
Confrontation at the Borders: Initiating Border Security Initiatives for Pakistan–Afghanistan Border Management

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Abstract

Pakistan has successfully managed to clear its tribal regions of terrorist sanctuaries and their networks. However, many terrorists escaped into Afghanistan and found new safe havens and terrorist groups with whom they could ally with and carry out threats and terrorist activities in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. As of the present year and those to come, Afghanistan seems to be heading towards political and social chaos. Towards this end, Pakistan took up the initiative of securing its border with Afghanistan wanting the latter to become part of this initiative aimed at monitoring and regulating the cross-border activities. With Afghanistan showing no interest in securing borders, Pakistan has the legitimate continue with its border management initiatives. However, what must be remembered by both the states is that in the changing nature of security and the emergence of new terrorist groups inside both the countries is likely to deteriorate relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan if both the states do not work collaboratively towards securing their security interests. One way of moving forwards is to work under the framework of Border Security Initiative (BSI) which provides a detailed mechanism describing ways which not only helps to improve relations among the intelligence agencies but also includes the concept of border community policing complementing the built up of trust among people and the security agencies. Their inclusion in this initiative will not only assist the security agencies in carrying out operations against terrorist groups but will also help the local community come down to understand the reasons as to their sufferings and their happenings. The initiative towards Border Security Management (BSM) should be seen in terms of maintaining peace between both the countries As has been stated in the words of Victor Davis Hanson, “Between Friends, unfenced borders enhance friendship; among the unfriendly when fortified, they help keep the peace.”

Introduction: Borders as international actors in international relations

According to Malcolm Anderson, borders are the vibrant element of a state having numerous features which include border maintenance. It attributed to three dimensions; firstly, borders act as instruments of the state strategy for the government can change the place and function of the border for some explicit benefit of the country or its citizens. Secondly, procedure and action of the state power are determined by the degree of control that can be exercised over a particular border only when the borders of a state are impermeable from external infiltration. Thirdly, borders determine the national identity of any state linked to the people's sense of unification (1996, p.2.). The position of borders recognized by MichealFoucher is something similar for it considers the function of borders as that of a barrier defining it as, " sites of thedivision of space and time, where a synthesis of political,economic, military and ideological relations take place " (1999, p.301). This point of view specifies the function of borders in helping to determine the level of tension or détente in therapport between states. With the changing environment of international relations, which is vibrant and disorderly, the interests and at other times the roles of the border also become circular. Also, with the nature of threat faced by the authority, the fundamental purpose of the border might be changed to a barrier. This example is noticeable at the American –Canadian border after the incident of 9/11. Another example is that of 1989 Polish eastern border. Being permissible from the start, it got more difficult as Poland adhered with the EU in 2004. At times bilateral arrangements between the neighboring states may come out to concentrate on peace and friendship;however, the infrastructure and organizational practice at the border continue to remain strict. The most vibrant example is that of the border of Poland with that of the Soviet Union. Initially, the accord corroborated eternal friendship, however, a sound infrastructure interfered with the crossing of the Soviet border in particular during the 1950's and the uprising in Czechoslovakia during 1968 and during the martial law of Poland in 1981 (Moraczewska, A., 2010). The function of border transformation can be studied from the perspective of individual patterns in international relations. In this reference, I.R. Torbjorn.L.Knutsen, a leading scholar distinguishes three major paradigms: realistic, transnational and global (Knutsen, L.T., 1997). Below, in Table 1, the role and place of the borders of a state in accordance with the mentioned paradigms have been presented.

Table 1

Paradigm	Realistic	Transitional	Global
Border Perception	A <u>dividing line</u> which determines nationality and separation	A <u>porous line</u> having an element of a system enabling the penetration of states	A <u>virtual line</u> which shows the demarcation of lines only on the maps with no state borders favoring market borders.
Border Importance	According to realist perception, a border is very important since it acts as a barrier against the threats which guard the profitable elements of a system, <u>disintegrative function.</u>	It is less significant as a bridge between the states and the non-territorial actors, the nature of the function being <u>fragmented.</u>	For the globalist, the importance of borders is not significant. They do not see borders as a functioning barrier against the international flows. The nature of the function, in this case, is <u>integrative.</u>
Border Action	Build up of infrastructure, securing the borders, militarization of the borders in case a conflict emerges	Measured closure of the infrastructure, opening up of channels for the flow of goods, information, money, and people.	No importance of infrastructure, surfacing of a varied market and a legal structure.

Source: Moraczewska, A (2010) The Changing Interpretation of Border Functions in International Relations. *Revista Română de Geografie Politică*. pp.329-340.

In spite of the kind of functions of the border as represented in each paradigm, the neighboring countries have to go through common dealings and cannot remain isolated. When the borders are reclosed aligned with contemporary threats, borders

act as a process to bridge rather than separate the countries for boundaries are still needed to keep the state stable against inner and the outer environment threats faced by a country.

While some of the present boundaries are moderately closed and rigorously safeguarded as between the two Koreas, others as of the Schengen zone boundaries within the EU are especially open. Others may still be selectively open so as to allow flow among the states with stringent control on one or both ways of the borders i.e. the external borders of the EU or that of the US and Mexico). The importance of borders is not continuous as is shown in the case of EU and political alteration may become a cause for rapidly making the borders softer and in other cases harder. This is reflective of the situations of failing states having decayed and permeable borders (Juss, 2008), the majority of which at present are found in Africa, with Somalia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe as the latest example.

One of the debates on boundaries suggest that borders have not vanished, instead, they have been so disseminated that they have changed entire states into Borderlands (Balibar, 1998). The meanings of the borders have therefore been changed. Rumford (2006, 2008) has suggested that technological scrutiny connected with growing management of the border for the prevention of terrorism, as an example, may exist everywhere, ubiquitously i.e. to say even further than the appropriate borders: at the airports, inside the shopping zones, within the streets e.t.c. strengthening the creation of borders within a society (Rumford, 2006) and thus may constitute social, cultural and political features.

Border complexities and the need for the conceptualization of their diverse dimensions have been summarized by a political scientist Malcolm Anderson (1996). According to him, in today's political geography borders not only constitute as to 'lines on the maps or between states,' rather they are elements which are indivisible from state progress enclosing them. Several scholars have marked the process as that of territorial institutionalization, bringing as one a process which shapes the borders, character, and institutions (Passi, 1996). As of many geographers, Anderson (1996) also views borders as institutions and procedures. Like institutions, borders are started by political decisions and standardized through legal texts. Without a doubt, borders are fundamental political institutions in terms of no political or social lives among multifaceted societies can be systematized without them.

The dynamics of Cross-border Conflicts

1. Conflict Across or Over the Borders: A conflict in this regard concerns borders which are indecisive or unacceptable. A conflict can arise across, among or over borderlands. The dynamics of the conflict can flow across many states and quasi-states and also across several stages; the local/provincial, global, regional and general levels.

2. **Conflict of Cross-border Materials:** Borders can also be adisregard or contested by wandering actors of conflict. Civil wars and complex insecurities can occupy the complete region with armed groups looking for refuge or anonymity across considerate borders or borderlands which remain ungoverned. There can be displacement of thepopulation across the borders. While the frail, damaged or militarized borders can disrupt important cross-border traffic and trade which can become the cause of resentment. It can also become a direct cause of hostility and exploitation as was in the case of Mano River Union in West Africa. While networks of criminals and narcotics can subsist transversely the permeable borders like those between Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, others can provide for unlawful deals in blood diamonds and small arms sustaining the conflict of the regional system like that of the West Africans.
3. **Cross-border Psychological and Economic Dynamics of Conflict:** If there is inequality of political capital across the communities of borders they can become a reason for apprehension and accusations. Borders which are arranged or contested can exemplify a lot of political cleavages, as was the case of Kashmir. The inter-community cross-border conflicts can take place where many communities assert restricted admittance to or possession of a given territory like in the case of Middle East.

If we analyze the case of Pakistan and Afghanistan borderconflict from the given dynamics above, we can conclude that the nature of cross-border conflict between the two countries expand through two dynamics

- a) **Conflict Across or Over the Borders:** Pakistan's western border, Afghanistan, has seen increasing tensions with the former President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai tweeting that Pakistan has "no legal authority to dictate terms on the Durand Line" (Dawn, 2017). Presently, Afghanistan has not officially recognized the international Durand border with Pakistan. In its place, it puts territorial allegiance on areas which stretch across the borders of Afghanistan and Pakistan till that of the Indus River, encompassing almost 60% of Pakistan's territory (Rahi, 2014).
- b) **Conflict of Cross-Border Material:** This unregulated border has welcomed refugees, allowed the flow of trade to be disrupted. There are issues of Afghan repatriation to the unstable nation of Afghanistan since for Pakistan there stay in the country has become not only expensive but also perilous. In latest terrorist attacks in Peshawar and Lahore, it was ascertained that Afghan refugees were used as facilitators. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Taliban fighters have for long used the permeable, mountainous border lineto escape the authorities (Plesch, V, 2017). According to some of the

officials in Afghanistan, the offshoot of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) as a group have their bases near the border with Pakistan and Afghanistan and they continue to augment recruitment of fighters from the vicinities and widen their attacks in the region (Al-Jazeera, 2017).

The Troubled Border of Pakistan and Afghanistan

- a) **Historical Conflict:** The country that we know as Afghanistan has long been frayed through the ethnic and tribal opposition. Its evolution as a modern state came through in the beginning of the nineteenth century after the British East India Company started its expansion in the northwest India held by the Britishers. It was the beginning of the “great game” which started the geopolitical struggle between the empires of the Russians and the Britishers. While the Indian subcontinent became the territory of the British, the northern lands of the Central Asian were held by the Russians (Bajoria, J, 2009).
- b) **Tribal and Border Connectivity:** In the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Frederick Grare writes that the Pashtun problem is “an ethnic, political and geopolitical problem.” According to what the Pakistani ambassador to Washington Husain Haqqani has stated in 2007, on both sides of the Durand Line, people regard the line as a soft border. Although the Pashtuns believe it is their own land, they allege loyalty to their respective state as well having the desire to move freely along the border (Bajoria, J, 2009).
- c) **Porous Borders:** According to a USIP paper, the Pashtuns and the Baloch, both acquire a large amount of their income through cross-border smuggling. This is because of the great permeable border and people of similar ethnic group straddle along the borders. “The borderlands already have become a large bridge for the criminal (drugs) and criminalized (transit trade) economies of the region.” The trans-border association between the military and political system among the two countries are not only strengthened but are also well-funded and armed by means of criminal doings like that of trafficking inhabitants, drugs and arms (Bajoria, J, 2009).
- d) **The 9/11 Incident:** After the incident of 9/11, Pakistan became an alliance to U.S. War on Terror creating a problem for the state of Pakistan, for it now had to get hold of the Taliban and the militant associations it had created. It had to send its soldiers into the tribal areas, where the military of Pakistan had never been welcomed (Bajoria, J, 2009)
- e) **The strained correlation between Pakistan and India:** This is a primary sense of insecurity in Pakistan for as long as the status of the “Durand Line Dispute” has not determined and the Indian-Pakistan animosity succeeds,

- Pakistan will continue to maintain a strong interest in Afghanistan as its rear locale i.e. in terms of its “strategic depth” (Concept Note , 2014).
- f) The Refugee Problem: Pakistan and Afghanistan’s mutual relations have been damaged by the huge number of refugees hosted by Pakistan from Afghanistan (Concept Note, 2014).
 - g) The Central Concern of the Region- The lack of efficient border administration: Since Afghanistan and Pakistan do not have an effective border management and cooperation mechanism along their borders, there has been the serious implication for the region; the borders of the region have become unattainable to be fully organized. It is in these border areas that there are radicalization and disorder with sustainable illegitimate trade and smuggling of the arms making the situation unsteady. Additionally, the groups of insurgents in Afghanistan and the terrorist groups using the tribal areas of Pakistan along their borders provides for safe heavens and conducive surroundings for terrorist recruitment and their training. Conversely, Pakistan is an important partner of trade with Afghanistan making the competent permissible border trade an essential booster for growth and development along both the sides of the borders (Concept Note, 2014).
 - h) Moving Ahead: A Special Report by the Council on Foreign Relations which has been written by Rubin recommends that for restructuring relationship between the state of Afghanistan and Pakistan, both the countries need to recognize the international borders and work cooperatively towards the improvement of the tribal region on their respective sides (Bajoria, J, 2009).

In the Global Threat Forecast of Afghanistan, 2017, Abdul Basit highlights the situation of Afghanistan and the vulnerabilities it continues to live with.

Afghanistan in 2016: The situation in Afghanistan has worsened in 2016. Many territorial gains have been made by the Taliban and there have been divisions inside the National Unity Government (NUG). The civilian causality has also risen. Overall the stalemate of conflict in Afghanistan continues to persist.

- a) The Resurgence of the Taliban: During the spring offensive of 2016, Operation Omari, Taliban maintained their military tactic of 2015 i.e. capturing and asserting areas across Afghanistan. Currently out of the four hundred districts of Afghanistan 35 have come under the control of Afghanistan while 116 are challenged. Attempts of the Taliban to take over the strategic cities of Afghanistan were made impossible through the endeavors of the US airpower and the Special Operation Forces (SOF). If no help came from the US Special Forces this year, the Afghanistan National Security Force (ANSFs) would have lost the cities of Kunduz, Helmand, and Farah (Basit, A, 2017).

- b) **The Stalled Peace Process:** When Mullah Akhtar Mansoor was killed in a US drone strike inside Balochistan, the peace talks with the Afghans under the Quadrilateral Coordination (QCG) agenda containing the US, China, Afghanistan, and Pakistan was foiled. As of October of 2016, the government of Afghanistan was clandestinely reached out for restarting the stalled process of peace exclusive of no help from Pakistan. There were some exploratory meetings; however, the Taliban declined to recommence any negotiations. If talks were to continue they presented the pre-condition of withdrawal of foreign troops from the soil of Afghanistan. As of November, a delegation from the side of Afghan Taliban took a trip to Pakistan for exploration of kick-starting the peace process (Basit, A, 2017).
- c) **Resilient IS –Khurasan:** From the time it was formed during 2015, the Islamic State of Khurasan (ISK) has surfaced as an effective actor of conflict in the war in Afghanistan. Still, their operational capability, program, and objectives cannot be compared with that of the Afghan Taliban. While the Taliban are Afghan –centric and Islamic separatist, the ISK is a jihadist group. During 2016, the ISK striking a strategic agreement with the Taliban gave up on inter-group fighting so as to focus on fighting their opponents. After this agreement, ISK has revealed broadened outreach, erudition and increasing collaboration with the militant factions of Lashkar-e-Islam, Lashkar-i-Jhangvi, Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, and Jandullah. As of this year, it has materialized as a united force. This group gets its funds from some countries of the Gulf, Turkey, and Syria all the way through the hawala system. Presently, the area controlled inside Afghanistan makes up 60 percent of the general yearly yield of the opium. The group pays its low-level combatants around USD400 (Basit, A, 2017).
- d) **The Silent Al-Qaeda:** All the way through 2016, the central Al-Qaeda and its regional associate, the Al-Qaeda in the South Asia (AQIS) kept unvoiced on foremost advances related to the territorial defeat of IS inside Iraq and Syria and the rising number of IS-led attacks in the territory of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Background interviews, specialists and those who have been generally studying Al-Qaeda specify that although the terror group might be down, it is not out (Basit, A, 2017).
- e) **Sectarian Violence inside Afghanistan:** Another perturbing trend of 2016 was the growing number of sectarian arguments inside Afghanistan. Although sectarian violence has been present in the conflict of Afghanistan ever since 2011, as of 2017, the occurrence and concentration of the attacks has increased greatly. In the attacks which have been carried out by the ISK, the communities of ethnic Hazara Shia have been the victim of sectarian conflict (Basit, A, 2017).

- f) The political disorder and the commitment of the international community in Afghanistan: As of a positive development the NUG was able to secure a pledge of USD15 billion as of the international community during the October Summit of Brussels, till the year, 2020. It is not known if the elected President Donald Trump will continue the policy of President Obama of keeping 9,800 US troops inside Afghanistan. In any case, Afghanistan will need assistance from the US, if it is to evade additional destabilization and devastation (Basit, A, 2017).
- g) Current Situation of Afghanistan: At the moment, Afghanistan conflict is deadlocked among the insurgents of the Taliban and the government of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, in this summer, the ANFs have faced struggles in holding their areas of security and territory athwart Afghanistan. If the resurgence of the Taliban continues at this level, the government of Afghanistan will continue to remain feeble. This state of affairs will allow for more space against the transitional militant groupings of Al-Qaeda and the IS. The situation in Afghanistan requires the entire stakeholder to return to the table of negotiation and find for this country a long-lasting political solution. The lately wrapped up peace covenant between the Afghan Warlord and the head of Hizb-e-Islamic, Gulbadin Hekmatyar, and act as a guide. Cliched as it may seem, South Asia's regional peace depends on Afghanistan becoming stable; therefore India and Pakistan should not aim to change Afghanistan into a ground of proxy battles (Basit, A, 2017).

Pakistan in 2016: Pakistan is seen as a significant ground for terrorism developing a threat landscape which is totally disturbing. As of 2016, the Portal of South Asia Terrorism lists cases of terrorism and political hostility which lead to 903 cases of terrorism and political violence resulting in serious casualties of security and the civilians workers. A disturbing inclination has come about from the resilient Islamic State of Khurasan (ISK) which has been viewed as a strong danger not holding out their diverse cells across Pakistan. Another distressing development has come from the rising alliance involving the ISK and that of the sectarian groups in Pakistan. Regardless of the operational achievement of the military operation, Zarb-e-Azb commencing in June 2014, the reduction in terror-related casualties, violence continues in one way or the other (Rathore, A.S, 2017).

- a) The Islamic State- A pliant low-intensity risk:Pakistan has created the highest figure of supports of the IS from South Asia. Over 150 operatives of the IS have been taken into custody from around the country, whereas 1, 200 Pakistanis have adhered to the ISK inside Afghanistan. Associates of the TTP, Laskar-e-Islam, the Salafi Haji Namdar Group, LeJ, Lashkar-e-Taiba (Let), HizbutTahrir and AQIS all have observed their constituent pledging to the IS. Nonetheless, the top brass of Pakistan's military and civilian

leadership have time and again refused the operational and formal managerial existence of IS in their country. Repeated attacks led by the IS in Balochistan and Karachi disapprove these indifferent arguments. IS presence and the grip of its principles in the urban centers of Pakistan for instance in Lahore, Karachi, Sialkot, and Peshawar are an upsetting development. IS has been able to gain some hold up amongst the middle and upper-middle segments of the class, having acquired education uptill the college and university class living in the urban vicinities. It has been able to increase the team of its potential jihadist by means of spreading its messages through the internet (Rathore, A.S, 2017).

- b) The cloistered AQIS: During the period of 2016, for most of the time the AQIS hanged about operationally quite inside Pakistan. Although the group did not carry out attacks, it stayed comparatively active in the realm of cyber security. Currently, a nasheed (religious song) was made public by the AQIS and directed to the Pakistan's Armed Force, labeled as "How Unfortunate You Are." The Nasheed indicts Pakistan's Armed Forces of conspiring with the US for waging a war in opposition to the warriors of Islam. It advises the soldiers to quit from the army and fight for the righteous path. Moreover, the AQIS has made public an Urdu magazine referred to as 'You Must Continue Jihad in Pakistan' in which there are discussions as to why jihad should be continued in Pakistan (Rathore, A.S, 2017).
- c) The Pakistan Taliban and their disintegrated faction: Although the operational abilities of the TTP and its disintegrated faction decreased because of Zarb-e-Azb Operation carried out in opposition to the militant, attacks in Pakistan are plotted and carried out from inside Afghanistan. Regardless of the offensives carried out by the military, the Pakistani Taliban were able to carry out two foremost assails for the duration of this year. The first assail was at the Bacha Khan University carried in January 2016. It resulted in twenty-two people getting killed. The second chief attack was carried in March in Lahore. The suicide attack was carried out by the June and aimed at Christians while they celebrated Easter in the public park. This attack killed about seventy-two people (Rathore, A.S, 2017).
- d) Sectarian brutality: The country of Pakistan is afflicted through sectarian hostility. During 2016, there were 33 sectarian attacks in which 176 people died. There is now a resurgence of sectarian conflict inside Pakistan largely due to the geopolitical transformations inside the Middle East. The sectarian landscape of Pakistan has also been affected because of the resurgence of Shia politics and the Iraq and Shia conflicts in the Middle East (Rathore, A.S, 2017).

- e) Militancy inside Balochistan: The ethnic-nationalist militancy inside Balochistan remained an established problem during 2016. In Balochistan alone, there have been killings of six sixty-four civilians and personnel of security. Whereas Northern Balochistan has been targeted by Islamist militants, like the LeJ, TTP and IS, the area of Southern Balochistan has come under attack from separatist factions like the Baloch Republic Army (BRA), the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), Balochistan Liberation Tigers (BLT) and the United Baloch Army (UBA). In addition, after the capture of the Indian agent Kulbhushan Yadav inside Balochistan and Brahamdagh Bugti's (leader of the BRA) appeal for seeking asylum in India, there has been a notion of involvement of a foreign hand inside the largest province of Pakistan. In the same time, Pakistan needs to understand the grievances of the Baloch's so that insurgency in Balochistan can be ended (Rathore, A.S, 2017).
- f) Moving Ahead: In 2016, the threat scenario of Pakistan has progressed considerably with increasing cooperation among the various groups of the militants, the ISK and the regrouping of the Pakistani Taliban. The ideological authority, its operational outreach, and complexity of attacks carried out by the IS have grown profoundly. With the defeat of the IS being impeded inside Syria and Iraq, the group will seek to establish its bases somewhere else following a decentralized jihadi tactic. If one observes the account of infiltration of the Islamist militancy inside Pakistan and the areas of the Khurasan, Pakistan presents an attractive ground for the IS. IS seeks to collaborate with the militant groups in Pakistan for carrying out attacks in the country through the formation of an operational bond. The mentioned strategy continues to provide for agenda of the IS and that of the local factions for IS presents them with the financial prospects which can use the brand of IS to stay significant. Although the kinetic approach of Pakistan's operational capability had significantly diminished the general violence of the country, it is probable that violence in Pakistan will surge over again for the reason that the Pakistani Taliban have restructured in Afghanistan. The Inquiry Commission Report presented by Justice Qazi Faez investigating the 8th August hospital attack on Quetta emphasizes the administrative failures. The National Action Plan (NAP) presents not a plan per se against terrorism. There is a need to carefully plan out efforts of counter-terrorism which can be occasionally scrutinized and evaluated. The new chief of army Qamar Javed Bajwa is expected to continue with his assertive approach to countering terrorism as was carried out by the preceding army chief. Simultaneously, tensions with India might be expected to further broaden this policy. In these circumstances, the civilian government needs to

empower the civilian organization adopting a softer approach complementing the offensives of the military (Rathore, A.S, 2017).

Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Debate: In the year, 2016, Pakistan notified the Afghan authorities that it was taking on an initiative for its new borders which would 'facilitate cross-border movements' and 'curb unregulated and illegal cross-border movement.' This initiative was to include the erection of a gate along the crossing at Torkham along with introduction of a mechanism which was to validate and legalize the documents of the travelers (passport and visa) for all of the Afghans coming into Pakistan (Khan , T , 2016) which included the students from Afghanistan entering into Pakistan for their studies (Express , 2016) The initiative is a part of the National Action Plan which began in 2015 for helping to limit terrorism and secure the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan which continued as an important aggravation in Pak-Afghan relations. Previously, because of a system of unregulated borders, those coming into Pakistan from Afghanistan would be traveling without any legal documents (Khan, T, 2016). Resultantly, the border eagerly or reluctantly outsourced to activities of the militants harming the interests of both the states. (Cruikshank, P, 2010)

While Pakistan has for some time been calling on for stronger management of the borders making many efforts for exploration of a workable and practical solution for improving control along the borders and addressing its formal compromise, non-acceptance on this initiative on the part of Afghanistan and growing militancy inside Pakistan, across the border attacks and militant movements have compelled the latter to supports effective management and directive of the Pak-Afghan border. After the achievements and success of its military operation, Zarb-e-Azb, management along the border has become more crucial.

Even though the Durand Line is an internationally accepted border, all the succeeding governments of Afghanistan, as well as the Taliban have declined the legitimacy of the border. Several attempts for the management of the border have been explored; however, governments in Afghanistan have not been co-operative. There thus emerges a contradiction in the position taken by the Afghans. On one hand, while authorities of Afghanistan maintain Durand Line as dividing families along the borders, yet they continue to blame Pakistan of intrusion, support for the Afghan Taliban and terrorism across the borders (Mehmood, R, 2011) alleging Pakistan of having no respect for the sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Regardless of numerous recent dealings among Pakistan and Afghanistan, there has been no positive response towards the proposal of Pakistan's management of the border. Besides the Torkham, related construction and mechanisms have been arranged for additional seven points of entry along the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan; these include at Arandu in Chitral, into FATA including Ghulam Khan inside North Waziristan, Angoor Adda inside South Waziristan, New Pass inside

Mohamand, Gursal inside Bajaur, Kharlachi inside Khurram (Firdous, I, 2016) and Chaman inside Baluchistan (Khan, I.M, 2016). So while relations between the two countries persist to be at their lowest, Pakistan has gone ahead with its border proposal. For this reason, both countries need to find a workable apparatus and transform their relations towards cooperation instead of confrontation. Both countries need to struggle for making their many check posts, roughly estimated to be around 700 (Express Tribute, 2012) into legally recognize points of exit and entry. This will be an imperative step towards reduction of tensions having the following advantages

- a) Assisting the permissible humans and goods movement.
- b) Prevention of illegal movement by the militants.
- c) Prevention of smuggling, illegal drugs, trafficking of the weapons and association of the insurgents.
- d) Being defined by borders, the sovereign and the self-governing state of Afghanistan needs to recognize its defined borders so that it can maintain its sovereignty and put off with 'interference' (Khan, A, 2016).

The situations in Afghanistan and Pakistan are illustrative of the following factors

- a) Much of counter-terrorism and counter-extremist attacks in Afghanistan and Pakistan have had their bases across their respective territories
- b) The terrorist cells work from within the respective countries.
- c) The issue of Afghan repatriation and refugees is being linked to terrorist threats across the borders.
- d) Pakistan has started to build borders to secure its territory from cross-border terrorist attacks.
- e) Build up of the borders is likely to reduce the number of terrorist attacks, but not eliminate them.
- f) If Afghanistan is to be taken into confidence on the case of the buildup of borders, Pakistan and Afghanistan will have to work cooperatively, otherwise, it is likely to create a hostile environment amongst both the countries.
- g) The changing nature of security threats and the emergence of new terrorist organization present a strong case for regional states, China and Russia to intervene in helping resolve the border conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan and assist the two countries in Border Management Initiative (BMI). This initiative needs to be recognized in terms of legitimate rights, prevention of cross-border attacks and maintenance of cross-border trade, important for securing the national interests of both the states.

Working with Solutions: Introducing Good Practices for Security and Management of the Borders countering terrorism and curtailing the surge of “Foreign Terrorist Fighters. (FTF).”

Some of the Good Practices included by the Global Counterterrorism Forum establish information needed for management and countering of terrorism and the foreign terrorist fighters.

The overall framework of BSM has four foremost structures which need to be highlighted: specifically ‘comprehensive, cooperated, coordinate and integrated BSM’ which idyllically are formed in states national strategies for management of its borders (BSM) and their national action plans (NAP). (5) All the models in BSM aim to thwart and forestall all types of transnational intimidations in general and counter terrorism, preventing the flow of FTF and combating against cross- border offenses. All the outlined four BSM models are founded on the important theory of ‘inter-agency cooperation, intra-agency cooperation, and international cooperation.’

- a) Good Practice 1 : Enhancement of Intra-Agency Collaboration : Intra-agency collaboration submit to cooperation that takes place among the subordinate unit surrounded by the borders describing the effectual and well-organized internal cooperation and organization of the procedure of the work, exchange of information and management of resources inside the organization, section or the organization accountable for the concerned task. If the national border services are to successfully accomplish their purpose they have to share the experience of introducing the best practices. This would include the enhancement of effectively coordinating and co-operating effectively amongst the constituent elements. It requires the buildup of related capacities in part of the contact, reporting, description of the duty and responsibilities and the process of work flow system. Examples consist of the flow of top-down information as of the central point towards the regional and additionally towards the BCPs and distanced areas of the border which provide for appropriate, well-timed information. Information gathered from here needs to go towards the center where analysis from the information collected needs to be given to the local ranks so that their operations can be improved.
- b) Good Practice 2: Enhancement of Inter-Agency Collaboration: Inter-agency collaboration explains and describes collaboration among the central, provincial and local stages, involving agencies of the ministries and the state having various assignments with reference to BSM, hence reducing overlaps and discrepancies. This approach centers on collaboration and harmonization of actions, assignments, and duties involving the regional and central powers answerable for those activities. These specifications will need to be defined because without a comprehensible definition related to the various task of the organization there can be resistance, gaps, replication,

and opposition at the working levels. Multifaceted and perilous dangers from the associations of terrorist working alongside the criminal endeavors for cross-border movements need a vigorous, cooperative reaction. A partnership among the among services of the civilian organization which includes the border protectors and police, agencies of the customs and organizers of the security and the forces of the defense need to find out the most efficient methods through which their resources can be maximized and put together a complete picture of intelligence responding to these threats. It is founded on accepted dealings and well-timed exchange of information amongst the organizations. The Neighboring States must put together interdepartmental endeavor's so as to make stronger BSM and counter the transnational dangers.

- c) Good Practice 3: Enhancement of International Collaboration: Commitments among the states and collaboration among the international, provincial and multi-party institutes can enhance access towards information, investigation, analysis, and intellect providing ways to reinforce accountability and alleviate corruption. Multi-party associations can help to provide or provide collaborators for building capacity support instructions. The multi-party opportunity offers neutral milieu where the practitioner is able to construct border security assistance, contribute towards sharing of information and better its coordination. Collaboration among the agencies which are entailed in border issues of various states needs to be supported at local, provincial and multinational stages.
- 1) Collaboration among cross-border officials of the local levels: Co-operation at this level focuses on improvement of everyday communication and the needed activities. It can include the exchange of information or solution of the feasible operational confronts so as to make easy movements across the borders.
 - 2) Cooperation among the neighboring states at bilateral or multilateral levels: There are incidents where states do not have the resources needed to develop their standards of BSM in general with specific reference to counterterrorism. Co-operation at bilateral or multilateral levels need to have usual congregations on problems related to BSM. These issue include , but has no limitations with reference to management of the border patrol on both the side of the border, introduction of joint patrol and its functioning , identifying the standing of special BCPs (containing the prioritization of their working hours) , creation of cooperation along the border centers for strengthening centers of communication and information exchange and also preparation of practices which can handle emergency state of affairs (i.e. at the areas across the borders). Concerns with reference to border delimitation or its demarcation need to be resolved bilaterally (or

multilaterally where appropriate). And if there this issue cannot be resolved, the government would have to come up with an alternative which guarantees the security and management of its borders in case no arrangement with reference to the demarcation of the border has been made. Afghanistan needs to make its recognition of the Durand Line a public affair. The Parliamentarian, lawmaker and chief of Hezb-e-Kongara Milli Afghanistan (National Congress Party of Afghanistan), Abdul Latif Pedram has advised his government of settling its difference with Pakistan and accepting the Durand Line as its border for it already is an ‘internationally accepted border.’ He claims that the government of Afghanistan “quietly accepts the Durand Line as the border but is not honest in its recognition with the public.” He has disputed his government to approach the United Nation if it fails to identify the Durand Line. The former American special envoy for the state of Afghanistan and Pakistan, Marc Grossman, along with other US officers have affirmed that America considered the Durand Line as its internationally-recognized boundary (Khan, T, 2017). Therefore, both the states need to settle this issue of dispute bilaterally. In circumstances during which both the states are not able to settle this dispute, other regional countries including the international body of the UN can be approached to affirming an international command declaring the legal status of the Durand Line so that cross-border collaboration and its management can be made under proper procedures leading towards an overall framework for an effective management of the border.

- 3) Cooperation focused on issues of BSM at a multinational level: All the neighboring states need to believe in developing bilateral or multilateral accords among the concerned border law enforcing organizations for they make communication and information exchange possible and are able to classify work methodologies and organized actions particularly when particular department/entities take over the task of combating transnational dangers, terrorism, and FTFs e.t.c.
- d) Good Practice 4: Development and establishment of all-inclusive agenda for surveillance of the remote border areas: There needs to be the constant presence of border officials in the particular vicinity providing deterrence to terrorism and FTFs and also towards cross-border activities of the criminals. There should be resilience towards communities living at the borders against the control of terrorist factions and criminal activities. The constant presence of security can also enhance the threat of terrorist responsiveness in the regions amongst the border communities helping to build consideration of the impact of terrorist and criminal group activities at local and personal level. When instituting the tools the structure of BSM, especially in the distant localities, it becomes essential that one takes into consideration

ground situation and their competence (i.e. climate and territorial confronts/ specialties). A baseline of the infrastructure required needs to be made pertinent at the lowest stages of investment and potentials. The laws that are made must make certain that border officers are given enough legal power which helps them perform their duties. Moreover, the development of a national Border Monitoring Program provides for prospects for a state to improve their security along the border and enable communities at the borders to account for irregular border movements and apprehensive individual behavior. In this regard, both the states of Afghanistan and Pakistan can gain mutual benefits from the communities residing along their border.

- e) Good Practice 5: Engagement and empowerment of border communities as important providers for border security and its management: Engaging the communities residing in the distant border zones and wanderers living in the uninhabited border zones can provide information which can develop inclusive situational awareness helping to differentiate among the “usual” groups and those that are out of everyday observation or are apprehensive. Holding vast amount of personal knowledge related to the region, the features of the territory, potential criminal associations and terrorist organizations working in the areas, their place of hiding and gathering along with other security concerns can give significant information to the border security management.

The law enforcement organizations of the border which attach to the communities help create an understanding of the threats share on the borders and the local influences those threats have. They can help in building resilience against the criminals. The idea of Border Community Policing needs to be taken as an important mechanism where authorities at the border can increase responsiveness within communities of the border regarding threats created by cross-border organize crimes and terrorism. It is essential to reflect on the economic influences of the border security strategies so as to guarantee sustainability and to think about developmental schemes which help connect cross-border communities establish confidence with the authorities putting off their resilience on non-state actors constructing an aggressive environment. Building trust is necessary. As the itinerant people and communities along the borders move close to the inaccessible and border areas which are uninhabited they embody prospects for partnership and if disregarded also provide confronts for cross-border offenses. Communities along the borders frequently have close contacts along with admirable knowledge of the inaccessible areas which can be important for enhancing BSM. Since nomads take on the direction of their livestock and communities along the borders cross borders towards the

villages and their markets across the borders intended for commerce and family purposes, authorities of the state can provide for the choice of issuing ID-cards exclusively for affiliates of border communities registering affiliate of the nomadic people which will enable the holders to cross their borders founded on mutual or multi-party agreements. These ID-cards will permit the border guards towards identifying other people not associates of the border communities.

- f) Recommendations for improving the participation of Community in management of borders: In his article *Community Participation in Border Management: Challenges and Options*, the author Om Shankar Ja presents some of the ways and instructions which when followed can raise the level of trust among the population at the borders and the Border Guard Forces (BGF)
1. Change of Attitudes: Build up a compassionate attitude towards the population.
 2. Identify Recognition and enlargement of the projects.
 3. Educating the population: Educating the population residing at the borders with reference to the operations being carried out along the borders providing them with the rationale for the conduct of certain operations. Also, at the local levels, establish an optimistic image.
 4. Explain: Provide the local population with the rationale of the constraints being imposed on them.
 5. Extend understanding: Create an understanding with the local population regarding difficulties being faced by the BGF.
 6. Establish Communication: Create enduring communication which can lead towards improved understanding.
 7. Respect: Learn to respect the traditions and practices of the local population.
 8. Assistance: Assist the local population during the times of their needs, urgent situations or support in health.
 9. Keep an outlook: Keep a look over for bad personalities, recognizing the previous-serviceman and look towards cooperation.
 10. Learn: Study and learn the language of the local population, respecting the women and the seniors.
- g) Good Practice 6: Development and implementation of the Border Community Policing plans: The concept of Border Community Policing takes into consideration the partnership among authorities of the BSM and those of the border communities encouraging joint ventures and two-way endeavors among border services and their communities so as to efficiently and proficiently recognize, put off and resolve difficulties with reference to transnational dangers, terrorism, FTFs and border systematized crimes.

Border Community Policing also deals with protection and security of the public, social unrest and worsening of the border communities so as to make better lives of those living along the borders. Border Community Policing along with Border Oriented Border Police Management, allows for considered advancements for policing of the borders as it focuses on law enforcing build up of the ties (in this regard with guards and police of the state borders, the customs service along with other agencies enforcing the law and entailed in BSM) and working directly amid associates of the border communities. Wherever needed, recruitment of the border patrolling forces from among the locals become a major mean for leveraging the reserves of the community provided that they have a deep perceptive of the local environment, customs, rituals, language and topography along with the personal association of family and friends which give information from a wide area. Including female officers in the unit of BSM will also have an affirmative impact on improved engagement with communities along the borders. At the same time, it is significant to educate groups of Border Community in the region they would be patrolling. Border Community Policing is not to be seen as a substitute of the State's task, but as an element complementing policies of the BSM. It needs to become an essential part of the national strategy on Border Management and the National Action Plan.

- h) Good Practice 7: Development and implementation of mechanisms for exchange programs of BSM: Exchanging the information does not limit itself towards collaboration amongst the officers of the border police, their guards and those providing services to the customs. Numerous records which are made use of by these institutions are at many times with the information structures of Ministry of Interior and that of the Finance. Successful collaboration henceforth necessitates a wider format for exchanging the related information which includes these organization and their different organizations. Using hotlines is helpful, however when crafting the organization, the practitioners need to think about the consequences of having an infrastructure following the hotline to direct the calls towards the right and accountable bureaus at the local levels.
- i) Good Practice 8: Establishment of Centers for Border Cooperation: Border Cooperation Centers (BCCs) are important instruments in the procedures of direct cooperation across the border, taking into explanation new and potential improvements, with special regards towards exchanging information. These centers have an important position for operation of the services. BCCs have many delegates from numerous related organizations within the State (example of which is those from the border guards , the border police , service of the customs , coast security , the police , services of immigration e.t.c) in a friendly mirroring structure by way of their equals

living Crossway the border , helping to erect mutual expectations and add to increasing of intelligence and sharing of information at the regional ranks through many represents together with programs of joint training. Bilateral or multilateral arrangements for the establishment of BCCs as centers of joint cooperation for organization enforcing border laws need to take in cross-border working appointments. These centers of joint cooperation supremely need to be positioned close to the border. They also assist in overcoming the language obstacles. Officials in the centers should be able to converse the language (s) of neighboring countries and should have reliable equipment of communications.

- j) Nomination and Assignment of Border Liaison Officials: Border Liaison Officers (BLOs) intend towards achieving the paramount use of resources and employment for the border organization of authority of one state by a new one. BLOs regularly put forward procedural or subject matter knowledge of their original Institute and are entrenched inside other associations which offer face-to-face cooperation and exchange of information. BLOs is an important instrument for efficiently managing irregular migration, detection of false travel manuscripts, recognition of those travelers which have documents of travel issued by other people, and combating the cross-border arranged crimes according to the national strategy on border management and the NAP.
- k) Good Practice 10: Engage in cooperative and organized patrols across the borders, along with combined multi-agency and interdisciplinary operation searches: These operational exercises are important for cross-border collaboration. Joint Patrols: These are border-patrolling groups consisting of two or more officers from the neighboring countries and therefore they come from various services of the state borders. They do not carry out joint patrols in arrangement to the Constitution and the state legislation. Collaborative Patrolling: Coordinated patrolling includes patrolling of the border units of one state alongside the border of its neighboring State, doing with the concern and lawful promises of both the States. Patrolling will be alternatively done by each state in conformity among the agencies of the concerned borders (i.e. the police and guards of the border, customs and at other times the military services). Mutual multi-agency and interdisciplinary procedural exercises: These procedural exercises need to be managed and organized with the involvement of the related agencies of the border state from among the region as applicable into cooperation from the external associates. These exercises need to be built on individual foundations and are to be modified when required.
- l) Good Practice 11: Defining the limitations for engaging in cross-border operations: Authorities of the state engaged in issues of BSM may identify

the term of 'cross-border operational engagement' in a different way, but generally the term is a reference for many activities which are not carried out on a daily basis, however, are arranged and conducted over an extended time period, having better level of complication and coordination. Efficient collaboration and close support in the area of cross the border operational commitment necessitates the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral accords. The arrangements need to clearly define the operational limits which allow mediation when needed.

- m) Good Practice 12: Carry out efficient evaluations of risk analysis: Performing risk analyses is important in BSM, both at the both the levels i.e. at the level of the state and across the border, collaborative procedures and training with reference to organization and management of the external borders. Investigations need to concentrate on the threats which relate to public security and its well-being focusing in parallel to the threats which influences the safety of the external borders. On the whole, the purpose of the risk analysis is to offer complete and detailed information to their superior officers so as to decrease and alleviate surveyed and identified danger which is to assist in addressing and minimization of the risk and the capacities. While investigating the risk analysis professionals are to evaluate and discover the gaps between the intelligence recommending and prioritizing subsistence of numerous threats.
- n) Border Crossing Points (BCPs): While issues of security have made Pakistan take on arrangements for BSM, trade arrangements and regulations between Pakistan and Afghanistan should not be affected. In this regard, BSM should be inclusive to BCPs which can secure trade dealings. Security and well-being at BCPs need to be steady with the requirements of measures which can facilitate trade, like in terms of reducing the delay hours for imports and the exports. BCPs can be taken in by proposals taken up by the government for the increase of exports which can increase the levels of employment and help reduce poverty (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, 2012).

Conclusion:

The people of Afghanistan and Pakistan share a common history. Afghanistan needs to understand and take a decision with reference to maintaining peace along its borders, for much of terrorist and illegal activities have their roots in those areas. If ignored, they will become a serious threat to the state of Afghanistan itself which is likely to help deteriorate relations with Pakistan. Understanding the evolution of threats and the need to maintain requires both the state to work under the cooperative framework of Border Security Initiative.

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