Pakistan and Afghanistan Resistance And Reconstruction

Pakistan and Afghanistan - Marvin G. Weinbaum 1994

Afghanistan and Pakistan - Riaz Mohammad Khan 2011-07-19 Ultimately, Khan argues, Pakistan reveals a deep confusion in its public discourse on issues of modernity and the challenges the country faces, an intellectual crisis that Pakistan must address to secure the country’s survival, progress, and constructive role in the region.

Policies of the Pakistani Military Toward the Afghan Resistance - Asia Watch Committee (U.S.) 1989

Us-Pakistan Relationship - A Z Hilali 2017-07-05 Hilali provides an excellent study into the US-Pakistan partnership under the Reagan administration. The book explores the causes of Pakistan's involvement in the Afghanistan war and the United States' support to prevent Soviet adventurism. It shows that Pakistan was the principal channel through which assistance was provided to Afghan freedom fighters; it also provided access to its military bases to use against the Soviet Union. The study looks at the consequences of the war on Pakistan and explains how it became enmeshed within its domestic politics. Furthermore, it evaluates the role of Pakistan as a key partner in the global coalition against terrorism and discusses how General Pervez Musharraf brought about Pakistan's development towards a progressive, moderate and democratic society. Ideally suited to courses on foreign policy.

Islam and Resistance in Afghanistan - Olivier Roy 1990-11-22 This history of the Afghan resistance movement has been expanded and updated to mid 1989 to include its evolution over the last years of Soviet occupation as well as its relations with Islamic fundamentalist movements.

Veiled Courage - Cheryl Benard 2002-05-14 In Afghanistan under Taliban rule, women were forbidden to work or go to school, they could not leave their homes without a male chaperone, and they could not be seen without a head-to-toe covering called the burqa. A woman’s slightest infractions were met with brutal public beatings. That is why it is both appropriate and incredible that the sole effective civil resistance to Taliban rule was made by women. Veiled Courage reveals the remarkable bravery and spirit of the women of the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA), whose daring clandestine activities defied the forces of the Taliban and earned the world’s fierce admiration. The complete subordination of women was one of the first acts of the Taliban. But the women of RAWA refused to cower. They used the burqa to their advantage, secretly photographing Taliban beatings and executions, and posting the gruesome pictures on their multi-language website, rawa.org, which is read around the world. They organized to educate girls and women in underground schools and to run small businesses in the border towns of Pakistan that allowed widows to support their families. If caught, any RAWA activist would have faced sure death. Yet they persisted. With the overthrow of the Taliban now a reality, RAWA faces a new challenge: defeating the powers of Islamic fundamentalism of which the Taliban are only one face and helping build a society in which women are guaranteed full human rights. Cheryl Benard, an American sociologist and an important advisor to RAWA, uses her inside access to write the first behind-the-scenes story of RAWA and its remarkably brave women. Veiled Courage will change the way Americans think of Afghanistan, casting its people and its future in a new, more hopeful light.

Frontier of Faith - Sana Haroon 2011 “Frontier of Faith” examines the history of Islam-especially that of local “mullahs,” or Muslim clerics-in the North-West Frontier. A largely autonomous zone straddling the boundary of Pakistan and Afghanistan, the Tribal Areas was established as a strategic buffer zone for British India, and the resulting autonomy allowed local mullahs to assume roles of tremendous power. After Partition in 1947, the Tribal Areas maintained its status as an autonomous region, and for the next fifty years the “mullahs” supported armed mobilizations in exchange for protection of their vested interests in regional freedom. Consequently the Frontier has become the hinterland of successive, contradictory “jihads” in support of Pashtun ethnicity, anti-colonial nationalism, Pakistani territorialism, religious revivalism, Afghan anti-Soviet resistance, and anti-Americanism. Considering this territory is said to be the current hiding place of Osama bin Laden, there couldn't be a better time for a sourcebook detailing the intricacies of the Pakistan-Afghanistan borderlands today and the function of the “mullahs” and their allies.
Repression, Resistance, and Women in Afghanistan-Hafizullah Emadi 2002 Provides a comprehensive analysis of the status of women, state policies of modernization, and the struggle by revolutionary groups and women's organizations in Afghanistan, a society where rigid social and cultural traditions are heavily resistant to change on gender issues.

Afghan Alternatives-Ralph H. Magnus 1985-01-01 In 1983, the International Conference on Afghan Alternatives brought together a small but diverse group of scholars and officials to discuss at length and in depth the issues raised by the tragic conflict that continues between the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people and the Soviet invaders since December 1979. In "Afghan Alternatives, "the participants have expanded and updated their conference remarks to illuminate the issues, present policy options, and offer wide-ranging and provocative solutions to the Afghan conflict, which they all view as a dangerous and illegitimate use of force by the Soviet Union. "Afghan Alternatives "answers these questions: Why did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan? What options do they have now? What are the long-term strategic dangers for the region should the Soviets be allowed to absorb Afghanistan? What is the effect of Islamic ideology on the conflict? What are the security and political aspects of Afghan refugees in Pakistan? What are the broader aspects of the relationship of the Afghan resistance to the international order? What international developments could help resolve the conflict? What is the role of the international community in providing aid to Afghanistan? How does this conflict affect Pakistani-Afghan relations? "Contents and Contributors: "Ralph Magnus, "Introduction"; Jiri Vaclena, "Soviet Aims, Policies, and Alternatives in Afghanistan"; Eden Naby, "The Afghan Resistance Movement"; Marvin G. Weinbaum, "The International Community and Afghanistan"; Responses and Options"; Harmon E. Kirby, "U.S. Policy on Afghanistan"; Thomas E. Gouttier, "The Role of Perceptions Concerning American Interests in the Afghan Resistance"; Noor A. Husain, "Alternative Future for Afghanistan"; and commentaries by Marian K. Leighton, Gregory M. Kortanek, Seyed Qassem Reshtia, Seyed Bahauddin Majrooth, Katarina Sabahuddin Kushkaki, Louis Dupree, and Gerald C. Steibel.

Prospects for Unity Among Afghan Resistance Groups- 1985

Resistance and Control in Pakistan-Akbar S. Ahmed 2004 In this extraordinary book one of the world's leading authorities on Islam explains what is happening in the Muslim world today and assesses the underlying causes.

Afghan Resistance-Grant M. Farr 2019-03-13 The people of Afghanistan stand at a crossroads, with resistance to the Soviet occupation entering its eighth year. The question of survival must be weighed against the difficult political choices of fighting or reaching an accommodation with the Soviet-backed Kabul regime. The vast majority choose to continue the struggle--aided in part by covert arms shipments--and to search for a uniquely Afghan nationalism despite rumors of an impending USSR-U.S. deal whereby, in return for Soviet troop withdrawal and cessation of arms aid to the Mujahideen, Afghanistan and Pakistan would become neutral Muslim nations. Drawing on Afghan cultural and historical background, this collection of original essays provides fresh insights into the nature of the Afghan conflict, the country's threatened national infrastructure, the continuing decimation of its citizens, and the prospects for their survival. Showing that popular resistance is not limited to the Mujahideen, or freedom fighters, but encompasses the Afghan people as a whole, the contributors examine the impact of the world's largest refugee population on the shape of the future Afghanistan. Based on their extensive firsthand experience in the region, the contributors provide an interdisciplinary analysis of a country, a people, and a war still too little known to the outside world.

Resolving the Pakistan-Afghanistan Stalemate-Barnett R. Rubin 2006

Soviet-American Relations with Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan-Hafeez Malik 1987-03-02 This is a collective volume on Soviet-American relations with the three rimland states of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The contributors argue that what happens in these three states would ultimately affect the states in the Gulf and the Middle East. The USA maintains friendly relations only with Pakistan, while her relations with Iran and Afghanistan are antagonistic. The future penetration of the Soviet influence in Iran and Afghanistan is assessed and probable scenarios are discussed by the seventeen contributors, who represent the military, diplomacy and academia. The concluding chapter synthesizes the discussions and the criticism of various papers. The book is the most up-to-date thorough analysis of superpower relations with the three neighbouring states of the Soviet Union currently available.

The Politics of Social Transformation in Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan-Myron Weiner 1994-03-01 This volume comprises the work of some of the leading authorities in Southwest Asian and Middle Eastern studies concerning the state-initiated interventions to restructure the socio-political order in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.
Toughing It Out in Afghanistan - Michael E. O'Hanlon 2010-06-01 "Michael O'Hanlon and Hassina Sherjan have written a superb analysis of the current strategy in Afghanistan. It is an insightful work by two authors with exceptional knowledge and experience. It is a must-read for those who want a clear understanding of the situation, the strategy, and the path ahead in this crucial conflict."
—General Anthony C. Zinni, USMC (Retired) In this unique collaboration between an American scholar and an Afghan American entrepreneur, Toughing It Out in Afghanistan provides a succinct look at the current situation in Afghanistan with policy prescriptions for the future. Drawing partly on personal experiences, O'Hanlon and Sherjan outline the tactics being used to protect the Afghan population and defeat the insurgents. They discuss ongoing efforts to reform the Afghan police, to run a better prison system for detainees, to enlist the help of more of Afghanistan's tribes, and to attack corruption. They also discuss the Afghan resistance, including an explanation of how the Taliban mounted a comeback and what it will take to defeat them. The authors also seek to demolish common myths about Afghanistan, such as the notion that somehow its people hate foreigners. And they explain how to use metrics, such as those in the Brookings Afghanistan Index, to determine if the new strategy is succeeding in the course of 2010 and 2011. Included are policy suggestions to further increase the size and capabilities of the Afghan army and police, to facilitate Afghan businesses' involvement in economic recovery, to expand the role of other Muslim nations in the effort, and to create a strong international aid coordinator as a civilian counterpart to NATO's military leader.

True Teen Stories from Afghanistan and Pakistan - Cassandra Schumacher 2018-07-15 The Taliban rose to power in the 1990s in Afghanistan and then in Pakistan. Taliban insurgents implement strict Islamic law, and any perceived transgressions are punished swiftly and brutally. Armed insurgents have attacked civilians and are notorious for limiting the rights of women and girls, including restricting access to education. This book tells the stories of teens who lived through the horrors of the Taliban occupation, surviving in the face of fear and resisting injustice.

The State, Religion, and Ethnic Politics - Ali Banuazizi 1988-08-01 "Contributors to the volume are established scholars in their fields and successfully focus on the pertinent issues with a good mix of facts, analysis, and theoretical orientation. The contributions are pertinent and valuable to students of comparative politics generally, as well as to specialists on the selected countries."
—Choice

Afghan Resistance and Soviet Occupation - Craig Karp 1984

The Red Army on Pakistan's Border - Theodore L. Eliot 1986

Untying the Afghan Knot - Riaz Mohammad Khan 1991 Diplomatic efforts to resolve the Afghanistan crisis began almost immediately after the Soviet Union's military intervention in that country in December 1979. Untying the Afghan Knot offers the first detailed account of the diplomatic process set in motion by that intervention and culminating in the April 1988 Geneva Accords—a milestone in multilateralism and United Nations (UN) peacemaking. Riaz M. Khan, a senior Pakistani diplomat, participated actively in all meetings on Afghanistan in the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and in all of the Geneva negotiating rounds (1982–1988). Drawing upon his personal experience, official documents, scholarly literature, and press accounts, he provides a unique insider's view of these precedent-setting negotiations, which were often shrouded in secrecy and misperceptions. Khan examines the interests, positions, and behind-the-scenes maneuverings of the major players—Afghan governments and resistance groups, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, the United States, and UN mediators—and assesses the impact of military and political developments inside Afghanistan and elsewhere, including the advent of Mikhail Gorbachev. Khan's authoritative account of these critical diplomatic initiatives sheds important light on the internal dynamics of the multilateral Afghanistan negotiations.

Why Did the Soviet Union Fail to Defeat the Mujahedin? - Stefan Vedder 2010-08 Essay from the year 2009 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Russia, grade: 1,7, University of Wales, Aberystwyth (Department of International Politics), language: English, abstract: Throughout the 1980s the war in Afghanistan, which started as a civil war, developed into a "bloody Cold War battlefield" (Jalali, 2001: 85) with Soviet troops fighting alongside Afghan government troops against resistance fighters supported by Pakistan and the USA. During this almost ten years lasting war, which ended with the withdrawal of the Red Army in February 1989, the Soviet Union failed to defeat the Mujahedin primarily due to an initially false strategic alignment and severe tactical deficiencies.

The Defiant Border - Elisabeth Leake 2016-12-24 This book explores why the Afghan-Pakistan borderlands have remained largely independent of state controls throughout the twentieth century.
Afghanistan's Communist Government and the Resistance - Frédéric Grare 2003

Pakistan and the Afghan Crisis - Qazi Hussain Ahmed 1986

Pakistan-American Relations - M. Raziullah Azmi 1994

THE AFGHANS - Nadeem Akbar 2008-02-12 The novel follows years of tumultuous Afghani history through the story of a prominent Afghan family. The story spans the invasion and subsequent occupation of Afghanistan, the reign of the Taliban government, the hope of withdrawal and the bittersweet blessing of a shattered but free Afghanistan. From valiantly fighting against Soviet Russia as part of the Afghan resistance movement, to ensuring the success of a vicious drug trade, this sweeping epic ensures a gripping climax and maintains the sincerity and compassion of a family saga.

Afghanistan - Barnett R. Rubin 2020-07-01 Afghanistan, a landlocked country in Central Asia, has improbably been at the center of international geopolitics for four decades. After the Soviet Union invaded in 1980, Afghanistan descended into an unending conflict that featured at various points most of the world’s major powers. In the mid-1990s, the country entered a new phase, when the Taliban took power and imposed order based on a harsh, repressive version of Islamic law. Infamously, the sheltered Osama bin Laden, whose attack on 9/11 Towers ushered in the Global War on Terror, drew tens of thousands of American troops to the country, where they remain today. In Afghanistan: What Everyone Needs to Know®, leading scholar Barnett R. Rubin provides an overview of this complicated nation. After providing a concise history of Afghanistan, he explores the various peoples and cultures of the country and its relations with neighbors like Pakistan and Iran. He also provides an authoritative overview of the conflicts that have plagued the country since the Soviet invasion. Both wide-ranging and pithy, this book explains why Afghanistan matters and what its possible future might look like.

Beyond Afghanistan - Leo E. Rose 1989

My Life with the Taliban - Abdul Salam Zaeef 2010-01-01 This is the autobiography of Abdul Salam Zaeef, a senior former member of the Taliban. His memoirs, translated from Pashto, are more than just a personal account of his extraordinary life. My Life with the Taliban offers a counter-narrative to the standard accounts of Afghanistan since 1979. Zaeef describes growing up in rural poverty in Kandahar province. Both of his parents died at an early age, and the Russian invasion of 1979 forced him to flee to Pakistan. He started fighting the jihad in 1983, during which time he was associated with many major figures in the anti-Soviet resistance, including the current Taliban head Mullah Mohammad Omar. After the war Zaeef returned to a quiet life in a small village in Kandahar, but chaos soon overwhelmed Afghanistan as factional fighting erupted after the Russians pulled out. Disgusted by the lawlessness that ensued, Zaeef was one among the former mujahidin who were closely involved in the discussions that led to the emergence of the Taliban, in 1994. Zaeef then details his Taliban career as civil servant and minister who negotiated with foreign oil companies as well as with Afghanistan’s own resistance leader, Ahmed Shah Massoud. Zaeef was ambassador to Pakistan at the time of the 9/11 attacks, and his account discusses the strange “phoney war” period before the US-led intervention toppled the Taliban. In early 2002 Zaeef was handed over to American forces in Afghanistan, in Pakistan, notwithstanding his diplomatic status, and spent four and a half years in prison (including several years in Guantanamo) before being released without having being tried or charged with any offence. My Life with the Taliban offers a personal and privileged insight into the rural Pashtun village communities that are the Taliban's bedrock. It helps to explain what drives men like Zaeef to take up arms against the foreigners who are foolish enough to invade his homeland.

Russia's War in Afghanistan - David Isby 2013-02-20 Text by David Isby. Colour plates by Ron Volstad. This book examines Soviet forces in Afghanistan. The origins and conduct of the war and the operational organisation of Soviet forces are discussed. Afghan resistance and weaponry is also examined. A comprehensive study of both sides in the Afghan war. Due to popular demand, strictly limited quantities of Osprey's most wanted out of print Men-at-Arms, Vanguard and Elite titles are back in stock. Many of these books have been out of print for 5 years or more, so don't miss this once-off opportunity to buy them hot-off-the-press at regular series prices while stocks last. Orders will be processed on a strictly first come, first served basis so hurry! Order your books today.

Afghan Women - Elaheh Rostami-Povey 2013-07-04 Through years of Taliban oppression, during the US-led invasion and the current insurgency, women in Afghanistan have played a hugely symbolic role. This book looks at how women have fought repression and challenged stereotypes, both within Afghanistan and in diasporas in Iran, Pakistan, the US and the UK. Looking at issues from violence under the Taliban and the impact of 9/11 to the role of NGOs and the growth in the opium economy, Rostami-Povey gets behind the media hype and presents a vibrant and diverse picture of these
women's lives. The future of women's rights in Afghanistan, she argues, depends not only on overcoming local male domination, but also on challenging imperial domination and blurring the growing divide between the West and the Muslim world. Ultimately, these global dynamics may pose a greater threat to the freedom and autonomy of women in Afghanistan and throughout the world.

**Attitudes of Knowledgeable Afghans Toward the War in Their Country** - Shūrā-yi Șaqāfatī-i Jihād-i Afghānistān 1987 Results of a survey conducted by the Cultural Council of Afghanistan Resistance to obtain information on the current situation in Afghanistan from Afghans living in Pakistan, Iran and other parts of the world.

**Sectarian Violence in Pakistan and Afghanistan** - Mūsá Khān Jalālza’ī 1999

**Breeding Ground** - Deepak Tripathi 2011 How Afghanistan became, and may remain, a safe haven for terrorists

**Summary of World Broadcasts** - 1988

**Afghanistan's Political Stability** - Ahmad Shayeq Qassem 2009 Political stability has been a central theme of policy for all governments and political systems in the history of modern Afghanistan. This volume looks at Afghanistan’s historic relations with Central and South Asia, ethno-nationalism and development, Soviet occupation and transformation of relations with Pakistan, stability of the Islamic State and regional cooperation.

**Afghanistan** - David Isby 2011-07-15 A startling history of modern Afghanistan: the story of a country caught in a vortex of terror. Veteran defense analyst and Afghanistan expert David Isby provides an insightful and meticulously researched look at the current situation in Afghanistan, her history, and what he believes must be done so that the US and NATO coalition can succeed in what has historically been known as “the graveyard of empires.” Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world with one of the lowest literacy rates. It is rife with divisions between ethnic groups that dwarf current schisms in Iraq, and all the groups are lead by warlords who fight over control of the drug trade as much as they do over religion. The region is still racked with these confrontations along with conflicts between rouge factions from Pakistan, with whom relations are increasingly strained. After seven years and billions of dollars in aid, efforts at nation-building in Afghanistan has produced only a puppet regime that is dependent on foreign aid for survival and has no control over a corrupt police force nor the increasingly militant criminal organizations and the deepening social and economic crisis. The task of implementing an effective US policy and cementing Afghani rule is hampered by what Isby sees as separate but overlapping conflicts between terrorism, narcotics, and regional rivalries, each requiring different strategies to resolve. Pulling these various threads together will be the challenge for the Obama administration, yet it is a challenge that can be met by continuing to foster local involvement and Afghani investment in the region. This paperback edition includes a new 2011 afterword by the author.

**Afghanistan** - Thomas Barfield 2012-03-25 Traces the political history of Afghanistan from the sixteenth century to the present, looking at what has united the people as well as the regional, cultural, and political differences that divide them.

**War at the Top of the World** - Eric S. Margolis 2021-02-28 What will the post-Taliban government of Afghanistan look like? How will the war in Afghanistan affect the already unstable politics of Central Asia? In War at the Top of the World, veteran foreign correspondent Eric Margolis presents a revelatory history of the complicated and volatile conflicts that have entangled Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United States, the Soviet Union, and many others. By 1999, Pakistan had proven they have medium-range nuclear weapons, and now the threat that their government could be taken over by a radical Islamic fundamentalist faction is stronger than ever. In fact, Osama bin Laden has already claimed to have a nuclear weapon. How could this have happened? Margolis plays witness to the escalating conflicts of the past decade, tracing disputes over Afghanistan, as well as those ever neighboring Kashmir and Tibet, back to their Cold War roots, exploring clashes that continue to threaten to destabilize the region today. Combining vivid first-hand accounts of a war correspondent with a historical and strategic overview of the region, Margolis guides the reader through the geopolitical complexities of the area and its key players. He offers a clear, concise analysis of a complicated and little-understood part of the world that is home to a quarter of the world's population. Fascinating and now more timely than ever, War at the Top of the World is an extraordinary read for anyone interested in the current global balance of power.
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