

End of the Independent Muslim World?

One subject four articles (1974, 1980, 1988, 2013) and conclusion of the analyses of different interconnected perspectives in just one sentence

As a student of international relations I want to share three published and one unpublished articles, two in Urdu and two in English languages, with my friends and connections.

The first article in Urdu was published in Daily the Mashriq on August 1974 in which I had discussed the possibility of an attempt by former Soviet Union for the redrawing of boundaries between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmania with reference to a book on international politics, Balshaya Sovietskaya Entsaklopedia and Russian geo-politician Mystilawski.

In my second article in Urdu published in Pakistan's largest circulated weekly magazine Akhbar-e-Jehan in 1980 I had discussed in detail the historical background of former Soviet Union's attack on Afghanistan, the possibility of attack on post-revolution Iran, the visible geo-political hurdles in the way for doing so and the possible consequences of such an act.

In 1988 my article in English published in Daily the Muslim discussed the reasons for former Soviet Union's retreat from Afghanistan and the possibility of an unending civil war as a consequence of the political vacuum that was clearly anticipated after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The fourth article in English, available at my different blogs, was posted on 17th February 2013 discussing the background of the political landscape in the Muslim world and reasons for social and economic unrest and uncertainty which, in present global scenario, apparently do not appear to be unusual to people in general and media in particular.

If I am asked to sum up the ultimate conclusion of these four articles in one sentence, the sentence will be:

"End of the Independent Muslim World Will Be Prevented Only By an Unthinkable, Unimaginable and Unbelievable Miracle"

Zahid Hussain Khalid
Written for my blogs at Wordpress, Slideshare, LinkedIn and Facebook
ZHK 2013



بھارت اورافغانستان قیام پاکستان کے وقت ہے ہی اس کے خلاف ساز شوں میں مصروف ہیں







تحرير: زام حسين خالد اگست 1974 عدوزنا مرشر ق كراي كي مايش عن شاخ بود

مر وارداؤد کا دورہ اسکو ہ خان عبدالولی خان کا دورہ کائل اوراسلام آبا دش ان کی پر کس کا خورس کی جا کہ ہو ہری دھا کہ اور ہا کتا کی مرعدوں پر افغان اور بھا در آئی فوجوں کی نظر وہرکت ہر وہرکت ہو ان کے استان معرض وجود شرق آیا تھا۔ ان اور معدوں کے کن ان کا محتر کی استرہ خورس کے استرہ کا مہدرے بھر جانا چاہیے تھا۔ گر جب اس گھر کے بنانے والوں کا عزم ما وہ دوسلاس کے استحام مربات اور مصلوں کے ذریک اس وقت پاکستان نگوں ہے بنا ہے گھر کی مائند تھا جسے جوادی دار ان کی اس وقت پاکستان نگوں ہے بنا ہے گھر کی مائند تھا جسے جوادی دار کی بھر جانا چاہیے تھا۔ گر جب اس گھر کے بنانے ور مصلوں کی جواج کا مہدیا ہے استرہ خورس کے استحام مربات اور مصلوں کے ذریک اس وقت پاکستان نگوں ہے بھر بھر اس کے مسلوب کا ایسترہ خورس کی استون کا مہدیا ہے استرہ کے استحام مربات کے جواج کا مہدیا گئا تھا۔ کہ مسلوب ہوجا کے سیکی کچھوں کا کہم مربات کے خالات بھی استعمال کرڈ الی ور ایس مذرکی کھائی کرموائے بیشین موائد کے چاہوں میں ہے۔ جب امید میں گوٹ گئیں ہو جب ایشن کا جواب پھرے مالا تو ان دوسلوب کے جانوں میں میں ہے اس کے موائد کا دوسلوب کو میں کا مہدیا ہوگئیں گئی موائد کا معرب میں ان کی مرحدوں پر اپنی افوائ کے جب اس کے موائد کھائے کہ ہو ان کا میاب ہوگی ہو گئیں ہو ہو گئیں ہو ہو گئیں ہو گئی







باکستان کوظیم طاقتوں سے گذہو ڈے بعد ایک اِ زوے محروم کردیے ہر جوارت اور افغانستان دونوں اس خوش نبی شریعتی بٹیں کروہ لمک جودوا زور کھنے ہوئے ان کی سازشوں کا مقابلیٹیس کر سکا۔ ایک با زوے اپنادفاع کیوکٹرکسکٹا ہے گرییان دونوں ممالک کی سیائ کا تھی کا قبوت ہے کہ بھی ملک کے طلاف سازش مورت میں کایاب ہوتی ہے جب س ملک کی قیادت اور ملک کے عوام کو جس کے خلاف سازش کی جربی ہوائے اس کے بارے میں علم نہور محتمیرے تعلق بھارت اور مرحدے محلق افغانستان کے جزائم نے جربا کہتا کی تو بھی اور سے کہ بیروشما لک اب

پاکستان کے بیدارتوا مکونہ بیاست کے میدان میں گلست دے بحتے ہیں نہافت کے میدن میں اور نہی الم اسلام کے اس قطعے کے خلاف مار ڈیس آئیس کا میا بیاے ہمکنا در کسی ہیں۔ پیش قیاس آرائی خمیس بلکہ کیسٹا کا ٹائل اٹکار حقیقت ہے۔ کیونکہ اگر بھارت کواپٹی میاست طاقت پر اٹھائی اعتماد والے ایس اور بین الاقوا کی سواجہ وں کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے اپنی وہا کے کرنے کی خروت فیش زرآئی۔







عد اکا لاکھ لاکھ کھٹر ہے کہ ایک تھیم البید کے بعد یا کتا تی تو میں اٹا شعور بیداہو کیا ہے کہ وہ دوست اور دشمن میں ٹیز کر سکے۔ ہم نے دووشنوں کو پیچان کیا ہے۔ اسل یا ساتو دخمی کو پیچا نے کی ہوا کہ اکثر میں ہے کہ وہ تعلیہ کہ کہ کا دارہ ہی ترک کردیتا ہے اب ہمیں دوست کو پیچانا ہے جو ہمادی اسمیوں میں چھے بیٹھے ہیں۔ جو اس دھرتی کے جینے میں اور ہوں کو کھا جا ترف کو کھا جا ڈنے کی گریس ہیں۔ ہدردانہ مستنگو کرتے ہیں اور ہوں کی چھے میں اور اس کی کھو کو وہ دو دو کو درود وہ جانے ہیں۔ اس کے بیں ور ماتھیوں کی چھے میں چھر انگو چے ہیں۔ لامور دو کو درود وہ جانے ہیا گرائی کرتے ہیں۔ اپنے چیروں پڑتی شرائت اور مظمت کا خول چڑ ھا سے وا ممکن صفوں میں رہنما ہوں کہ دوران موں کو ترک دیا ہوں کہ دوران موں کو تھا کہ دوران موں کو ترک دیا ہے۔ اس کے بیں ور راتھیوں کی چھے میں گھر انگوں جانے ہیں۔ لامور دو کو درود وہ بانے پر مال کرتے ہیں۔ اپنے چیروں پڑتی شرائت اور مظمت کا خول چڑ ھا ہے وہ میں میں میں دوران موں کو ترک دیا ہے۔

افغانستان میں روسی کاروائی کے تاریخی اسباب کا جائزہ

تحرير زابد صين فالد

فروري 1980 کے اخبار جہان میں شائع ہوا



اففائ میں جن کا دوائی کو دی ہو ہوں دیا جس کا دوائی کو ہوں دیا جس کے مطر جلے جاتا ہے۔ کہ ان الا تو ای کا تعلقات کے ماہر میں جن کا دوائی کے دیا ہے۔ جہ ہیں الا تو ای کا تعلقات کے دو ماہر میں اسامذہ و وطلبا پر بنیوں نے دائرے میں جارہ دوائی کے بیٹر میں دارائڈ مو وطلبا پر بنیوں نے دائرے میں جارہ دوائی کے بیٹر میں دوائی کے دوائی کے

جیسا کہ پہلے موض کیا جاچتا ہے" گرم پانیوں کے منصوب "کا متصد روس کا دنیا کی ترتی اور توسوں کے ساتھ دو ہلے گائم کرنا تھا۔ اس منصوب پر جملدوآ مدکے لئے دوس کے بھر انول کو داخلی اور خاص کو دوس کے ساتھ ساتھ خریس پر قابیا نا تھا۔ بہنا کا خاص میں جانے گائے ہے کہ منصد روس کا دیں پر وٹی کا متصد روس کا دیں پر وٹی کا متصد روس کا دیر کے اور کا تھا۔ ان دونوں کا دوس پر وٹی کا دیوس کی دوسر کی بھر کا تھا ہے ہے کہ ان کا اس کو اور من کا تھا وہ من وٹی کا دیوس کا میں ہوئے گائی ہی کہ منصد روس کا دیوس کا دیوس کی دوسر کی بھر کے تھا ہے ہے کہ ان کا متصد روس کی انتہا ہے کہ مناون کی دونوں کا دوس پر وٹی کا دوسر کی بھر کے تھا ہے ہے کہ انتہا ہے کہ مناون کے دوسر کی ساتھ کی دوسر کے انتہا کی دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کی دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر کے دوسر دوسر کے دوسر ک

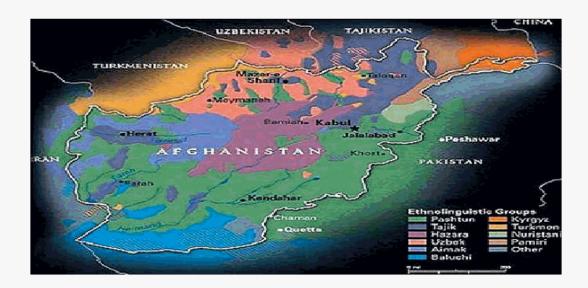
دونوں" یا وریا لیکنس کیم" میں ایک دومرے کے بلائر کت نیمرے ریف ہیں۔اور پیشرمما لک کی وی میشیت ہے جو تھز تجر دومیز وں کے اردگر دم جود بیادوں کی ہوتی ہے۔



گرمہا نیوں کے منصوبے کے برگس ایٹائی ریاستوں کی تنظیم اوکا (جیسا کہا م نے فاہر ہے) تعلق ایٹیائی نما لک کے جغرافیائی کل وقوع میں خود اختیار کیا جری دوہول ہے ہے۔ ابند الول مذکر منصوبے کا اور فواس ملک پر پڑسکتا تھا ور پڑسکتا ہے جوگر مہا نیوں اور دوس کے درمیان حاکل ہے۔ جب کرایٹیائی ریاستوں کی تنظیم نوس کے نظیم نوسکتا ہے جوگر میں کا بھی استوں کی تنظیم نوس کا جزو کیا واجی طور پڑ و کیک دوسر سے تعلق ہوسکتا ہے گر نتائی اور است کے انتہا نیاستوں کی تنظیم نوسکتا ہے گھا ہے کہ ایش کی تنظیم نوسکتا ہے کہ انتہا نوس کے منصوب ہے گیا ؟

ایٹیائی ریاستوں کی تھیم نو کے تھے کو دات سے بہلے داہرے اس از جوب اور اشخص ٹی ہوئی نے 1954 میں ٹائع ہونے والی کتاب " پر وجوز آف انته بھی رہایا میں ان بھیل کے اس میں ان بھیل نے اس کے اس کے انتھاں کی اس کے واقع نہ تھا اور اب تک چیشر لوگ ہے " ایٹین سکیو دئی سسٹو کا متھد چین کا گیرا ہے ۔ جب حقیقا وہ اس منہ و بھی اور کی بھی اور کی کے والے ہے کہ اس منہ و بھی کا مدوے ایک جانب اپنی سرعوں کو مزید وسست دینا جا جا ہے وورومر کی جانب کی انٹیائی مما لک کے جنر الالی کا انٹیائی مما لک کے جنر الالی انٹیائی مما لک کے جنر الالی کہ مدوے ایش میں میں کی مدوے ایم وہ منہ انٹین میں میں میں کہ کو دومر ہے لک سے لڑا کر تبدیلی کرنا جا چاہا ہے انٹین کی کا مذوے ایم وہ منہ کی انٹیائی مما لک کی خور منہ کی انٹیائی مما لک کے خور منہ میں میں ہوئے ہوئی ریاستوں کا معمودی میں میں جانب کی اور کی انٹیائی میا لک کے دومر ہے لک کے دومر ہے لک سے لڑا کر تبدیلی کرنا جا چاہا ہے تا کہ انٹی تھوئی جھوئی ریاستوں کا معمودی میں جنوبی ساتی خوال کی انٹیائی مک کے در سے میں تعمود کی تعمود کی میں ہوئے ہوئی ریاستوں کا معمودی میں جانب کی انٹیائی مک اس کے دومر کے دومر ہے کہ دومر ہے کہ دومر کے انٹیائی مک اس کے دومر کے دومر کے دومر کی انٹیائی مک انٹیائی مک کے دومر کی دومر کے دومر کے دومر کے دومر کے دومر کے دومر کی دومر کے دومر کی دیں اور کی میں کو دومر کے دومر کی دومر کی دیاستوں کی تعمود کی دومر کے دومر کو دیامر کی دومر کی دیا ہوئی دیا ہوئی دیا ہے دومر کے دومر

یہ ایک کا ٹل تر دیو طبقت ہے کہ دنیا کے تا میں سے بڑے انتظاریوں اور تحریکوں کی کامیا لی کے لئے خربت وافلاس، جہالت و پسما ندگی ، طبقاتی و پنی تج ، ذات بات و رفالم وظلوم کے درمیان ایو کا کنگش نے راہ بعواد کی ۔ اگرخود کیا جائے کے توبیق ایشیا فی ممالک میں سیا کا، ساتی اور اقتصادی اندگی کے جزولا نینک کے طور پر الکل واضی کھا کے دیے جیل اندازہ کا راہ بعواد کرتے ہیں۔ حق بجانب دکھائی دیتے ہیں کہ وس ممالک میں ان کے حسب منتا واٹھلاب بر با کرنے کے لئے خاصے اقتصاد اتن موجود ہیں۔ یہاں سوال سے پیدا موتا ہے کہ ان ممالک میں انتقاب کی راہ بعواد کرنے ہے دور کو کراؤ اندھ اسل موسکے ؟



ایشیاء کی دوسری ریاستوں کی طرح روس میں مجی مختلف النسل اور مختلف المدر اجب تو میں آباد ہیں روس کو سب نے زیادہ تشویش ایران اور افغانستان ہے اسمتدروی وقائی ریاستوں کے مسلمانوں کے دیم ورواج ، ماحول اور مسلمانوں کی وجہ سے لئے اور کی جو اس میں مسلمانوں کے دیم ورواج ، ماحول اور مسلمانوں کی وجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ اسمانوں کے دیم ورواج ، ماحول اور مسلمانوں کی وجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ اسمانوں کی وجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ اسمانوں کی وجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ سے دو میں موجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ سے باوی ایس موجہ سے باوی اور موجہ سے باوی موجہ سے باوی کی دیاستوں میں روی اور فوزہ اور محل وہ موجہ کے دو ہے بہتا ہے اسمانوں کی دیاستوں میں روی اور فوزہ اور محل وہ موجہ کے دو ہے بہتا ہے اسمانوں کی دیاستوں میں روی اور فوزہ اور محل وہ موجہ کی اور میکن کی ایستوں میں روی اور فوزہ اور محل وہ موجہ کی دور کی موجہ کے دور کی موجہ کی اور موجہ کی اور کی موجہ کی ایستوں میں روی اور فوزہ اور محل کی اور موجہ کی اور موجہ کی اور کی موجہ کی اور کی موجہ کی موجہ کی موجہ کی دیاستوں میں دور کی موجہ کی موج

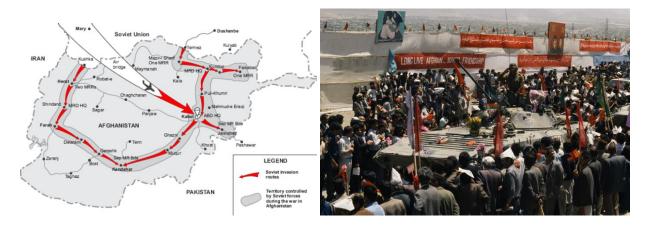


ان سفارتی کوشفوں کا فناطرخواہ نتجے ہے آمد ہوااور ہر دارداؤ دکے روپے میں جوصلہ افزا تبدیلی چیدا ہوتی اوروہ ندا کرات کے ذریعے سما ملات کو کچھانے ہے رضا مند ہوگئے۔ یہ فیصلہ اگرچہ دونوں مما لک کیلئے دوستانہ تعلقات کا نتیفہ آغاز دی بابت ہوستا کا ختا ہا ہو گئی گئی ہے۔ اور کہ کہ اس کے کہ اس کے خوالے کا نتیفہ آغاز نہی تا بت ہوستا کا خوالہ ہوستا کی کہ اس کے دور میں ہوسکتے ہے لہدا اٹکا حفیظ اللہ اٹکن کے باتھوں وی حشر ہوا جوہر دارداؤ دکائر ہوگئی کے ذریعے ہو چکا خالہ ہوستا کی تعلقا اللہ اٹکن کے دور میں وہ چکا رک شعلہ بن دی گئی آئے خوالے نے دوس کو "اللہ اٹکن کے دور میں موسکتے ہوں کی ایستان کو میں اس کی تعلق کے دور میں ہوسکتے ہوں کا کہاں دوائی کہ ہوستان کو میں اس کی تعلق کہ ہوستان کو میں ہوسکتے ہوں کا کہاں ہوستان کو میں ہوسکتے ہوں کا دوائی کو دوستان کو میں کہ ہوستان کو میں کہ ہوستان کو میں کہ ہوستان کو میں کہ ہوستان کو میں کا دوائی کہ ہوستان کو میں کا دوائی کہ ہوستان کو کا دوائی کر فیچ کے بیٹوں کو میں کہ ہوستان کی کا دوائی کہ ہوستان کو کا دوائی کر فیچ کے بیٹو اور میں کہ ایستان کی تعلق کو دوستان کو کا دوائی کر فیچ کے بیٹوں کو میں کو ایستان کو کھی کے میں دوستان کو کھی کا بیاں منظر اورافقائشان میں دو کا فیون کو جو کھی کا دوائی کا دوائی کا اس کی ایستان کو دوستان کی کہا کہ کہ منظر اورافقائشان میں دوری کو جو کہ کو کھی کہ اس کو دوئی کہائے اس کے دور کے کہا کہ کہاں کو دوئی کہائے کہا کہاں منظر اورافقائشان میں دوری کو خوالہ کو دوئی کہائے کہا کہاں کو دوئی کہائے کو دوئی کہائے کو دوئی کہائے کو کو کو کھائے کہائے کہائے کہائے کہائے کہائے کہائے کہائے کہائے کہ



اگرا ففائنان میں روس کی فوجس کا رو اق اور ایران کے" سفارتی اگر ان" کو سائنے رکھتے ہوئے روس کے اتندہ متوقع الرکوشل برخور کیا جائے قوصور تھالی کے گی پہلوسائنے آتے ہیں۔ سب سے پہلے بیروالی ذبحن میں ابجر نے ہیں۔ وہ کی کیا روس افغائنان کے خلاف جا روائی کوسکتا ہے؟ اگر ایسا بھواتو اس بلسط میں امریکے کا کیا روسیورگا اگر روس با کستان کے خلاف کا روائی میس کرنا تو افغائنان میں ٹو تی اڈوس کی تھیر کا کہا متھد ہے ور دن سے روس کیافا کہ داٹھا یا جاتا ہے؟

Soviet Union's Defeat in or Retreat from Afghanistan!



By Zahid Hussain Khalid

Published in Daily the Muslim in April 15, 1988

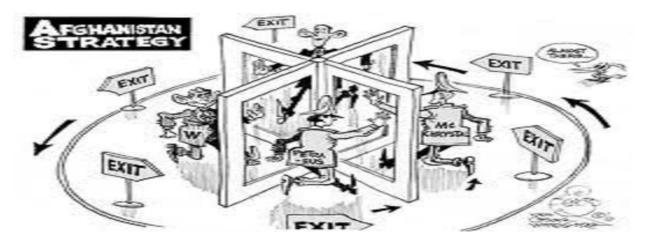
Some people think that the Soviet has been forced by the Mujahedeen to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

The economists are of the opinion that the cost of political involvement and military operation in Afghanistan has compelled the Soviet Union to swallow the bitter pill of unconditional withdrawal.

The diplomatic circles believe that there is some behind the curtain understanding between the Soviet and American heads of the states.

The geo-politicians maintain that Soviet Union's expected, as a matter of fact; much awaited decision to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan is a carefully calculated geo-strategic move. It is a well considered timely retreat to convert "an act of open aggression" into "an outcome of circumstances" for the achievement of those regional geo-political goals which cannot be achieved otherwise without the use of force for indefinite period at the cost of worldwide resentment, condemnation and adverse socio-economic and political consequences. The Soviet Union has learnt that the Afghans cannot be ruled and their land cannot be acquired merely at the gun point.

The Soviet Union's geo-politicians strongly believe, as pointed out by Straus Hupe and Stephen T. Passony, that Afghanistan is an artificial conglomerate of states which cannot remain united under a central government due to their racial, tribal and ethnic differences.



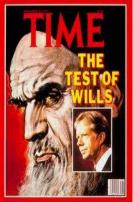


Afghanistan is inhabited by Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Pashto and Persian speaking Afghans. It is an established fact that the Afghan Tajiks, Uzbeks and Turkmens are very close to Soviet Union as far as their culture, traditions and ideological inclinations are concerned. Similarly, the Pashto and Persian speaking citizens of Pakistan and Iran have very strong relations with the Pashto and Persian speaking Afghans. Therefore, there is no strong barrier between them to guarantee that any political or religious upheaval in Iran or Pakistan will not cross the Afghan borders to result in political and religious unrest in those Soviet areas which are inhabited by Tajeks, Uzbeks and Turkmens. Soviet Union had very seriously tried every available direct and indirect political and diplomatic option to create a vacuum in Afghanistan without military intervention to make sure that any wave of political or religious upheaval or unrest does not penetrate into Soviet borders through Afghanistan. The best of all available options was to take maximum advantage of the serious differences of opinion between Pakistan and Afghanistan on the issue of Durand Line with an objective to keep them on non-speaking terms with each other. The much publicized understanding between the late Prime Minister Zulfigar Ali Bhutto and Sardar Daud was the clear indication of Soviet Union's displeasure and disappointment. It was obvious that the time of Soviet military action in Afghanistan had come. However, there was no sound reason for immediate military action. Bhutto regime's internal and external policies were not considered harmful to Soviet interests. Similarly in Iran, Reza Shah Pahlavi was facing serious threat to his rule. Nevertheless, it was premature to ascertain what direction the anti-monarch agitation would take.











Following events which were cause of concern to Soviet leadership, paved the ground for Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In Pakistan, Bhutto was forced to step down and in Iran Reza Shah Pahlavi had to leave the crown and the country. At that time, the only strong force behind those sudden political changes was nothing else but a clearly visible "religious upheaval." That religious upheaval was so sudden and powerful that both the Soviet Union and the United States of America were afraid of its undesirable consequences and influences. The way a religious leader had come into power in Iran was not something to be ignored. Similarly, in Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq's serious and loud determination to turn Pakistan into a true Islamic state and "Fort of Islam" was also a serious threat to Soviet interests in Afghanistan which served as a buffer between Soviet Union, Iran and Pakistan. The Soviet Union had two options: First, to leave Afghanistan open to draw its own conclusions from the wave of political and religious upheaval in Iran and Pakistan. Second, to install a regime of its own choice in Afghanistan, with or without the use of military force, to make sure that Soviet Union's geo-political and ideological interests were safeguarded.

The Soviet leaders wanted to keep the "battle of ideological differences" away from Russian borders. Therefore, the first option and its expected outcome were not in conformity with the geo-political and ideological considerations and expectations of the Soviet leadership. It was ultimately decided to try the rulers of Soviet Union's choice in Afghanistan. It was a political move to avoid military intervention. To the disappointment of Soviet leaders the Afghan rulers failed to firmly establish themselves. The diplomatic circles were of the view that the Soviet backed Afghan rulers were rapidly changed because they were not capable and strong enough to understand and implement the "Soviet Regional Plan of Action for the Territorial Re-organization of the Asian States." There is a very strong reason for the failure of the Afghan backed regimes in Afghanistan.

It is believed that the Soviet Union wanted to extend its borders to those Afghan areas which were inhabited by Tajeks, Uzbeks and Turkmens. The desired extension in the Soviet borders was not possible without the dismemberment or disintegration of Afghanistan which was obviously expected to result in retaliation from Afghan nationalists. The geo-politicians believe that the Soviet Union wanted to compensate Afghanistan's loss of land with a possible extension of Afghanistan's borders to those areas in Pakistan which were inhabited by Pathans. Now this has become obvious because majority of the Pashto and Persian speaking Afghans have been pushed into Pakistan and Iran. They want to go back to Afghanistan only when there is peace and political stability.



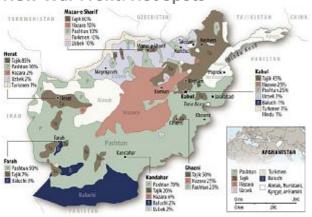
Immediately after the implementation of the decision of the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan a political vacuum will be created and the about-t-end military conflict is automatically expected to convert into a political struggle for power resulting in obvious civil war. The Soviet Union has created the same situation which was created in East Pakistan before its ultimate fall. There are pleasant and painful aspects of this situation. The pleasant aspect of the situation is that the majority of Pathans are living in Pakistan and more than two million Afghan refugees are their guests. Therefore, one cannot rule out the possibility of the extension of Pakistan's frontiers to those areas in Afghanistan which belong to Afghans presently settled in Pakistan. Our senior diplomats have denied that they are consciously trying to take advantage of this situation. The diplomatic circles strongly believe that the government of Pakistan, ministry of foreign affairs and the Afghan negotiators are not the concerned parties to make the final decision in this regard. They think that the final decision will be taken by the Afghan refugees and the people of NWFP. There was a time when the people of NWFP had voluntarily and willingly decided to opt for Pakistan. Their decision to become Pakistanis was a clear reflection of their love for Pakistan. There is no doubt that their majority loves Pakistan even today. The diplomatic and geo-political circles believe that in the near future the people of NWFP will have to opt for a "Greater Pakhtoonistan."

The writing on the wall will not be erased by an acceptable and amicable settlement of issues in Geneva or Washington. This is how the Soviet Union will convert "an act of aggression into an outcome of circumstances."

One War Ends



New War Front: Hot Spots



What Is Their Future?



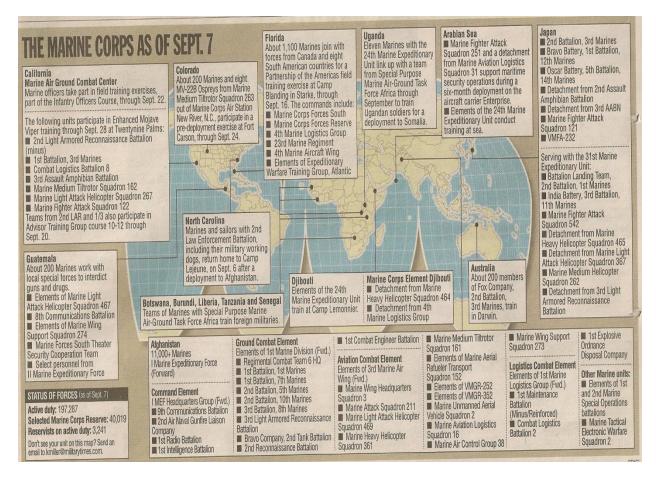
America, the Great Game and the Greater Middle East in a Globalized World

An un-discussed perspective unveiling the birth of Conspiracy Theories

American Global Strategic Game Planners started thinking of defending an economic fort without planning to construct it first!

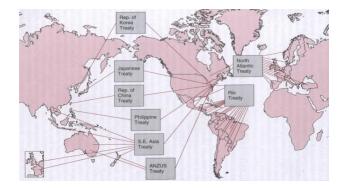
By: Zahid Hussain Khalid

- The Post WW-II Containment Strategy
- Carter Administration's Post Yom Kippur War Global Strategic Vision
- Iranian Islamic Revolution, Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan and Re-Alignment of Post WW-II Containment Strategy
- Americanization of Russia's Plan for the Territorial Re-Organization of Asian States
- Possible Division of Iraq, Its Expected Fall Out and Regional Political Re-adjustments in Middle East and South Asia
- Five Important Questions
- Jimmy Carter's Three Strategic Options and Their Ultimate Outcome
- Global Re-tailoring of "Identity, Religion and State-Society Relationship" and the Role of Intellectuals
- Proliferation of Media Groups and Two Obstacles in the Way of the Implementation of the American Global
 Strategic Vision
- The Opportunity that American Leaders Missed to Make America a Global Leader
- The Event that Proved to be the Last Nail in the Coffin of Turning the Fading Global American Influence into Hate America Sentiment
- The Real Great Global Game Will Begin After the Withdrawal of American Troops from Afghanistan When Carefully Planned Regional Political Re-Alignments Will Be Challenged
- The Question is will the "Debt Ceiling" and "Fiscal Cliff" allow the American establishment to respond to the challenges ahead?
- Will a truly "New World Order" emerge consisting of Regional Cooperation Alliances as equal economic partners?



Between post WWII and the end of bi-polar world United States of America was struggling to become a leader in almost all tangible and intangible elements of, at that time unimaginable, global power. The disintegration of Soviet Union and the end of the cold war had opened a new chapter in the history of international relations and USA was seen standing at the cross- road of history to decide which way it had to go.

What was the post WWII scenario?



After World War II, the United States initially built its "containment strategy" on two zones: Western Europe at one end of Eurasia and Japan and South Korea at the other. The containment strategy was based on reconstruction of Europe, global expansion of manufacturing base, introduction of innovative social and economic reforms and aid for human and natural resource development as an attractive display of diplomatic good will. The 1973 Yom Kippur War between Israel and Arab states did not only lead to a global stagflation, it resulted in militarization

and politicization of American Global Strategic Vision too.

Carter administration's post Yom Kippur War Global Strategic Vision was based on the recommendations of a working group published in "Reducing Global Iniquities." In that book, the American foreign policy options in the oil rich Gulf region were discussed in detail and implemented through covert means until 9/11 and overtly since then. As Soviet power projection capabilities grew in the late 1970s and as the oil-rich Persian Gulf states fell into

war and political instability, the United States added Persian Gulf as a third strategic zone, interrelated with the first two because Western Europe and Japan depended critically on its oil production.

The foundation of a network of military bases was laid in geographically suitable countries in the Gulf region for encountering any potential threat to American interests and to convincingly make the American "military presence felt." http://www.history.com/topics/energy-crisis/videos#carter-on-the-persian-gulf-1980. Prior to that the

Iranian Islamic Revolution lead by a religious leader Khomeini and former Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan disturbed the post-WWII global alignments and adjustments threatening the firm American political, economic and military strategic hold on majority of the Muslim countries except a few. The strategic review of the situation, according to General William E. Odom, unveiled the following three new realities underlining the need for change in old strategy for making room to include new players in the emerging Great Game and the Greater Middle East.



First, the oil and natural gas reserves in the Caspian Sea basin approach the size of those in the Persian Gulf. Given the added demands for energy caused by the rapidly growing economies of China, India, and other late developing states, the importance of these additional reserves is obvious. (This reality is controversial and questioned for different debatable reasons. It cannot be completely ruled out though).

Second, political and military conditions in the Transcaucasia and Central Asia present obstacles to bringing this energy to the global market.

Third, both regions are the object of outside states competing for influence there. Not only Russia, but also China, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia, are competitively engaged, often in non-constructive ways. Also, some of the problems in the Persian Gulf region and Afghanistan are refracted into Central Asia and the Transcaucasia.



The serious nature of the unveiled realities can be understood with the help of two statements. These realities were summed up by Guy F. Caruso, Director Strategic Energy Initiatives, ISIS in a testimony before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee as "one of the ironies at the turn of the century is that, in an age when the pace of technological change is almost overwhelming, the world will remain dependent, out to the year 2020 at least, essentially on the same sources of energy-oil, natural gas, coal — that prevailed in the twentieth century."

This is how Zbigniew Brzezinski described the stakes, "Seventy-five percent of the world population, most of its material riches, 60 percent of the world's GNP, 75 percent of sources of energy, and behind the US, the six most prosperous economies and the six largest military budgets."

The real Great Game has consequently been expanded to include Middle East and South Asia for access to natural resources for converting developed world's dependence on resource rich countries into "display of domination." This display of domination was not possible to become a reality without properly understanding the linkage between the Arab World and the Asian subcontinent. When a serious attempt was made to do that it dawned that "the linkage between the Arab World and the Asian subcontinent" according to a research report, "was under-

examined." Not only that, "the war over identity, religion and state-society relationships was played out acutely in five countries of the Middle East and South Asia: Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and India. The five states were interacting in multiple and fundamental ways."



The discussion on a uniform strategic vision for Middle East, South and Central Asia was of no use without addressing the "identity, religion and statesociety relationships." The only available option to strategic planners was "the geographical regrouping on the basis of ethnicity and sectarianism." The concept of regrouping was inspired by Russian geostrategist Mistilavsky who had propounded, focusing only on Afghanistan. "Afghanistan," in view of Mistilavsky in Strauss Hupe and Stephan T. Passony's book, International Politics, "was a conglomerate

of different ethnic groups which could not be governed by a central authority." The purpose of Soviet attack on Afghanistan was to contain the possibility of post-Islamic revolution Iranian influence on Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and to redraw the boundaries of Afghanistan by dividing it into Pushto, Afghan and Russian zones.

Former Soviet Union's Plan of Territorial Re-Organization of Asian States was pre-tested in Afghanistan and it miserably failed only due to the covert and overt retaliation of United States of America with a firm determination to put a permanent end to the possibility of a similar adventure in future. But, unfortunately, in Iraq a similar adventure was staring at America.

"Iraq had presented a buffer within the Middle East System," according to a research report, "counterbalancing Iran and keeping Turkey facing west; now Iraq is the epicenter of a new set of tension drawing in Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iran and Turkey. Iran has become a dominant player in the heart of the Middle East. Consequently, the apparent elimination of Iraq is expected to create a regional vacuum completely altering the power balances and containment effects of that."

What we have seen in Tunis, Egypt, Libya, Syria and Mali after Afghanistan and Iraq are merely indication of what we need to prepare ourselves to see in the future. The ongoing wars, civil unrest and external intervention will not only escalate they are expected to engulf other countries too including Iran, ultimately Pakistan and possibly China too.

In view of this different perspective of the realities on ground the following questions need to be answered:



Can Saudi Arabia and or any other Asian country play a leading role in bringing all the regional countries on a newly formed Arab-Asian platform to find a peaceful way out on the principle of mutual diplomatic adjustments in the interest of all countries in the region?

Can the anticipated fall out of the feared transition in Iraq be avoided through a series of serious dialogue between the communities and countries involved?

Will the South Asian countries be allowed to benefit from India's rise and economic expansion?

Will Iran come out of the geo-strategic containment circle around it or fight its way through the circle to benefit from the emerging regional geo-economic realities? Which new bi-lateral and / or multi-lateral alliances and geo-strategic military formations are expected in the near future?

Is there a possibility of the neutralization or marginalization of the anticipated tensions through sectarian understanding, moderation and toleration? Will the outside forces and global geo-strategic players allow this understanding to develop and mature?

Before answering the above questions, it will be appropriate to see where America went wrong after Yom Kippur War, disintegration of Soviet Union and 9/11.



Jimmy Carter's response to challenges posed by the Oil Embargo of the oil producing countries was very intelligently designed and implemented covertly with excellent precision. In "Reducing Global Iniquities," three options were presented for the consideration of Jimmy Carter. The first option was to occupy the oil producing countries, the second option was to assassinate the leaders behind the Oil Embargo and the third option was to replace the defiant political leaders of the resource rich countries with compliant political leaders.

Interestingly, American government immediately started working on the last two options as suggested but instead of occupying the oil producing countries they convinced the compliant rulers to allow the opening of military bases. The elements of national power and system of governance in the resource rich Muslim countries were very tactfully dis-configured and pillars of the state were very intelligently made almost dysfunctional in most of the geo-politically important countries one after the other. The others are not sure of their political future. But still the threats and challenges are very much there. Pakistan's nuclear capability and Iran's insistence to enrich uranium for making nuclear weapons, no matter what, are on top of the list of the acknowledged and seriously taken threats and challenges to America. Now let us see what the consequences are.

In late 1970s America, Israel and GCC countries, according to The Middle East magazine, agreed not to initiate a ground to air and air to ground war against each other. This agreement eliminated the possibility of the liberation of Palestine through military means. Palestinians without the military support of surrounding Muslim countries cannot even think of an independent homeland. In a situation like this the best available option to Egypt, Jordan and Syria was to follow the GCC countries and sign a similar agreement.

Egypt did that but Syria due to Russian influence and Jordan fearing internal unrest decided not to follow Egypt and GCC countries. It is repeatedly stressed that Syria and Iran are not only supporting the arms resistance in Palestine causing instability in Lebanon, they are threat to the very survival of Israel too. Now see how this scenario is closely linked with the scenario of the possible fall out of a division of Iraq into, , as envisioned and suggested by Joe Biden, Shia, Sunni and Kurd dominated regions and try to understand the need for addressing the "identity, religion and state-society relationships" in Iraq and the surrounding as well as other Muslim countries.



Interestingly, so far the Americans did not succeed in exploiting the visible "sectarian identity divide and the differences of religious inter-sect beliefs." The only fabric they have successfully re-tailored is "state-society relationship" as suggested in "Reducing Global Iniquities." Unfortunately, this re-tailoring of state-society relationship also did not serve the actual purpose of doing so and created new and far more serious problems for America than helping to solve the old ones.



There are three important pillars of state-society relationship: State, society and intellectuals as so-called opinion makers. The intellectuals are symbolically considered to be the conceptual bridge between a society and a state due to their educational background, appearance in print and on electronic media, access to those who matter at the highest levels in civil and corporate governance and right or wrong influence on society through media. This is where the American strategic planners and intelligence agencies made a seriously damaging mistake as pointed out in an important CSIS report on relations between Pakistan and America.

These intellectuals instead of knowingly or unknowingly widening the gulf only between society and the state actually widened the gulf between society and the state on the one hand and far more seriously damaging American interests on the other due to their stupidity, lack of awareness of the sentiments and levels of comprehension of their audiences as a result of their shameless visible hypocrisy, hatred for everything moral, ethical, constitutional, lawful and religious. Dozens of examples can be presented here but let us leave it for some other occasion. The main question is how the deteriorating society-state relationship has a negative impact on the objectives of the American geo-strategic plans in other countries?

The world is aware of the reasons and the background of the military action in Iraq and Afghanistan but what has happened in Tunis, Egypt and Libya and what is happening in Syria, Pakistan and Iran is an ongoing invisible Military Action Other than War through Psychological Military Operations. The intellectuals and NGOs are used as "intelligence assets" in Military Operation Other Than War dividing and weakening a society and state from within pretending to be friends instead of appearing as enemies of both society and the state. Globalization of media and proliferation of media groups have created two obstacles in the smooth implementation of this aspect of American Global Strategic Vision.

The first obstacle is that the hiding of truth has become extremely difficult. When the truth is revealed by one media group in or outside a country others are left with no choice but to follow.

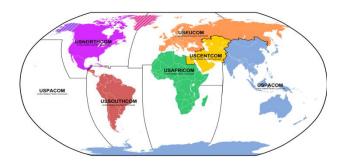
The second obstacle is that the people have become knowledgeable without proper education and that is far more dangerous and uncontrollable in leaderless countries than non-state anti-American terrorists.

In a situation like this the self-pampered, biased and dishonest intellectuals lacking the knowledge of ground realities are adding fuel to the fire instead of calming down the anti-American sentiments.



This is evidently an ignored flaw in Strategic Intelligence Vision and consequent on ground overseas Psy-War activities of the American administration, State Department, intelligence agencies and Pentagon. This is what happened and what is happening as a consequence of post-Yom Kippur War Strategic Intelligence Vision clearly demonstrating partial success in intelligence objectives to the extent that now America at least has a corps of compliant leaders and visibly damaging media support in Muslim world and more than hundred countries that have become untrustworthy members of the so-called League of Democracy after color revolutions and seasons of political upheavals and civil unrest.

A much bigger blunder was made after the disintegration of Soviet Union and end of the cold war. That was a time when American brains behind Global Strategic Vision had to cool headedly take advantage of the post WWll reconstruction of Europe and economic leadership of the world by re-visiting their priorities and reconfiguring them for a "possibly" uni-polar world because they did not have any economic or military threat in their way to get America acknowledged as a genuinely true global social, economic, political, military and diplomatic leader.



Instead of relying on their good-will they took the wrong decision and American Global Strategic Game Planners started thinking of defending an economic fort without planning to construct it first by presenting the idea of creating a Rapid Deployment Force to protect America's global economic interests in geo-strategic regions on the world map. Was there any threat to global economic interests of America at that time? This wrong strategic

decision sent alarming signals to the countries that had their own peaceful global economic plans for which they needed the assurance of unhindered flow of natural resources. This is when the conspiracy theories were literally and understandably born. The American idea was not to occupy the resource rich countries. The idea was to make sure that the global flow of resources was not blocked for any reason to understandably any country. The two words that had compelled the leaders of truly independent countries who were working on their own global economic growth plans to raise eye brows were "American interests." The question is that, at that time when the idea of Rapid Deployment of Forces was being considered, was there any real threat to American economic interests in any way from any country? Did they try to bring the allies on board? Was there any serious discussion on any platform to have a truly Global Economic Agenda? So far all these questions did not deserve any serious attention or answer because nothing was happening anywhere in the world in the military realm except the use of pressure tactics by American administration on weak and fragile leaderless states of no economic or military significance. The majority of oil producing countries was already under American sphere of influence and their leaders did not have the guts to question the logic of American demands and everything was going smooth.

Then 9/11 happened as a last nail in the coffin of turning fading global American influence into hate America sentiment. It did not matter to America anymore because American establishment, as a consequence of Post Yom Kippur and Cold War Global Strategic Vision's partially successful implementation, had comfortably set up a global network of military and drone bases to effectively address any outside challenge to country's social, economic, political, diplomatic and military interests from any side in any way. The questions are for how long and at what cost? To have answer to the first question the world will have to wait till 2014 when the American troops will leave Afghanistan and to the second question look into the reasons for the two challenges endangering the very economic future of the United States and they are "debt ceiling" and "fiscal cliff."

The main causes that have turned these manageable economic challenges are not economic but military short sightedness of American administration. The invisible and undisclosed out-of-budget borrowed cost of maintaining global military and drone basis has not only sky rocketed it has made the economic survival of American allies also in doubt. This is an aspect of American love for domination through military means which has been so far neglected and is not on any discussion agenda at any platform.

The time of above analysis and serious consideration of its different discussed and un-discussed aspects has passed. Now America is seen as an insignificant player in global social, economic, political, diplomatic and military events within a decade or two. The regional economic cooperation alliances will have far greater influence on the policies of a truly globalized world instead of accepting and following strategically flawed American agenda.



Zahid Hussain Khalid has worked for national and international media groups not as a journalist but a marketing practitioner, researcher and analyst. He successfully initiated and completed the assigned managerial and country tasks for such publications as Arab News, Financial Times, Jang Group, Euromoney magazine, Petroleum Economist, South China Morning Post, Asiamoney magazine, Innovation Management and Hong Kong Standard except Forbes Inc, Forbes Global, Forbes Europe, Forbes Asia. He will always remain thankful to Mr. William Adamapolous and Mr. Steve Forbes of Forbes Inc and Mr. Tony Shale CEO, Euromoney Institutional Investor Group (Jersey) Limited for their personal encouragement and support in initiating and marketing Pakistan-specific innovative integrated media packages for investment promotion. He also worked as Associate Producer, Current Affairs, Pakistan Television Corp.

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