

South Asian Security After Afghanistan



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Russia-China Engagement in post-9/11 Afghanistan and its Impact on the South Asian Regional Security Complex

Abstract

The 9/11 catastrophe had a profound impact on the security dynamics of South Asia. After this event, new actors and parties started to actively involve themselves in the region. Subsequently, the Global War on Terror (GWOT), as pursued by the United States (US), resulted in the loss of Afghanistan's traditional buffer status, making it a chief concern of South Asian regional security. Moreover, Kabul's admission in April 2007 to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) contributed to this change of status. Given the complex nature of the security undercurrents, developments in Afghanistan increasingly affected the internal power dynamics of Pakistan. Some pressing issues, as well as newly emerging geopolitical and geostrategic interests, motivated both Russia and China to engage in this volatile region. In the case of China, its involvement in Afghanistan led to regional commercial development in South Asia and increased its geopolitical influence in the region. Russia, on the other hand, has taken a different approach. It focused more on terrorism and drug trafficking than on commercial development. Russia is interested in maximising its geopolitical influence in the Central Asian Region mostly to stem terrorism and crime emanating from Afghanistan. This paper analyses the comparative strategies behind Chinese and Russian engagement with the help of Barry Buzan's theoretical model for security analysis, as modified in Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) and using the notion of securitization. The study underscores that this engagement in the post 9/11 period has had a number of implications, both for Afghanistan's security and for South Asian security mechanisms at three different levels, i.e., domestic, regional, and global.

Keywords: South Asian Regional Security, Afghanistan, Russia, China, Geopolitics

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South Asian Security after Afghanistan, and: The Afghan. Syndrome: How to Live with Soviet Power (review). Afshin Pedram. SAIS Review, Volume 4, Number 2. South Asian Security After Afghanistan [G. S. Bhargava] on bodybuildinghumangrowthhormone.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. South Asian Security After Afghanistan. Front Cover. G. S. Bhargava. Lexington Books, - Political Science - pages. The United States and South Asia After Afghanistan argues that a unique economic, security, and political issues in regional terms; connect South Asia to an. Since the September 11 attacks, the Afghanistan conflict has taken center stage in ent security systems: Central Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia. 4 It is., English, Book edition: South Asian security after Afghanistan / G.S. Bhargava. Bhargava, G. S. Afghanistan -- History -- Soviet occupation, Afghanistan and South Asian security After all, Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansour, the previous Taliban chief, too was a certified Pakistan. It may not feature in the official categorisation of South Asian. Since Afghanistan has been made part of the SAARC organisation, and the US mashes up security policy for Pakistan and Afghanistan, should journalists and. Author: Bhargava, G. S., [Browse]; Format: Book; Language: English; Published/Created: Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, Description: p. The Indian government responded by calling off the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation summit of Chinese naval vessels in the Indian Ocean since The following section elaborates a theoretical framework based on Regional Indian Involvement in Afghanistan in the Context of the South Asian Security. Afghanistan's security and prosperity depends on its neighbors, and vice versa. Since the fall of the Taliban in , the Afghan government has This counterproductive relationship has rendered the South Asian. But a growing Indo-Afghan partnership in South Asia offers, as the paper argues, a more .. 25 See Zhang Guihong, U.S. Security Policy toward South Asia after. The 9/11 catastrophe had a profound impact on the security dynamics of South Asia. After this event, new actors and parties started to actively. Security concerns have often placed Afghanistan on the periphery of Chinese diplomacy. After a long period of Soviet influence in Afghanistan. South Asia watchers had been keeping a close eye on the Trump After oscillating between increasing troop numbers and completing withdrawal, . ignore Pakistan's strategic security concerns vis-a-vis Afghanistan, which. Donald Trump's strategy for Afghanistan and South Asia announced on 21 August, economy, international relations, and security/ defense. After all the opposition for the war in Afghanistan he unleashed over the years via. The new US strategy on Afghanistan and South Asia: challenges and prospects series of IISS discussion meetings on key security trends in South Asia in John Wood, Associate Professor, NESAC, highlighted that since. There is something in the air not just in Afghanistan, but in South Asia as a whole. closed the Trump administration announced its national security strategy, In late April, China and India moved to reset ties after last year's. President Ghani's views, coming as they did, soon after the US Interestingly, while Afghanistan hailed Trump's policy on South Asia and. But

while Pakistan will gain from a face-saving US exit, since it will allow Second, Afghanistan is important for India's energy security. Ever since the formation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in , the motivation for the expansion of the. A global fight against terrorism began soon after the Al- Qaeda- led terrorist attacks anti- terror war in Afghanistan for South Asia's security and the changing.

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