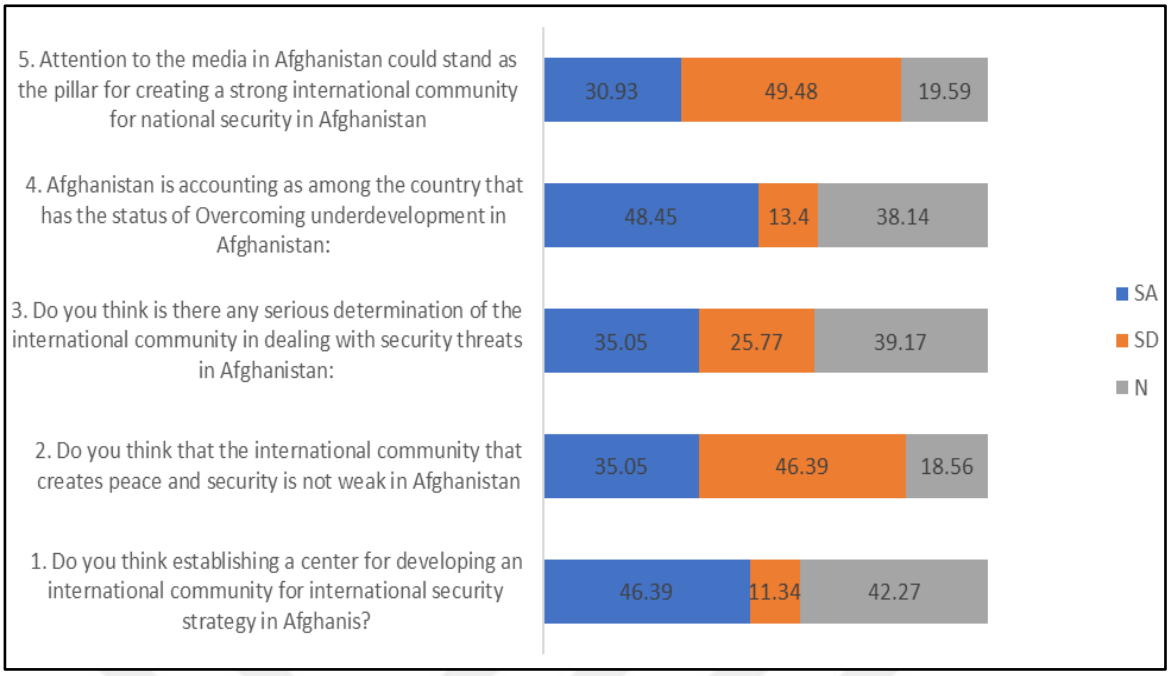


Figure 4.3. International community vd insecurity in Afghanistan

Source from the questionnaire

There is a need to establish a center for developing an international community for international security strategy in Afghanis. However, the international community that creates peace and security is weak in Afghanistan. Thus, there is a need for serious determination of the international community that deals with security threats because Afghanistan is accounting as among the country that has the status of Overcoming underdevelopment.

Table 4.4. The international community's role in narcotics in Afghanistan

	SA	SD	N
1. Do you agree that the selective interdiction focused on Taliban-linked traffickers, did not break the Taliban's finances or its increasing battlefield potency?	43.30	36.08	20.62
2. Without robust external funding, the Afghan state, whether under the existing political dispensation or dominated by the Taliban, will collapse. The drug economy will become further entrenched.	40.20	39.18	20.62
3. The Taliban's sponsorship of the illicit economy strengthens the insurgents physically, by enhancing their financial resources and simplifying their procurement and logistics spreading narcotics trade	44.33	21.65	36.08

Where SA = Strongly agree, SD= Strongly Disagree, and N = Neutral

Source from the questionnaires

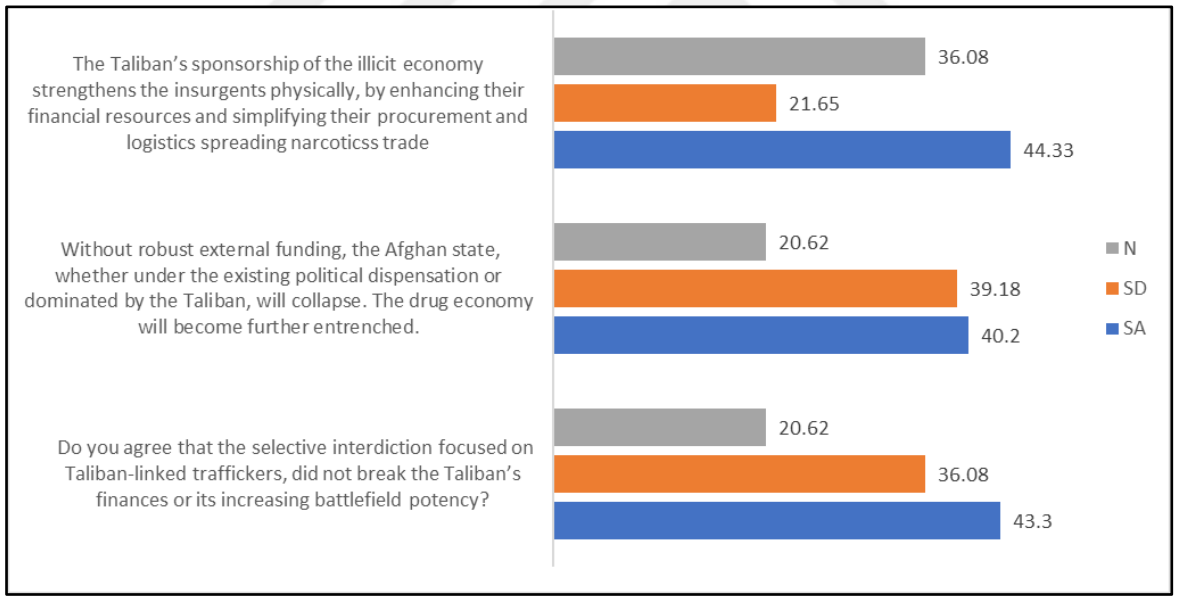


Figure 4.4. The International community's role in narcotics in the government of Afghanistan

Source from the questionnaire

The selective interdiction focused on Taliban-linked traffickers and did not break the Taliban's finances or its increasing battlefield potency. Without robust external funding, the Afghan state, whether under the existing political dispensation or dominated by the Taliban, will collapse. The drug economy will become further entrenched. The

Taliban's sponsorship of the illicit economy strengthens the insurgents physically by enhancing their financial resources and simplifying their procurement and logistics, spreading the narcotics trade.

From the beginning of the entry of the forces of the international community in the fight against terrorism in 2001 until their withdrawal in mid-2021, there was a kind of contradiction and lack of coordination among the Afghanistan security forces. Thus, the lack of coordination in the joint struggle of the international community and Afghan security forces in the framework of NATO and ISAF leads to the existence of terrorist groups in Afghanistan. Also, the lack of coordination and non-commitment of the international community, which fully considered the security agreement with Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism, was not binding on Afghanistan's government. It shows that the lack of commitment of the international community to the government of Afghanistan causes insecurity for the people of Afghanistan. On the one hand, the lack of efficiency of the Afghan government and, on the other hand, the central interests of the international community in fighting the terrorist groups lead to the weakness of the Afghan government and the national security in Afghanistan to face more problems, and countries like India, Pakistan, Russia, and China Iran and Saudi Arabia benefit from the situation in Afghanistan in regional issues and great powers in global issues.

Also, the investigation finds that there is a need to create a national security strategy plan for the international community to bring security to Afghanistan. However, they maintain security in Afghanistan, and the international community should provide a collaborative policy to the insecurity of Afghanistan; it is not possible for the international communities to adopt certain collaborative strategies with Afghanis to bring peace and security according to their specific desire. The most significant is to identify some facts that threaten the security of Afghanistan, as the graph below identified.

Drugs are the most threatening issue to the security of Afghanistan. Although there are some other aspects, Guerrilla war, Radical Islamism, Inefficiency of civil organizations, Ethnic conflicts, Administrative not corruption: And drugs as the most important threat to Afghanistan's national security. The need to establish a center for developing an international community for international security strategy in Afghanis. However, the international community that creates peace and security is weak in Afghanistan. Thus, there is a need for serious determination of the international

community that deals with security threats because Afghanistan is accounting as among the country that has the status of Overcoming underdevelopment.

The selective interdiction focused on Taliban-linked traffickers and did not break the Taliban's finances or its increasing battlefield potency. Without robust external funding, the Afghan state, whether under the existing political dispensation or dominated by the Taliban, will collapse. The drug economy will become further entrenched. The Taliban's sponsorship of the illicit economy strengthens the insurgents physically by enhancing their financial resources and simplifying their procurement and logistics, spreading the narcotics trade.

5. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

The research is to investigate the international community's role in insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan. According to the discussion and findings obtained from the methodology chapter that related to the problem statement that has been created. The problem statement of this research has been raised since the situation of Afghanistan citizens is deteriorated over the years increased. The rate of insecurity is increased, and the rate of spreading narcotics within and outside of Afghanistan is increased. Also, the rate of human rights is being destroyed, and the rate of poverty overt has increased due to the increasing number of narcotics and insecurity that leads to the inefficiency of the international community in Afghanistan. This is the case; therefore, there is a need to investigate the international community toward insecurity and narcotics in Afghanistan.

Therefore, from the discussion and finding chapter, the investigation found that the international community (2001- 21) has the role of maintaining security and confronting the security threats of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through negotiations and collaboration meeting strategies. The research found that the international community has been less effective in breaking down or controlling the fight against terrorism in Afghanistan. Although but it seems not to have strong power to fight against the drugs in Afghanistan.

The hypothesis is used to test and validate the constructive ideas that are related to the respective topic. It uses the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis to test the credential ideas created from the case. This steadily creates the following hypothesis to test and validate the ideas that have been made in connection to the role of the international community in confronting the security threats of Afghanistan.

The international community's initiatives and mission failed in confronting the security threats of Afghanistan. The international community's implementation in the fight against terrorism in Afghanistan has faced challenges such as anarchism in the international system and the use of terrorism as a tool in Afghanistan, and in this fight, the international community has probably failed. The actions of the international community in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan are likely to have a propaganda aspect than

actual implementation; otherwise, the cultivation and consumption of narcotics in Afghanistan would have declined to the lowest rate.

The international community on insecurity in Afghanistan; - From the beginning of the entry of the forces of the international community in the fight against terrorism in 2001 until their withdrawal in mid-2021, there was always a kind of contradiction and lack of coordination among the Afghanistan security forces and the international community in Afghanistan. This lack of coordination in the joint struggle of the Afghan security forces and the international community in the framework of NATO and ISAF originates from there. Former President Hamid Karzai repeatedly opposed the night operations of foreign forces in Afghanistan and succeeded in stopping it. Even this matter caused Karzai's relations with the leadership of NATO forces, i.e., the United States of America, to be strained. This strain of relations at the time of the signing of the security agreement and the judicial immunity of the American forces in Afghanistan can be further evaluated. Something that former president Hamid Karzai opposed and caused the aforementioned contract not to be signed.

Finally, in the first working days of the unity government, Ashraf Ghani was appointed as the president and Abdullah Abdullah as the chief executive of the national unity government, and the security agreement between Kabul and Washington was signed by Hanif Atmar, the national security adviser of the national unity government. This lack of coordination and non-commitment of the United States of America, which fully considered the security agreement with Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism, was not binding and showed the lack of commitment of the United States to the government and security of the Afghanistan people. As a result, on the one hand, the lack of efficiency of the Afghan government and, on the other hand, the central interests of the American government, due to the weakness of the Afghan government, have caused the national security in Afghanistan to face more problems, and countries like India, Pakistan, Russia, and China Iran and Saudi Arabia benefit from the situation in Afghanistan in regional issues and great powers in global issues.

5.2. Policy Recommendations

Creating a national security strategy plan in Afghanistan; - Countries adopt a certain strategy according to their specific situation. Therefore, because Afghanistan is facing

serious threats to its national security, it should prepare a comprehensive and comprehensive plan to maintain its security and deal with threats, in which all aspects of security issues and existing and possible internal and external threats are addressed. Considered therefore, a plan in which all aspects of security issues from military, political, economic, and social security with their special logical connection are considered is called national security strategy.

National security strategy should not be equated with military strategy; Because military strategy focuses on how to distribute and apply military tools to achieve national security goals, which are defined and determined in the national security macro strategy.

In other words, the national security strategy is both the military strategy, and there is a general and special relationship between these two. Based on this, the national security strategy is not limited to the use of military power and resorting to force but also includes the software aspect of the case in a comprehensive strategy. All issues must be considered. In the same way that many issues are linked together, they also mutually limit each other's field. For example, consider the issue of economic development and increasing military power. Allocating the budget to increase military power reduces the costs of economic development, and on the other hand, the slowness of economic development ultimately weakens the economic potential of national and military power. This also applies to the two issues of economic development and social welfare. Economic development can provide the basis for social development in the long term. But the reduction of social welfare is not without political consequences. People may attribute the reduction of welfare expenses to the government's incompetence and the internal corruption of the system, and this will lead to political unrest and ultimately to the weakening of national power, and the weakening of the popular base of the government will lead to the weakening of national power.

Therefore, Afghanistan's national security strategy is more inward than directed to external powers. Consequently, a national security strategy should be designed and formulated to fight and deal with software threats, especially at the national and internal levels. Especially the fight against terrorism, religious extremism, ethnic nationalism, administrative corruption, and prevention of drug cultivation and trafficking is more important.

Identification of internal threats to the Security of Afghanistan; - Economic threat against national security: One of the characteristics of the current international system is the division of countries into developed and underdeveloped countries or core-periphery countries. The central countries make the surrounding countries economically dependent on them, which is also called neo-colonialism, and the current situation in Afghanistan proves this issue. Afghanistan is economically dependent on the international community, especially the United States. For example: If the expenses of the security forces are not paid by the international community, especially the United States of America, the government of Afghanistan will not continue.

Guerrilla war: It involves the struggle of people against foreign invaders or tyrannical rulers and oppressive relations. One researcher says: "Governments do not fall because they have many enemies, but because they have few friends." The social threat against national security: Economic backwardness, dependence, and poverty caused by it, as well as the gap between developed and underdeveloped countries in terms of the level of public welfare, are the source of social threats against national security.

Radical Islamism: Criticism and refutation of this discussion of the realism approach, which sees states as similar and identical to the visionary in the issue of security and does not pay attention to their cultural role. Therefore, Islam in Afghan society has acted as a signifier of discourse and has had the power to give meaning. According to this issue, Islamic identity has always existed throughout the history of Afghanistan. From this point of view, any government strategy that leads to the rejection of the Islamic discourse will provide the basis for the activation of Islamism and will lead to insecurity.

The inefficiency of civil organizations: The duty of civil organizations is to remove the gap between the people and the government. In contemporary Afghanistan, due to the predominance of ethnic attitudes and the existence of pre-modern thinking among some officials of this country, and the unwillingness of various governments (pre-communist, communist, Mujahideen, and Taliban regimes), civil institutions such as parties in its conventional sense and organizations NGOs have not yet been able to achieve the necessary growth and maturity.

Ethnic conflicts: One of the dangers that threaten national security, especially in developing countries, is the occurrence of the escalation of ethnic conflicts. Therefore, the

position of ethnicity and ethnocentrism as a security variable is of particular importance in the study of the national security of Afghanistan's multi-ethnic society. The cause of ethnic conflicts in these countries is that infrastructure and priority issues are not separated from the superstructure and non-priority issues, but non-priority issues are emphasized more, and this behavior is the basis of ethnic conflicts in this country. So one of these factors is ethnic conflicts and cultural weakness, which are also the cause of poverty and political backwardness. Afghanistan is also among the developing countries that have been affected by ethnic wars. Ethnic, sectarian, and linguistic conflicts have continuously turned Afghanistan into a backward and poor country in the past 40 years.

Administrative corruption: It is also referred to as low-level or street-level financial corruption, and it takes place every day in offices. Therefore, the issue of administrative corruption is considered one of the important factors in causing insecurity in Afghanistan. The most important issue of administrative corruption that has caused insecurity in Afghanistan is the issue of appointing security officials, most of whom are appointed to security posts based on payment of money and ethnic issues. It means that meritocracy has been sacrificed to bribery and ethnocentrism. Therefore, in recent times, we have witnessed dangerous events, such as the incident of Shah Shahid, the attack on Chaharsed Bastar Hospital, the attack on the 209 Shaheen Army Corps, and the incident of Charahi Zanbag, which took place on 31st May 2017 and two days after that. Many protesters accused the security officials of incompetence and demanded the dismissal of the security officials in order to file a lawsuit.

Drugs as the most important threat to Afghanistan's national security: Drugs in Afghanistan are a significant threat to national security. Because of drug trafficking, mafia groups and intelligence agencies of some countries use tools to make Afghanistan and the region unsafe. According to some evidence, narcotics constitute the most important and most profitable source of the war economy of the armed opposition of the Afghan government. Now, the Taliban group earns about 3 billion US dollars annually from drug revenue. This amount of money is close to the money that the international community and the United States of America pay for the expenses of the Afghan security forces annually. Also, the government and the international community annually spend the amount of money they spend to reduce drugs, on the contrary, the drug mafia groups spend twice as much to promote the use of drugs and the international community to fight against them. Therefore, drugs require extensive planning and serious measures

Establishing a center for developing a national security strategy in Afghanistan; - As seen, the national security strategy is related to political, economic, social, and cultural issues in addition to military issues. This strategy should consider both the possibility of looking for allies and the possibility of an enemy alliance. In addition, ethnic and religious issues and the possibility of their enemies' abuse should not be overlooked. For the correct and comprehensive design of the national security strategy with such breadth and sophistication, an independent, reliable, and well-equipped research center is needed, which many countries have established. This center can help the country's policymakers by formulating a comprehensive plan.

The lack of a comprehensive plan of the national security strategy causes confusion in the underlying plan, a shift of priorities, and neglect of some aspects of security issues. In addition, the influential groups in different areas are trying to attract the facilities and attention of the government to their desired area and cause an imbalance between various security needs. In a comprehensive plan, the organic relationship between internal and external issues and the construction and structure of the international system should be considered, and as a rule, decisions based on personal and group tastes and specific political tendencies, etc., should not have a place in it.

The weak role of the people in peace and security solutions in Afghanistan; - Some believe that the masses of people generally want peace and to avoid unnecessary war. It is a fact that in Afghanistan, the common people have never wanted war and are not. But the wars that have occurred in Afghanistan throughout history are usually started by the personal interests of the ruling classes and certain groups. If the question is raised that during the last decade, the people of Afghanistan have played a key role in determining their destiny based on the principles of democracy, then why is there a war going on in Afghanistan? The answer is that in many advanced countries that consider themselves the supporters of world democracy, people have a role in determining their destiny, but their participation is not complete. So this is also true in Afghanistan. Based on this, governments are still basically class-based and, to a large extent, represent the interests of certain classes and groups.

Even in the most advanced capitalist countries, the people's sovereignty over the country's destiny is not complete and absolute, and the people are not equally involved in the choice of rulers. People are equal in terms of rights, but economic inequality causes

classes and groups to have a larger share in the country's politics and classes and groups to have a smaller share. It is obvious that those who sell their vote for money for bread have an equal share in politics with the owners of a company, bankers, landowners, commanders, and rich people who have invested in other countries and can buy hundreds of votes in elections, share the same level of responsibility.

In Afghanistan, during the past few elections, it can be seen that some of the lawyers of the National Council are people who are just rich or powerful, and people who have a popular base are rarely seen. Also, in the presidential elections, those who were either rich or were fighters in the past took power. On this basis, the people do not play a significant role in bringing peace, and the government always established the "Supreme Peace Council" in order to comfort the people. This council has not achieved anything except the joining of Hizb-e-Islami, led by Golbedin Hekmatyar, with the government. But on the contrary, the Supreme Peace Council has consumed most of Afghanistan's national budget. As a result, we can say that the role of the Afghan people in the political decisions of this country was always only symbolic.

The serious determination of the international community in dealing with security threats in Afghanistan;- The fight against narcotics requires serious global and international determination, and along with that, the use of national determination at the country level. At the global level, the fight against drugs, with the help of the United Nations and the Security Council, using NATO military forces and Interpol police, can be effective. The efforts of different countries of the world, although uncoordinated, to deal with the consequences of the misuse of drug production and consumption, which are carried out in the framework of numerous international agreements, show the global determination to control the effects of this phenomenon as a serious obstacle to individual health and it is the society of humans.

Considering this importance and the use of national determination to prevent the planting, production, and trafficking of drugs and the increasing spread of addiction in the country is also considered very important and vital. But unfortunately, the harmful economic, health, social, cultural, and gender effects of this deadly problem are still visible in the heart of society. One of the reasons why the Afghan society has not been able to succeed in the fight against narcotics is that, on the one hand, the concept and characteristics of "national determination" have not been defined and clarified, and on the

other hand, the basic solutions and their application to prevent the increasing spread of this drug. The unknown problem was not planned.

Other factors that have been influential in the increase of opium in the last few years are the lack of a strong central government, alternative livelihoods or alternative cultivation, the bond between smugglers and warlords and local government officials, the demand of peasants, ethnic conflicts and the use of opium as a source of power can be mentioned.

More activity of international police (Interpol);- Interpol is one of the best options for arresting and preventing drug trafficking in the region and the world. Because drug traffickers do not live in a fixed place and under the same name. Many of them have several passports from different countries, and their identification is beyond the power of a country. The only institution that can track and identify them in different countries is the International Police or (Interpol).

Overcoming underdevelopment in Afghanistan;- The world is divided into developed and underdeveloped countries. Underdeveloped countries face a common threat, which is underdevelopment and dependency. Therefore, Afghanistan is considered one of the underdeveloped countries and is economically dependent on the West. Although they consider severing relations as a solution to underdevelopment, in the current situation, it is impossible to sever Afghanistan's relations with the West, and the presence of Westerners and the international community should be used positively. This requires the presence of smart and patriotic politicians, who will bring the people and public opinion together with firm determination and regular plans and take advantage of this situation so that Afghanistan becomes the center of gravity of global security, and the security of Afghanistan is equal to the security of Afghanistan. The world should be connected in such a way that the insecurity of Afghanistan becomes the insecurity of the world.

Attention to the media in Afghanistan;- It is important to inform about the decision on the role of the media in three cases in order to ensure security in Afghanistan: The media can help the leaders in important security issues and internal and foreign policy orientations by reflecting the opinion of experts and experts of the country at different levels with deep and comprehensive discussions and reviews, based on correct knowledge and all side and awareness of the real opinion of the people to decide. The rulers' distance

from the people, without them from the people's ideas, and being surrounded by elements who may not have the necessary scientific and specialized competence can lead them to | make false statements that are disastrous for the country's security. This is a real issue that has received little attention in Afghanistan. Maybe the reason is the dependence of the rulers on the great powers or their inability to implement the people's wishes.

The media can draw people's attention to the urgent issues of security and national interests and make them aware of the threats to the country's security. For example, the media in America prepared public opinion after the incident of 11th September 2001, to support their government in the fight against terrorism. The role of the media in shaping, directing, and directing public opinion is also very fundamental. There are statements that Jews claim that we teach the people of the world through the media how to dress and how to choose foods. And there are still statements that Jews have a greater share in important world media, such as B.B.C and CNN, and other major world media to exercise their power in the world.

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