



The Role Of Neighbors In The Stability Of Afghanistan's Political Future *

Afganistan'ın Siyasi Geleceğinin İstikrarında Komşuların Rolü

ABSTRACT

In the latter half of the 14th century, Afghanistan faced a profound crisis. Balancing the imperative to safeguard neighbors' interests and the unwarranted compromise of ethnic groups in the guise of Afghan national unity emerged as a pivotal factor contributing to its instability.

It is crucial to acknowledge the influence that legal and political dynamics exert on the course of a nation's development. Evidently, neighboring countries have capitalized on the prevailing conditions, finding a semblance of security in Afghanistan's instability. The primary inquiry centers on the role neighbors will play in shaping Afghanistan's future political stability.

This research aims to elucidate the impact that neighboring nations may have on the destiny of our country. To substantiate this claim, the study adopts an analytical-descriptive methodology employing library resources and reliable academic sources.

The findings unequivocally demonstrate that the neighbors of any country wield a considerable influence on its stability and instability. The achievement of political stability in Afghanistan, facilitated by its neighbors, holds the promise of establishing a robust internal system that can safeguard the interests of all stakeholders

Keywords: Crisis, Neighbors, National Unity, Instability, Legal Dynamics, Political Influence, Security, Future Stability, Stakeholders.

ÖZET

14. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Afganistan derin bir krizle karşı karşıya kaldı. Komşuların çıkarlarını koruma zorunluluğu ile Afgan ulusal birliği kisvesi altında etnik grupların yersiz uzlaşmasının dengelenmesi, istikrarsızlığa katkıda bulunan önemli bir faktör olarak ortaya çıktı.

Yasal ve siyasi dinamiklerin bir ülkenin kalkınması üzerinde uyguladığı etkiyi kabul etmek çok önemlidir. Açıkça görülüyor ki, komşu ülkeler mevcut koşullardan faydalanarak Afganistan'ın istikrarsızlığında bir güvenlik görüntüsü buldular. Birincil araştırma, komşuların Afganistan'ın gelecekteki siyasi istikrarını şekillendirmede oynayacağı role odaklanıyor.

Bu araştırma, komşu ulusların ülkemizin kaderi üzerindeki etkisini aydınlatmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu iddiayı doğrulamak için çalışma, kütüphane kaynaklarını ve güvenilir akademik kaynakları kullanan analitik-tanımlayıcı bir metodolojiyi benimsemiştir.

Bulgular, herhangi bir ülkenin komşularının o ülkenin istikrarı ve istikrarsızlığı üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğunu açıkça göstermektedir. Afganistan'da komşularının da yardımıyla siyasi istikrarın sağlanması, tüm paydaşların çıkarlarını koruyabilecek sağlam bir iç sistemin kurulması sözünü veriyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kriz, Komşular, Ulusal Birlik, İstikrarsızlık, Hukuki Dinamikler, Siyasi Etki, Güvenlik, Gelecekteki İstikrar, Paydaşlar.

INTRODUCTION

Political stability, deemed the paramount security goal of states in domestic politics, proves an elusive pursuit. Absolute security remains unattainable not only in the international system but also within the intricate realm of politics and internal security.

Across nations, irrespective of their level of civilization and development, the universal nature of power and the conditions of human societies precipitate issues of insecurity and internal instability. The timing and frequency of destabilizing events vary across societies, with those undergoing structural transitions to new political systems experiencing heightened dimensions of instability. Processes and social activities inherent in such transitions often serve as catalysts for security incidents and accidents.

A case in point is Afghanistan, a nation marred by a security crisis lasting over four decades due to national, regional, and international processes and competitions. Even in the aftermath of the Taliban's nostalgic rule, widespread discontent with the governing board persists.

The dimensions of this instability reverberate through various channels such as the media, press, meetings of neighboring countries, and government deliberations, posing a looming disaster. Over the past five decades, Afghanistan's neighbors have undertaken numerous research endeavors in their quest to establish political stability

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and internal security for the society and people of our country. However, these efforts have thus far yielded no tangible success.

The central question emerges: What role do Afghanistan's neighbors play in shaping the future of its political stability? Addressing sub-questions, such as defining political stability, identifying situations leading to instability, and exploring the mechanisms through which neighboring countries foster political stability, becomes imperative.

The findings of this research indicate that achieving political stabilization in Afghanistan, orchestrated by its neighbors, is conceivable within the framework of an internal system that benefits everyone involved. However, skeptics dismiss such an event as implausible. The hypothesis posits that Afghanistan's neighbors either lack the capability or willingness to instigate political stability in the region, possibly hindered by internal conditions and external expectations.

The research is structured into two parts: the first part elucidates generalities, while the second part is dedicated to finding answers to the main and secondary questions posed. Throughout the study, we have made a concerted effort to rely on reputable and reliable sources.

GENERAL CONCEPTS (CONTINUED)

In this section, we delve into the definitions of key concepts to provide clarity to readers. Specifically, we explore the notions of stability, instability, and related terms.

Definition of Political Stability

When considering the term "stability," it is essential to examine it from various angles, focusing on the lexical and terminological aspects.

The Literal Meaning of Stability

According to lexicographers, the term "stability" encompasses three dimensions. Additionally, the Persian term "tho" refers to a pain that hinders movement. In its second pronunciation, it signifies staying in place, settling down, continuous existence, remaining stable, firmness, standing, pressing, and being. The third interpretation, linked with the fraction "the," implies tying, akin to a belt used to fasten wings (Moein, 1992:1186; Dehkoda, 2002:5/7266). For the purposes of this discussion, we adopt the second meaning.

Political Stability

The amalgamation of the term "time" with the political suffix gives rise to a specialized term. In the realms of sociology and political science, this combination elicits diverse definitions.

The Definition of Political Stability

Terminologically, political stability lacks an academic definition. Nevertheless, in common usage, it implies resistance to significant change. In other words, political stability involves the absence of continuous and repeated incidents, behaviors, and movements that disrupt the orderly functioning of a system.

Political stability can be conceptualized as change within certain limits; the absence of change serves as an indicator of stability. In contrast, instability, signifying change beyond normal bounds, indicates the lack of regularity and coordination within a system.

From an observer's standpoint, political stability is achieved when there exists a balance between "people's demands" and "government functions." In any society, a politically stable system is one that provides satisfactory answers to diverse demands, with its principles aligning with the beliefs, opinions, and ideologies accepted by the society. Such a system is recognized and appreciated (Zarghani and others, 78:2014).

Alternative definitions by various authors include Ake's perspective equating political stability to the regularity of political interactions, Huntington linking stability to a political institution, Sree al-Kalam considering political stability as equivalent to "rule," Ian Lasitek defining it as the predictability of political behavior in the future, and Martin Niedler associating stability with a country where the committee must be elected through free elections and govern according to the law (Mousaghi 340: 2011).

Critically analyzing these statements reveals a focus on internal issues and the political behavior of the government at the national level. Notably absent is the consideration of the influence of neighbors and the international system in shaping the ruling system of a country.

The diversity in these definitions arises from differing attitudes toward the issue of stability and variations in temporal and spatial conditions. Hence, different political systems hold distinct views on stability, leading to phenomena such

as criticism, analysis of statesmen's performance, objections, and escalating political rivalries in unstable systems. Establishing a suitable platform for research involves paying attention to the term definition of Afghanistan's political stability.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Definition of Instability

In contrast to political stability, political instability pertains to the lack of stability or instability within a government.

If the stability of a country's political system hinges on legitimacy, efficiency, and physical power, periods of instability emerge when any of these elements is incomplete or entirely absent.

Political instability becomes predictable when changes and challenges to political authorities, regime principles, and political society unfold (Mohammedilard, 7:2013). Although political instability lacks a definitive and universal definition in political and social sciences, its simplest and most comprehensive meaning encompasses the instability of stable political power, marked by shaking and rapid changes in situations, influencing political actors. It embodies inconsistency and the divergence of policies.

Political instability manifests when social efforts and methods for resolving political conflicts, including political violence and obtaining political consensus, prove ineffective or have little impact. In essence, violent actions challenging the stable and ruling political power structure define political instability (Razghani and others, 2014:79)

Lack of Connection Between Instability and System Change

Certain thinkers argue against a definitive connection between political instability and a change of government. From their perspective, instability introduces "uncertainty" into the continuity of the system or stable government, impacting the power and efficiency of the system.

On this basis, it's asserted that political instability doesn't necessarily demand a change in government. For instance, divergent movements can induce political instability without resulting in a change of government. Conversely, it's possible to change the government through legal elections even in the absence of political stability (Azimi Dulat Abadi, 2008:67).

Some define political instability as the instability of stable power, involving the shaking and rapid change of positions of political players and successive transformations of policies. Those in power are continuously subjected to fierce attacks from conflicting and competing forces. Political instability is seen as a front of political conflict, expressing a situation where social relations and methods of solving political conflicts (including acts of political violence and obtaining political agreement) either have little effect or don't work at all (Delavari, 15:2008). This situation inflicts serious damage on the political system.

Types of Political Stability

Building on previous definitions, we can practically observe various types of political stability within the ruling systems of a society. They are summarized as follows:

Dynamic Political Stability:

In dynamic political stability, as demands increase, governments also undergo changes. They transition from a state of previous stability to a higher level while preserving the legitimacy of the people. Governments adapt to new conditions, allowing the continuation of the old system in the face of societal evolution. Failure to adapt leads to stagnation and instability, causing a shift away from the revolutionary spirit.

Static Political Stability:

Static political stability emphasizes ideological, national, and racial bases. Efforts are made to preserve the existing situation without change. While this type of stability allows the political system to continue its existence, it cannot serve as a long-term solution.

False Political Stability:

False political stability involves people simply obeying the ruling ideology. This form of stability may be sustained for a short period, but it ultimately loses legitimacy and faces failure (Aftakhari, 74:1998).

Factors of Instability in Afghanistan

Afghanistan has long been marked by political, social, and economic instability. Several causes and factors contribute to this situation, each warranting consideration. However, we'll briefly highlight some key factors:

External Factors

One perspective attributes the lack of stability in Afghanistan to external factors. External competition aimed at expanding influence in the country has been a significant contributor to the ongoing crisis (Bahrami, 2012). Strong competitions, despite the presence of NATO and extra-regional powers, have not led to containment and control of the crisis.

Regional Rivalries of India and Pakistan and Islamic Fundamentalism

Another viewpoint links Afghanistan's instability to Islamic fundamentalism and Hindu nationalism. The regional competition between India and Pakistan further affects the political and security situation. Hindu nationalism, leading to Islamism, creates complexities and security challenges, especially among the population receiving religious teachings (Naji, 2018).

Lack of Powerful Political Institutions, Personalization, and Corruption

Political instability in Afghanistan is also attributed to the absence of strong, institutionalized political institutions capable of removing violence from society. Personalization of power and widespread political corruption, where individuals in power exploit their positions for personal gain, have further fueled instability (Qadri, 2013)

The Crisis of Legitimacy of the Political System, Geostrategic Situation, and National Identity

Afghanistan's turbulent political history is marked by a lack of adherence to governance principles, with power struggles characterized by violent and tragic episodes. The rulers, rather than working for the well-being of society, have often sought leadership by aligning with external powers, leading to repeated failures.

The geographical setting of Afghanistan, surrounded by drought and lacking free water channels, poses challenges. While having both positive and negative aspects, the negative factors often outweigh the positive ones. Such countries experience a sense of suffocation, especially when economic and security needs make them reliant on neighbors with whom relations are strained. This dependence further affects their development, economy, and political situation.

In this context, the geostrategic relationship with neighboring countries plays a crucial role in determining a nation's stability and security. If a country complements its neighbors geopolitically, it is likely to experience relative safety and security. Afghanistan stands as an example of the first case, where its geostrategic challenges have contributed to ongoing instability (Rahimi, 98:2017). In contrast, Switzerland exemplifies the second case, showcasing how a country, not reliant on its neighbors, can achieve stability and security. (Ezati, 2001: 85) (Rahimi, 98:2017)

In Afghanistan, slogans often revolve around religious themes with an ethnic orientation. However, ethnicity alone proves insufficient as a solid basis for sustained political continuity. The country, inflamed by war, lacks clarity regarding the intricate interplay between politics, government, and society. This ambiguity further complicates efforts to establish a stable political system.

Labor experts offer additional perspectives on the country's instability, suggesting that inherent issues, beyond the scope of this article, contribute to the failure of governments in addressing root causes. This multifaceted analysis underscores the complexity of Afghanistan's challenges and the need for a comprehensive approach to achieve lasting stability. (Khaori, 2008)

THE ROLE OF NEIGHBORS IN THE POLITICAL STABILITY OF AFGHANISTAN

Within the realm of expert opinions on political stability, there appears to be a consensus that the neighbors of a country may not play a significant role in either ensuring stability or contributing to its lack. Existing definitions often emphasize internal factors as the primary determinants of political stability, neglecting the external influences that, in reality, can be pivotal in shaping a nation's fate. Contrary to this oversight, in the real world, the actions and strategies of both near and distant neighbors, as well as global power blocs and international organizations, including the United Nations, exert substantial influence on the survival, rise, or fall of a state.

Afghanistan is no exception to this dynamic. Despite the emphasis on internal causes of political instability, scrutiny reveals a pointed finger of criticism directed towards external factors.

The Variety of Goals of Afghanistan's Neighbors

A cursory examination unveils the diverse and often inconsistent goals of Afghanistan's neighbors:

Pakistan

Pakistan, positioned as one of the key players in the ongoing conflict within Afghanistan, pursues geopolitical goals that align with its strategy in the region. Considering itself a major beneficiary of the unfolding changes, Pakistan has invested considerable effort in shaping the situation. (Ramazani Bunesh, 2021)

Historical conflicts, particularly regarding the Durand Line, have perpetually strained relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The events of the 1979 coup d'etat, internal rebellions, and the invasion by the Red Army provided a platform for the Islamic government to thrive, perpetuating instability in Afghanistan. (Rahimi, 218:1397)

Islamic Republic of Iran

Afghanistan and Iran, despite being separate entities, share a historical entanglement, with water-related disputes at the Harmand creating occasional contention.

Iran's influence in Afghan politics spans history, with periodic tensions arising under specific circumstances. Iran consistently aligns with a comprehensive system and people's rule, affirming solidarity with the Afghan nation, irrespective of changing governments. The speech of the leader of Iran in history (7/10/2021)

Northern Neighbors (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan)

In the era predating the dissolution of the Soviet Union, these northern neighbors manifested pronounced hostility and implemented a form of colonial rule that effectively led to the occupation of Afghanistan in 1979. The primary motivations behind their actions were multi-faceted, encompassing the following strategic imperatives:

1. Preventing the Collapse of the Pro-Soviet Regime Ruling Kabul:

The imperative to safeguard the survival of the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul fueled their intervention, seeking to maintain an ally aligned with Soviet interests in the region.

2. Establishing Their [Soviet] Influence in Afghanistan:

Beyond preserving the Kabul regime, there was a concerted effort to entrench Soviet influence within the political and social fabric of Afghanistan.

3. Direct Access to the Warm Waters of the Indian Ocean and the Open Sea:

The geopolitical advantage of securing direct access to the Indian Ocean and the open sea was a pivotal strategic consideration in the Soviet Union's engagement in Afghanistan.

4. Preventing the Spread of Islam Pikarjo into the Soviet Union:

Concerns over the potential spread of Islamic ideologies into the Soviet Union prompted strategic interventions to contain and mitigate such influences emanating from Afghanistan.

5. Afghanistan's Strategic Location Due to Its Location in the Middle East:

The geographical positioning of Afghanistan in the heart of the Middle East underscored its strategic importance, further motivating Soviet interests in the region.

6. The Complete Control of Afghanistan Included Soviet Influence in South Asia, Africa, and the Countries Around the Persian Gulf:

The geopolitical calculus extended beyond Afghanistan's borders, with the ambition to exert influence not only in South Asia but also in Africa and the countries surrounding the Persian Gulf.

7. Afghanistan Can Be a Suitable Anchor for Reaching and Gaining More Access to Soviet Institutions in Ethiopia and South Yemen:

Afghanistan was perceived as a potential anchor facilitating expanded access and influence for Soviet institutions in other strategically significant regions, notably Ethiopia and South Yemen.

8. Dominating the Country's Natural Resources and the Desire to Extract Them, Had Tempted Shuri to Take Over Afghanistan Directly: (Alayi, 1991: 105)

The lure of Afghanistan's abundant natural resources and the desire to exploit them underscored a compelling incentive for a more direct and assertive Soviet presence in the country. (Alayi, 1991:105).

Understanding these enumerated motivations provides insights into the complex geopolitical considerations that shaped the actions of Afghanistan's northern neighbors during this critical period

Maoist China

Concerning China, it appears that the country does not harbor any special demands in Afghanistan. Although some political forces involved in the country's crisis may depend on China, there is no evident physical interference from that country. From the expert point of view, China's leaders have refrained from accepting a separate role in supporting the jihad of the Afghan nation. However, in the United Nations, they have expressed opposition to Afghanistan's stance (Frotan, 1991: 275).

Analyzing the demands of Afghanistan's neighbors

In general, the view of the neighbors and the role they want to play in the political stability of Afghanistan is multifaceted. The issue involves multiple security, political, economic, cultural, and national interests, with each neighbor having its considerations. Understanding these considerations requires extensive research.

Pakistan's demand for the developments in Afghanistan

There is serious doubt about the good intentions of Pakistan, especially considering the substantial and seemingly illogical support for the Pashtun people. From a classical point of view, Afghan rulers have often attributed their failures to the interventions of the Pakistani government, leading to serious misunderstandings and reactions.

From the perspective of a Pakistani business scientist, it is argued that Pakistan has never interfered in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and has not exploited the economic and political problems of the country. Instead, Afghan officials influenced by India and the Soviet Union have discouraged expanding relations with Pakistan (Naqvi, 1991: 309).

Contrary to these claims, studies over the last four decades reveal Pakistan's significant role behind the issues in Afghanistan. Researchers and social science experts emphasize that the policies of the Pakistani government differ from the aspirations of the Muslim people, lacking honesty and sincerity in supporting the Afghan nation's jihad. The dissatisfaction with such policies stems from the government authorities of Pakistan prioritizing their national interests, often at the expense of some jihadi groups (Frotan, 273: 1991).

After the collapse of the Cold War regime and the withdrawal of Soviet Union forces, Pakistan continued to play a major role in the political future of Afghanistan. The Peshawar summit aimed to consolidate power by supporting parties aligning with Pakistan's interests in the new political structure of Afghanistan (Rahimi, 249: 2013).

These analyses highlight both similarities and differences between the political behaviors of the two neighbors. Pakistan, in particular, has played a significant role in Afghanistan's instability and currently holds considerable influence over the Taliban. The preference for political instability in Afghanistan or the establishment of a government refusing Sar-e-Sapar and Mati' indicates the vested interests of Pakistan in maintaining instability, considering it beneficial for the country (Rahimi, 249: 2013).

Pakistan views the issue of Afghanistan as vital, and there are aspirations in some areas to unify Afghanistan and Pakistan under the name of Afghanistan, as discussed in the context of the fifth generation of Pakistan (Rahimi, 249: 2013).

Opinion of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Afghanistan

Following the Islamic revolution, Iran exhibited interest in Afghanistan once it emerged as an Islamic nation in the region. The support for the Jihadi movement and the formation of a Shia coalition underscored Iran's involvement in Afghan politics. The leaders of the Islamic Republic consistently stressed their commitment to fostering peace and stability in Afghanistan, recognizing the importance of Afghan stability in securing Iran's eastern borders. In contrast to Pakistan, Iran lacks vital interests in Afghanistan. However, regional competition with Pakistan and support for Jihadi groups have positioned Iran as a significant player in Afghan politics since the Cold War.

The failure of Pakistani policy in post-Cold War Afghanistan is attributed, in part, to coordinated actions by the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, and Russia. Their support for the United Front during the Taliban era played a role in preventing the Taliban from achieving widespread control in Afghanistan. Consequently, these nations are expected to play a role in Afghanistan's post-war landscape (Rahimi, 249:2013).

Presently, Iran faces unique challenges and opportunities tied to its two-decade involvement with the Taliban. Issues such as security, politics, hydro-politics, and language, as well as opposition to ISIS terrorism in Afghanistan, influence Iran's stance. Iran has specific demands and aspirations for the Taliban in Afghanistan, aiming to contribute to the formation of a comprehensive government with a broad perspective on the issue (Ramazani Bunsh, 2021). Studies spanning four decades highlight Iran's cautious approach to Afghan affairs, avoiding sentimental or partial engagement.

The Role of Turkmenistan in the Developments of Afghanistan

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Turkmenistan emerged as one of Afghanistan's new neighbors. Turkmenistan actively sought to establish economic relations with the republican government, exporting gas, food, and electricity to Afghanistan. This approach demonstrated Turkmenistan's commitment to being a good neighbor by refraining from cooperating with terrorist groups. Currently, Turkmenistan, by engaging with the Taliban, aims to foster positive relations with Afghanistan, possibly competing with China to maintain a share of the Afghan consumer market (Ramazani Bunsh, 2021)

Uzbekistan's Perspective on Afghanistan's Developments

As Afghanistan's new northern neighbor, Uzbekistan holds its own stance on security and related issues. Engaging in talks with the Taliban aligns with Uzbekistan's geopolitical goals. The country has devised tactics and strategies, particularly in economic and railway matters, to address its concerns (Ramazani Bunesh, 2021). Over the past two decades since gaining independence from the former Soviet Union, Uzbekistan has actively sought friendly relations with the republican government. Notably, it has successfully prevented terrorists from entering its territory and emphasized that such issues should not be exploited for brutal purposes.

Tajikistan's Perspective on Afghanistan's Racial Dynamics

Following its independence, Tajikistan initially maintained a good neighborly attitude and avoided tension with the western-dependent regime in Afghanistan. However, the situation took a drastic turn after the collapse of the Ghani republic. In response to new developments, Tajikistan emerged as a prominent opponent of Taliban rule in Afghanistan. The country threw its support behind the National Resistance Front led by Ahmad Masoud, hosting authorities from Afghanistan to form a powerful front against the Taliban. This initiative aimed to disrupt the identification process of the Taliban and portray them as a threat (Ramazani Bunesh, 2021).

China's Perspective on Changes in Afghanistan

Stability in Afghanistan holds paramount importance for China due to its historical context. China perceives the presence of chaos in Afghanistan as a potential trigger for Islamic fundamentalism, posing a threat to China's internal security, particularly in Xinjiang. China has historically refrained from direct involvement in Afghanistan, viewing it as the "graveyard of empires. (Yoon Sun, 2020)" Beijing believes that Afghanistan's stability is crucial, but it prefers an Afghan government that is efficient, possibly leaning towards regional powers, while maintaining neutrality. China's strategic interest in Afghanistan primarily revolves around security, lacking significant economic considerations due to the challenging mountainous terrain along the common border, particularly the Pamir mountain range (Rahimi, 249:2013). In this context, Afghanistan is not seen as a source of economic benefit for China, and it does not pose a significant security threat to the powerful and populous country.

EVALUATING THE ROLE OF NEIGHBORS IN AFGHANISTAN'S POLITICAL STABILITY

Political stability in Afghanistan is inherently tied to internal factors, specifically the government's functionality and its interaction with the nation. Experts unanimously agree that a country's political stability relies on internal dynamics rather than external influences. A principled political system is resistant to significant changes and forms the foundation for a stable government.

In establishing relationships, precision is crucial. A government committed to the observance of civil rights should provide services based on logical procedures, embodying the qualities of a good government. The standard of interactions, institutionalization, and political rule should be set by experts within the power structure itself.

Instability often arises from external interventions. A political institution lacking a foreign policy based on international principles and popular support becomes susceptible to interference from neighbors. Past and present political systems in Afghanistan have tended to disregard the interests of the people and focus beyond borders, resulting in a lack of political stability.

Leaving matters to the neighbors alone is unlikely to yield a scientifically useful result. Each neighbor pursues its own needs and interests, potentially ignoring national interests. While positive neighborhood harmony might seem desirable, it is deemed unattainable due to the complex relationships with internal elements.

Governments often employ traditional views in international relations when formulating foreign policies and strategies. Following this theory, the international space is seen as anarchic, with relationships between countries being dictated by their respective interests, defined by their governments (Naseri, 2013).

The best course of action is for Afghanistan's politicians and leaders to reach political maturity. This involves attracting national trust, fostering the ability to tolerate differing opinions, and refraining from insisting on issues that

have historically led to failure. Understanding the diverse needs of the entire country, respecting and observing citizens' rights, and avoiding negative actions against the people are crucial steps toward establishing lasting political stability.

CONCLUSION

Establishing political stability is a paramount objective for any government, both domestically and internationally. Political stability signifies a government's ability to operate without instability and challenges, existing in its natural state.

This article has delved into the crucial role of neighboring countries in shaping the political stability of Afghanistan. Afghanistan shares its borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and a portion of Maoist China, and these relationships significantly impact the nation. The internal developments within these neighboring countries exert direct influence on Afghanistan.

The diverse governance styles in these neighboring nations lead to varied political discussions, and expectations from Afghanistan differ across political dimensions. The evolving political landscape in Afghanistan, marked by changes in government, has posed challenges in meeting these expectations.

Understanding and navigating these complex interdependencies among nations is vital for Afghanistan's political future. Achieving stability requires careful consideration of the unique political landscapes of neighboring countries and the formulation of diplomatic strategies that address the diverse expectations from Afghanistan. Only through such nuanced approaches can Afghanistan effectively navigate its regional relationships and strive towards enduring political stability.

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