

## Analysis of US Policy in Central Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan

*Social Sciences*

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### Abstract

*American involvement in Central Asia since 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001, has intensify Washington's Primary Interest in the construction of US military bas in Central Asia will not be used for containing the Chinese, Russian or the Iranian. Many American Scholars claim that America discovered Central Asia after September 2001. Infect United state has actively involved in the region. Since 1970 the US Government and private foundation founded detailed research on the region. At the time of the independence of the Central Asian republics, the United States was among the first to set up will staffed embassies throughout the region. The Caspian Sea reserves have been activated to hold 100 billion to 200billion barrels of oil natural gas reserves are estimated at 7.9 trillion cubic meters.*

**Key words:** US (United States of Ameraca), military bases, central Asia,

### Introduction

There is the realization among others that US involvement in Central Asia more reasons and is likely to last longer than suggested by the Bush administration. As pointed out by Charles William Mayness staying until the “Job is done”. In fact it means rooting out the conditions that breed terrorism in the first place (**Mayness, 2003**). US experts met at NATO headquarters in September 1995. During the course of their meeting they went so far as to cite the extensive US interest in Caspian energy deposits as a reason why was Washington might have to extend its Persian Gulf Security guarantees to this region (**Morgan & Ohaway, 2001**) .

Americans have always fantasized about domination in Eurasia, especially in Central Asia and the Caucasus which is the very heart of Eurasia

and also the key to control Eurasia. According to Brezinski in his article, Eurasian the world's axial super continent a power that dominated Eurasia would exercise decisive influence over two of the worlds three most economically productive region, western Europe and East Asia. Eurasia would almost automatically control the middle the distribution of power on the Eurasian land mass will be of decisive importance to America's global primacy and historical legacy (**Brezezinski, 1997**).

The key to controlling Eurasia in the Central Asian republics and the key to controlling the Central Asian republics is Uzbekistan. He also notes that any nation that might become predominant in central Asia would directly threaten the current US control of oil resources in the Persian Gulf. He also suggested that the US needed a well planned a 41 multi phased strategy to achieve dominance in the region (**ibid, 1997**). After the fall of the Soviet Union the US established embassies throughout the region. In 1995-96 an independent "Central Asia Caucasus Institute" way established in Washington DC in 2001. The Senate Foreign Relation Committee setup a "Central Asia Caucasus Sub Committee (**Starr, 2002-3**). Eurasia Foundation and the Central Asia Enterprise Fund Invested terms of millions of Dollars in the region, even prior to 9/11 the US Congress was working on a new Silk Road Act (**Ibid**).

### **American Foreign Policy objectives in Central Asia:**

The denial of a resurgence of Russia or the emergence of Iran as a major power in the region and evenly excluding them especially Iran from influencing the exploration, shipment, development and marketing of energy products, as the 1998 "National Security Strategy" says, "The US will not allow a hostile power to dominate any region of critical interest (**Bank, 2000**). Supply of energy to consumers, to promote democracy in the newly independent states, integration of these states into European Security Structure and their participation in practices, integration of these states into European Security Structure and their participation in NATO'S Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and Partnership for peace (PFP). The Conservatives heritage Foundation has identified the following US policy in Central Asia (**Cohen, 2001**).

1. Deny one century or a group of countries, such as Russia and china, the ability to dominate the region too the exclusive of American presence and deny China the ability to establish a new sphere of influence in the region.

2. Prevent the transformation of Central Asia into a base for radical Islamic forces. Such as the Taliban, including stopping these entities from establishing training camps and bases of operations in the region and frustrating camps and bases of operations in the region and frustrating any attempts to subvert or takeover Central Asian Governments.
3. Prevent the region from becoming a major corridor for drug trade into Europe and the commonwealth of independent states (CIS).
4. Ensure access for US companies to energy and other natural resources and markets in the region. Former US ambassador to CIS is on record as saying that US policy begins not from an assessment of economic interests but rather from a strategic standpoint (**Blank, 1997**). The former commander (CENTCOM) general Anthony Zinni told an interviewer that access to energy drives US strategy (**Zinni, 1998**). Strobe Talbott said that if reform in the nation of Central Asia and Caucasus and ultimately succeeds, it will encourage similar progress in the other newly, independent state of the former Soviet Union, including Russia and Ukraine. It will contribute to stability in strategically vital region that borders China, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan, and that has growing economic and social ties with Pakistan and India. The consolidation of free societies at peace with themselves and each others, stretching from the Black Sea to the Pamir Mountains, will open up a valuable trade and transport corridor along the old Silk Road, between.

Europe and Asia, If economic and political reform does not succeed, if internal and cross border conflicts simmer and flare, the region could become a breeding ground of terrorism a hotbed, of religious and political extremism, and a ball ground for out right war. It would matter profoundly to the US if that was to happen in an area that sits on such as 200 billion barrels of oil (**Blank, 1997**).

### **Political Interest of Neighbours in the region**

New game in the region would be a contest between Russia and US, China, India and Pakistan. Due to strategic significance of the region and the abundance of energy resources the west is interested in increasing its influence in Central Asia. The regional states on their part are also eager to get in alliance with any country that can offer them economic support and a

way out of their dependence on Russia. Due to the bad economic situation in the CAR their leadership always welcomes any monetary aid from the western financial institutions such as the IMF, World Bank etc. Some western and East Asian countries and their companies are investing in several projects in the region. Moscow views this increasing involvement of outsiders in what it calls its “never abroad” as a serious threat to its influences and dominance in the region.

### **China**

China is also a major player in the region. It borders Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Its main interest in the region is its market and energy resources. The China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation is a major investor. In Central Asia, China has also given loans to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. It is also investing heavily in the transport sector, and also initiated the building of a Second Eurasian rail link. Beijing is a major partner of Kazakhstan and in September 1907 signed a & \$ 9.5 billion oil agreement with that country.

### **Iran**

Iran also aspires for a leading role in the region and sees the Central Asian and Azerbaijan as its potential sphere of influence and its strategic rear. Moreover it would like to profit from transit fees from the traffic of energy supplier exported to the Persian Gulf via Iranian territory. Iran considers Central Asian and Caucasus as a promising market and as a region very important for its national interest and in working closely with many countries in the region. It has very keenly presented it self as an alternative route for the transportation of the Central Asian Oil and gas, ironically it is not Moscow but Washington which is blocking any major international involvement in any Project which includes Iran.

### **Russia**

Russian president Putin conveyed his sympathies to American president George Bush, after 11 September 2001 eventually supported the US air space for Humanitarian flights and also supported military campaign in Afghanistan, agreed to share intelligence gave access to its backed, American efforts in the United Nations security councils to pass resolution 1368 and 1379. Many analysts would agree that Russian Corporation and its arm supplier to Northern Alliance played a major role in the success of American military campaign in Afghanistan indeed, Moscow proved to be the most important US in this war.

### **Why Russia supported US in its war against terror**

According to Dmitritrenin, there is little doubt that Putin's decision to side with the US on 11 September 2001 and to offer. Practical support two weeks later was not the result of his commitment to economic modernization. Putin had experienced his own September 11<sup>th</sup> albeit with far fewer casualties just for two years before. Even since these bombing Putin's liberal use of the phrase "International Terrorism" in regard to Chechnya Central Asia the Balkans and the "area instability" from Algeria to the Philippine points to something more than a former intelligence officer's propensity to see the world through the lens of conspiracy theories indeed in their efforts to confront terrorism in Chechnya and Central Asia. Putin and his cohorts believe that Russia was standing up for its western allies security interests. The Putin administration faced with the challenge of converting there views has laid out arguments of its own foremost among them is the conclusion that US intervention has effectively ended the Taliban threat, which Moscow previously saw as the most serious external challenge to Central Asia and Russian Security. Independent analysts assert that US presence fills a security vacuum that Russia with its lack of resources was unable to fill it in important (**Bakshi, ?**)

### **Pakistan**

Finally for Pakistan is one of the most defining issues for its security domestic politics, ideology and political identity engagement in Afghanistan has been problematic for Pakistan for more then 25 years. For security Pakistan has always seen Afghanistan as an element of its Western border with India, to this end, Pakistan's longstanding objective in Afghanistan has been to have a Pashtun dominated Government in Kabul. In fact the policy of supporting the Taliban has created serious problems for Pakistan. Afghanistan's previous borders allow for a prosperous drug trade, bringing with it corruption and organizations that operate out side the law, in addition transnational militants Sunni organizations in Kashmir, the Punjab and Afghanistan have grown over the past 10 to 20 years and pose an increasing security risk to regional states tides of refugees have strengthened the cross border ties of Islamist Political Organization and Pakistan's internal weakness has proven fertile ground for such movement (**Trenin, 2003**).

Although Pakistan Played a major role in creating the Taliban it could not control them despite leading the world to believe it might be able to. Pakistan affords the Taliban recognition in an attempt to keep its ties. Strong, but it has realized that the interest of Taliban may be very difference from its own. Pakistan is appreciated by the US as its most important partner in the

war on terror, not only for military reasons but for Afghanistan Security and stability in the region.

### **Pakistan had to give up its old policy**

Pakistan had to give up its old policy of preserving the status quo and open up for global contact between the world and Afghanistan. Pakistan decided to revamp its policy vis-à-vis Afghanistan by announcing that it would exert tight control over its border areas, and have intelligence sharing with the US. This set of action implies a dramatic reorientation of Pakistan's Foreign and Security Policy. Along with it entails for Pakistan the possibility of internal instability and awakened external security position, both east and west.

USA and Pakistan both are interested in limiting the expansion of Russia and Iranian interests in Afghanistan. But at the same time keeping an eye emerging pashtun political tendencies Pakistan and India can have improved Pakistani cooperation on Afghanistan. The prospect of fundamental change in Afghanistan has entailed a substantial reduction in Pakistan influence, there first among Pakistani Security Concerns has been the possibility that a less than friendly Government would emerge in Afghanistan adding a challenge from the east to one it faces to the fact (**Baldauf, 2001**).

### **Conclusion**

In the newly independent states of Central Asia United state used several ways to bring those states in to its circle of influence. US established military contacts and economic aid programmed. However, it was 9/11 which gave the US the opportunity to physically penetrate the region and station its troop there according to Colin Powell (X Chief Command forces of US). The US will be and will be present in the region and will continue to have an interest in this region of kind we could not have dreamed of before and Paul Wolfowitz that the military bases more political than military in character.

On other hand this is something which is unacceptable to Russia and China; it seems that in the days to come Central Asia will witness intense competition of the region. The Public opinion at far in Central Asian Republic is not in favour of the US Though it does not imply that they all are good for the Russian either, the result of different surveys conducted in the region show that these countries are not favour US not to say that Central Asia States have no significance because after all it is the Central Asian states that matter the most, Rather the point sought to be made here is that who ever controls the gateway to Central Asia will be in a better position assert their influence in the region.

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