

## **Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan and its Impacts on Afghanistan and Pakistan:**

By

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### **Abstract:**

*This study will discuss Russian invasion in Afghanistan (1979) and will explore its impacts on Afghanistan and Pakistan till date. Afghanistan is a landlocked country with a population of 32.1 million, which includes 3 million Afghan refugees, who are living abroad particularly in Pakistan and Iran. Pashtoon is the major ethnic group with 42% of its population while Tajiks are second biggest nation with 27% of the total population of Afghanistan. In addition, Afghanistan has great strategic importance, as it is located at the heart of Asia with ancient silk road. Many empires and dynasties established here. Myriad of Worriers came and went back but could not subjugate Afghanistan like other countries. The 1979 invasion of the former USSR was one of that episodes. In addition, Afghanistan and Pakistan are two brotherly Muslim states. They have common history, interests, borders, values, culture and religion. The pains, sorrows and happiness of one country are the pains, sorrows and happiness of other country. The situation in Afghanistan always has connections on Pakistan. If one country is in adverse circumstances, being adjacent to it, the other country suffers directly. That is why, when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979 with its 40<sup>th</sup> army, not only Afghanistan but Pakistan was also affected. Though, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan on the pretext to save the country from chaos, anarchy, political instability and devastation, but the covert aims of the invasion were to have strong foothold in south Asia to reach the warm waters of Arabian Sea through Pakistan. Hence, some analysts are of the opinion that, "Moscow invasion was an ominous first step on a road through Pakistan to the sea, designed to satisfy a long standing Kremlin desires for warm water parts." (Steele, 2001). Therefore, Pakistan was to be the affectee along with Afghanistan. Notwithstanding the fact that both the countries were directly perturbed by*

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*the brutal invasion of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the USA and its Western allies including Saudi Arabia left both Afghanistan and Pakistan in a lurch after the Soviet withdrawal. They did not make any roadmap and planning for the future and socio-economic developments of both states. This study will shed light on the soviet invasion in Afghanistan and its socio, economic political, and other impacts on Afghanistan and Pakistan.*

**Keywords:** Soviet invasion, Implication for Pakistan and Afghanistan, Drug trafficking, Kalashnikov culture, Anarchy, economic dwindling.

### **Introduction:**

Afghanistan is a landlocked, multinational and multi-cultural country, with a population of 32.1 million. The people in Afghanistan live mostly in rural areas which make this country as an agricultural one. The land of Afghans has always been in bloodshed due to its strategic and geo-economic potential. Its borders with Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and, China, increase its strategic importance. It is located at the mouth of Eurasia and connects east Asia with west Asia. It is located at the heart of Asia and ancient silk road, which has always invited foreign invaders. Furthermore, Afghanistan served as a buffer state between the Britishers and Tsarists in. In addition to that, Afghanistan had been the center of world proxies and cold war between USA and USSR. After the three wars with British the Afghans fought its forth one with the Soviet in 1979, which resulted in the soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989 according to Geneva agreement of 1988. If we turn the pages of history it will reveal that, the soviet had cemented its feet since early 1900, <sup>s</sup> by having many treaties with Afghanistan, through providing aids to Afghanistan and technical support to it, which resultantly caused the invasion in 1979. The invasion was an alarming sign for Pakistan, through which the soviet had an eye on reaching Arabian waters. The invasion brought multi-folded implication for Pakistan and Afghanistan. The economies of both states are fragile. The infrastructural system was destroyed. The education suffered. The cultural heritages, tourism and sport activities dwindled. Furthermore, anarchy, chaos, civil wars, and Warlordism increased in Afghanistan. In addition to that, the menaces of terrorism, extremism, intolerance and militancy increased in both states. The curse of drug and Kalashnikov culture devastated the social fabric of both societies of both the states. The deaths of thousand people, the refugee<sup>s</sup> crisis, and diaspora affected both the nations. In addition, the territorial sovereignty of Pakistan was violated by the rapid drone attacks. The literature of both the nations was affected.

Further, the societies of both states were polluted by the curses of ethnic and sectarian violence. Apart from this, the internal peace was destroyed, people became psychologically ill. Intolerance, madrassa culture rushed into both societies. "The land of Afghanistan became the battleground for world powers." (Kareem, 2017). Furthermore, the rise of Al-Qaida, Taliban and ISIS created new phase of militancy in both the countries. All the above effects were by dint of soviet invasion in Afghanistan. And, until today, both the brotherly Muslim neighboring states are facing the shackles of the invasion.

### **An Overview of History:**

Afghanistan has always been in the clutches of foreign invaders. Many warriors came and went back. Many external empires and dynasties tried to cement feet but they failed, like many other countries, Afghanistan has not been subjugated by foreign invaders. (Chainland, 1982). The Archineind, the Macedonia, the Maurya, the Greeks, the Persians, the Mongols, the Mughals, and the Britishers, all tried to establish their empires but failed. Furthermore, due to internal strife, the internal dynasties also failed to live long. The Ghaznavis, the Ghoris, the Houtiks the Durrani and the Shah dynasty all ruled Afghanistan. The history of modern Afghanistan can be traced from 1747, when Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Persians and established Durrani dynasty. In Nineteenth and twentieth Centuries the Britishers fought three wars with Afghans but failed to subjugate Afghanistan. In third Anglo-Afghan war, Amanullah Khan defeated the Britishers and proclaimed independence. In 1929, Nadir Shah defeated Habibullah Bachasaqa and established Shah dynasty. After his death his son Zahir Shah became the king, who was toppled by Sardar Dawood Khan in 1973. Dawood was killed in 1978 and in April 1978, pro-communist Noor Muhammad Tarakai of PDPA (Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan), became president, whose Marxist reforms were unwelcomed by the people. The instability was in peak, when Tarakai was killed in mysterious condition and then Hafizullah Amin became president. He was also killed by pro-Kremlin forces. The invasion had taken place and then Moscow installed Babrak Karmal as president.

### **Implications on Afghanistan:**

Economy plays pivotal role in the development and progress of any country. It is the only viable factor upon which the very fundamental of the state exists. The more state is economically strong, the more it will tranquil. Unfortunately, the economy of Afghanistan is in deep crises since the

invasion of Kremlin. One of the most important impacts of soviet invasion in Afghanistan was on the economy of Afghanistan, which was flourishing prior to the invasion. "By 1963, the country had been covered by a growing network of roads, banks, watch-houses, telephone and radio stations, which led a good function for future economic development in the country." (Amin, 2004). But sadly, after the soviet invasion the economy of Afghanistan suffered the most. The GDP declined. Trade deficit increased. The country is still running on borrowing and foreign aids. In addition, the agriculture sector dwindled. The imports and exports gap increased. The industrial sector devastated. Which further increased inflation and unemployment. "The soviet invasion disrupted the industrial and agricultural sectors of the country." (Jalazai, 2003). And resultantly, with the passage of time, Afghanistan became one of the poorest states in the world.

Apart from economy the soviet invasion had deep implication on the society of Afghanistan. The social fabric of Afghanistan was changed. Intolerance prevails everywhere. Law and order situation is facing several shocks. People have been psychologically ill due to migration, loss of jobs and devastation of their business. The soviet invasion destroyed the internal peace in the country. Chaos, anarchy, civil wars, and social disorder in Afghanistan is on peak. Intolerance, Warlordism and the concept of mine and thine are the orders of the day. After the withdrawal of the Moscow, the situation deteriorated further. Writ of Dr. Najibullah government was challenged. Musa Khan Jalazai in this regard is on the opinion that, "Masood controlled Takhar, Badakhshan, Dostum in Balkh, Bagram and in faryab, Ismail hold Herat, Badgis, While Pashtoon dominated Qandahar, Jalalabad and other Pashtoon areas." (Jalazai, 2003). Furthermore, the rise of ethnicity after the invasion shackled the brotherhood and unity of Afghans. Musa Khan further explored that "Uzbek and Turkmen will not allow the situation where Pashtoon will be in charge of everything. (Khan, 2003)". Theses all were due to the soviet invasion. The Afghan saw nothing but blood, wounds and deaths. Millions have been wounded and thousands have been died. "From 7 October 2001 to March 2002, due to the Bush administration's operation Enduring freedom, 3000 to 3400 Afghan had been killed." (Steel, 2011).

Furthermore, after the departure of the soviet forces from Afghanistan, the civil war erupted in the country. Afghan was fighting with Afghan. Before the rise of Taliban, Mujahedeen and government even though all were fighting against all. The chaos and anarchy became the orders of the day which still exists. Kabul had been bleeding by the repeated

attacks of Masood, Hikmatyar and Taliban. All were fighting against all. Kabul was totally destroyed by the forces of Hikmatyar during Dr. Najibullah era. With the rise of Taliban and Al-Qauida, the situation has deteriorated. The USA attack further provided fuel to the already dwindling security. The writ of government in the country is still being challenged by Taliban. According to the UN, the soviet invasion resulted in the loss of 1.7 million Afghans, 2 million wounded and 4. 5 million migrated.” (Lamb, 2004).

Afghanistan has always been rich in culture heritages since centuries. It had myriad of sites of Indus valley civilization. The famous Afghan museum was built in Kabul in 1924. That museum had bundles of ceramics, sculptures and other historical materials. During many executions transitional poleolithic, flake blade industry, dating from five thousand years, a skull dating of hundreds of years were executed. “A sculptured piece of human face dating 15000 years was in Kabul Museum. (Jalazai, 1996). Unfortunately, after the invasion all these were looted. The museum has become the skeleton of mud and ruins. In addition, the famous sculpture of Buddha was destroyed by Taliban. The civil anarchy and chaos and lack of law and order situation spelled disorder for the museum. Furthermore, language is the basic ingredient of culture. Dari and Pashto are the state languages of the state. Both languages suffered. The artist migrated, their works of literature were misplaced and devastated. Before the invasion the basic theme of the literature revealed upon aestheticism. The natural beauty, fairy tales, beauty of girls, hair and face were stressed upon. But after the invasion pain, bloodshed and sorrows have taken place of love, courage and beauty. Famous Afghan literary figure Nasir Manghosh while interviewing to Christina Lamb said,

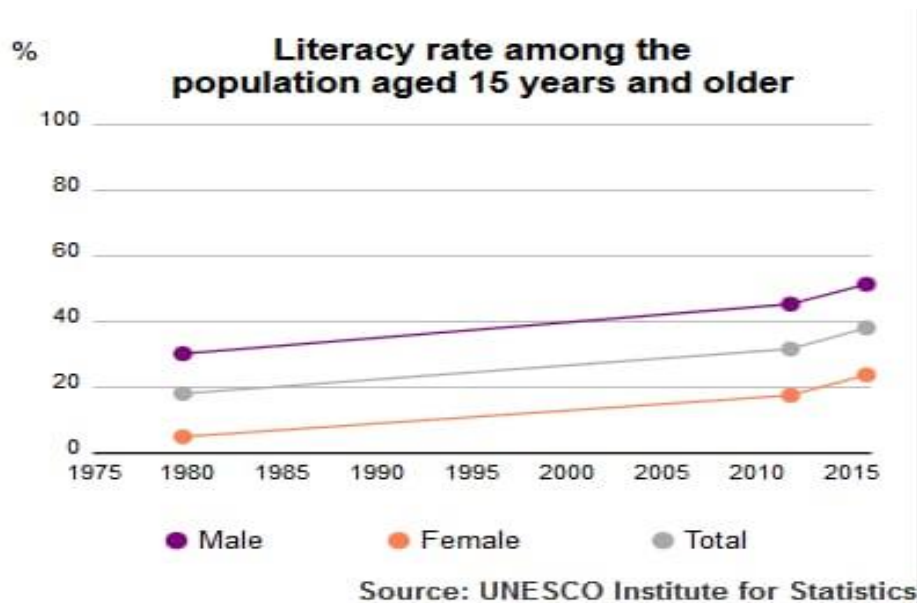
**“In the time of Tamur our poetry flourished. We used to write poems and tales. After that only pain remained. Prior to the Soviet invasion we had theater and libraries. After their departure, the poetry has remained limited only to war.” (Lamb, 2004).**

Another important impact of soviet invasion in Afghanistan was the growing culture of Heroin, opium drug and Kalashnikov. Theses menaces destroyed the youth, society and the economy of the poor and oppressed land. Afghanistan has become the world largest producer of opium. The rapid increase of these curses was seen with an accelerated speed after the withdrawal of the Soviet Union, which hindered the progress, prosperity and development and deteriorated the social fabric and the very fundamentals of the country. “In 2000, the opium and poppy cultivation was

found in 22 districts of total 29 districts.” (UNDP, 2000). In addition, the drug and Kalashnikov cultures deteriorated the peace and economy of the country. The bundle of arms and ammunition supplied by the soviet and the USA in Afghanistan has hindered the peace and prosperity of the country. Ahmed Rashid is on the opinion that,

**“The Drug Epidemic and Kalashnikov Culture led to High Volume of Crime and Inter Clan Feuds which further Underestimated the Security.” (Rashid, 2008).**

Education plays pivotal role in the progress, prosperity, happiness, tranquility and development of any nation. Indeed, it is the future of the future. Napoleon Bonaparte has rightly said that give me an educated mother I will give you an educated nation. Our religion Islam also emphasizes on the importance and acquiring of education. It is education that can help in the cementation of the society. Without education; no society can exist. Unfortunately, the soviet invasion affected this basic sector of Afghanistan, due to which the nation is still struggling and suffering. Its literacy rate has reduced to 38.1 per cent. The situation was further dwindled when the Taliban regime banned female education. History tells us that “Since 1970 all the medium sized villages had possessed small medium school.” (Jalazai, 1996). After the invasion the soviet forces even did not leave the educational buildings safe. They bombarded the buildings which hampered the educational progress. “In teasing on the urban population the Soviet Union sought to target schools, students and youth in general.” (Jalazai, 1996). Furthermore, it is rightly said that the death of a nation happens when the intellectuals of the nation leave the state and the death of education sector happens when the doctors, engineers and teachers leave the country. This happened in Afghanistan after the soviet withdrawal that destroyed the educational sector of Afghanistan. “Due to the exodus of the refugees, the country lost doctors, engineers and university and school teachers and civil servants, either to exile or the ranks of disappeared.” (Jalazai, 1996). Resultantly, people lost opportunities of becoming literate. And, at present, the educational indicators in Afghanistan are on the alarming level. According to UNESCO, the literacy in Afghanistan is 38.1%. In which the male ratio is 52% while 24.2% female are literate. (UNESCO,2015).



Refugees crisis was another important effect of the soviet invasion in Afghanistan. Millions of Afghans were migrated from their beloved motherland to Pakistan, Iran, Middle East, Europe and other countries. They became homeless and helpless. They lost their jobs, their houses and their assets. They remained illiterate. The trade, the economy, the health and educational sector of Afghanistan suffered due to migration. The refugees became poorer and unemployed. The migration caused great damage to the state and the people of Afghanistan as the diaspora and brain drain further deteriorated many sectors. “Until mid-1988, 1.24 million killed. And about 5 million (or 1/3 of the Afghan population), becoming refugees with approximately 3.3 million in Pakistan and 2.2 million in Iran.” (Christenson, 1995). In addition to that Musa Khan is of the opinion that “in 2001 4.5 million were living as refugees, large number were in Iran and Pakistan.” (Jalazai, 2003). Till date millions of Afghans are living abroad in Pakistan, Iran, and Europe and in Arab Countries.

A peaceful Afghanistan prior to the invasion of the Soviet Union is no more. Peace has become a dream. The soviet invasion caused the Afghan state an unstable one. Militancy, terrorism and extremism is spreading with an accelerated speed. The soviet invasion has turned the peace of Afghanistan into anarchy, chaos, internal instability, inter-clan feuds and bloodshed. The peaceful society has been turned into bloodshed. “After the soviet withdrawal the misunderstanding intensified, resulting in, for instance, in ferocious battles between Jemat and Hizb in Logar and Parawan

in June 1990, Which caused hundreds of casualties from both sides.” (Provada, 1990). In addition to that, the peaceful and beautiful Kabul once famous for its beauty, hospitality and peace was turned in ruins. “By the end of 1994, the indiscriminate bombardment on Kabul by Hikmatyar and his new comrades in arms destroyed half of the city and killed 25000 civilians with all sides committing immense human rights violation.” (Shaikal, 1998). Furthermore, Christopher Thomson shed lights upon the politics of Afghanistan in such words, “The fall of Kabul to Taliban opened a bloody new phase in the evaluation of Afghanistan and regional politics.” (Thames, 1997).

Apart from this, though Afghanistan is a tribal and feudal society. Every tribe is controlled by a chief. But before the invasion there existed a peaceful atmosphere between the tribes. After the invasion, the menace of Warlordism and sectarianism increased. The gulf between Pashtoon and other nations was also seen. The Shia-Sunni differences increased. Soviet started to divide and rule them. Resultantly, instability took place in the country. This Warlordism was followed then by sectarianism, which further dwindled the internal security of the state. Thousands were killed and wounded. They Afghan became disunited in front of their common enemy. As a result, Afghans are paying for the sins which they have not committed. Musa Jalazai opines that,

**“Sectarianism is an issue for both Pakistan and Afghanistan. It has affected both Pakistan and Afghanistan after the soviet war.” (Jalazai, 1996).**

### **Impacts on Pakistan:**

Being the neighbor and having same culture, history, religion and values Pakistan is direct or indirectly affected from the situation in Afghanistan. The soviet aim was no more hidden. She wanted to reach the warm waters which was only possible through Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan felt threat and became the ally of Afghanistan and Mujahedeen. Resultantly, Pakistan had to face myriad of implication of the invasion of the Soviet Union. One of the foremost implication was on the economy of Pakistan. Its economy fragile. Its trade volume decreased. It was due to the outcome of the soviet invasion. The menace of smuggling hampered the economic progress of Pakistan. In addition, the bulk of refugees provided fuel to the already dwindling situation of the economy. Furthermore, the banking sector suffered due to money laundering and hawala system. Resultantly, is still facing the shacks. Pervez Musharraf in the line of fire opines that,



**“We have had to bear most of their economic and social costs, especially after the soviet withdrawal and America’s abandonment.”  
(Musharraf, 2006).**

In addition to that after the 9\11 incident, the concept of war on terrorism appeared. Pakistan became the battleground of this war which was the outcome of the soviet invasion. The USA attacked Afghanistan, Taliban and Al-Qaida. This war has become a quagmire for our economy. The inflation has increased. Unemployment is on peak. Trade deficit is increasing with an accelerating speed. Pakistan lost billions of dollar in this war, which had rooted in the soviet invasion. According to the economic survey 2017-18 of Pakistan,

**“Pakistan has lost 123.1 billion dollars in the war on terror.”  
(Economic Survey 2017\_18).**

This huge loss of amount has dwindled our economy and has put the economy on foreign aid and bail out packages. Apart from this, illegal trade has hampered the growth of our economy. Yearly billions of rupees’ illegal trade is happening on Pak- Afghan border. Ahmed Rashid is on the opinion that,

**“Pakistan was the most damaged victim of illegal trade. The (CBR) central bureau of revenue estimated that Pakistan lost 3-5 billion rupees (US 80 Million Dollar) in custom revenue in the year of 1992-93, 11 billion in 1993-4, 20 billion in 1994-4 and 30 billion in 1997-98.  
“(Rashid, 2000)**

Today we have been seeing rapid increase of bloodshed, militancy, terrorism and extremism in Pakistan. The peace in the land of pure has become a dream. Law and order situation is in peril. Many militant organizations in Pakistan have become a great threat to the security and the very existence of Pakistan. What were are seeing the bloodbath is due to the soviet invasion. Pakistan has lost thousands of people in these menaces. “The USSR withdrawal from Afghanistan provided an open ground for Taliban, and Al-Qaida on one hand and encouraged regional and internal players on the other hand, creating security dilemma for Pakistan.” (Kareem, 2017). In addition to that the Jihadi moments further destabilized the state by the rapid increase of extremism. The provided base for militants which ruined the state’s internal security situation. “The US and its allies thereafter benefited from the withdrawal. Pakistan was on the other hand

left alone after the soviet pulled out to deal with the Jihadi blow back.” (Kareem, 2017). According to the global terrorism index 2019 report,

**“Pakistan is in the top five terrorist’s affectee states. In 2018, total 1008 terrorist attacks took place, in which 1086 people were killed, 1337 wounded and 311 properties were damaged.” (GTDI, 2018).**

Pervez Musharraf opines that “We were once peacefully normal, religiously harmonious society, with only occasional tensions by Shia and Sunni sects. How did we reach the present day epidemic of terrorism and extremism? The trauma started in 1979 with the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. “(Pervez, 2006)

When the soviet invaded Afghanistan. Resultantly, their people became insecure. They lost their jobs, their flora and fauna. Their homes were destroyed. And ultimately the migrated. Pakistan being the neighbor had to face millions of Afghan refugees. These refugees were not only a burden on our economy but also became threat to our security. On one side the population was increasing in Pakistan. The increased population was also demanding employment. On the other side millions of refugees’ accommodation fragile the economy further. The bulk of the people affected the society too. “The camps of refugees were converted into populated Areas. Which not only became the shelters of Taliban but also of criminals especially drug dealers, where Pakistani police could not enter. These camps of crimes had become the centers of religious extremism and fundamentalism.” (Khan, 2017). Apart from that the migrants also affected the economy of the state. A bulk of money on the rehabilitation on the refugees was to bear by the Pakistani revenue. “During 1988, \$ 16959379 US dollar were cost on 0.7 million migrants in Pakistan. The UNHCR provided 49710891 dollars, while the FWP provided 3988200 to Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan had to bear 36% of the total expenses in 1980 and 445 in 1981 on Afghan migrants.” (Sheikh, 1981). Furthermore, the refugees also included radicals in the fact ultimately increased radicalization of Pakistani society and subsequently hampered the religio-social educational, political and security situation in Pakistan.” (Kareem, 2017).

Another area of implication was literature. Persian and Pashto spoken and written in both states. In Afghanistan these languages are the official languages. And in Pakistan, these languages are also spoken and written by many citizens. It was affected in the sense that the main theme of literature and poetry has changed. Prior to the invasion, love, beauty, nature and aesthetic theme has not been written more rather words like

blood, war, suicide, etc. have become the major parts of the literature. Famous literary figure of Pashto and Persian language, Dr. Abdul Rauf Rafiqi, while interviewing to the author said that, “Aestheticism has been affected by the war and words like suicide, blood, revenge and such words are amply used.” (Rafiqi,2019).

It is an undisputed fact that every country wants its territorial sovereignty to be respected. The UN charter also supports and accepts the territorial sovereignty of the state. It says in its article 2(4) that,

**“All members should refrain in their internal relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purpose of UN charter.” (UN Charter).**

But, unfortunately the territorial sovereignty of Pakistan has been violated many times by the NATO and the US forces. Had the soviet invasion not been taken place, the territorial sovereignty of Pakistan would not have been violated. “Since 18 June 2004 till 2018 total 476 drone attacks have been done in Pakistan which was a clear cut the violation of the territory of Pakistan. (Wikipedia). Apart from this, the US and NATO also violated our sovereignty by bombardment. They attacked Pakistani check posts many times in which the Salala check post one is a shining example where the security forces of Pakistan got martyrdom.” The Salala check post in Momand agency, the raids of NATO were against the territorial sovereignty of Pakistan.” (Shaheen, 2017).

Another impact of soviet invasion in Afghanistan was the increase in Madrassa and Shia- Sunni rift. This clash has provided fuel to the already dwindling national harmony. Majority of the Madrassas have become the backbone of militancy, extremism, terrorism and radicalization. These have brought the country on the brink of devastation. Intolerance is on the peak. The growth of Madrassas has been increased with an accelerated speed. “In 1950, there were 137 Sunni and 9 Shia madrassa in Pakistan. The number grow to 900 by 1970. In 2018 the figure put to 45000. The same accelerate the students to 6.2 million and 2.5 million teachers.” (Salim,2012).

Another implication of soviet invasion was the Indian involvement in Pakistan. After the Invasion India tried to cement its feet in Afghanistan. It tried to make relations with anti-Pakistani groups like Dr. Najibullah and Northern alliance. After the soviet withdrawal, Indian tried to have strong hold in Afghanistan. As India has always tried to destabilize Pakistan by

any mean. Indian leaders do not let any occasion to damage Pakistan. From Afghanistan, the Indian involvement in Pakistan and its internal affairs in no more hidden. "Indian engagement in Afghanistan is a point of concern for Pakistan. The conviction of Kulbhoshan Jadheve is case in point. India gains hand in Afghanistan means backstabbing Pakistan." (Weitz, 2016). Further, it is no more secret that Indian embassy and consulates in Afghanistan are interfering in Pakistan especially in Baluchistan. Their interference is no more secret. They are supporting Bloch insurgents and are creating disturbance in Karachi. "The Indian consulates have been criticized in insurgency in Baluchistan." (The Daily Mail, 2017). In addition, "Indian consulates in Kandahar and Jalalabad are avertible bases for Raw and its accessories. (The Dawn, 2003).

What we see today's Pakistan about drug and Kalashnikov culture is the outcome of the soviet invasion in Afghanistan. Both these menaces devastated our youth, our social fabric, our economy and our internal security and peace. After the soviet invasion, a bulk of Kalashnikov and drug happened entering in Pakistan through Afghanistan. The FATA became the factory of arms and drug cultures. They also helped in the deterioration of our nation building. In addition, due to these curses intolerance, tribal fights and crime increased in the society. "One of the major reasons for the failure of nation building in Pakistan was the failure to deal with the issue of drug. (Rashid, 2008). In addition to that, "The drug and Kalashnikov epidemics led to high volume crimes and inter-clan feuds further undermined the societies." (Rashid, 2008).

Education is no doubt the future of the future. For developing countries education is a means towards success, prosperity and development. Sadly, after the soviet invasion the educational sector of Pakistan also suffered. Teachers, schools, professors were attacked by the terrorists. This sector suffered more in the FATA, the KPK and in Baluchistan. In many areas of Baluchistan, the nation anthem of Pakistan was banned in schools. Malala Yousefzai was attacked in Swat. EX. VC of Bacha Khan university Dr. Farooq was martyred. "Between 1970 to 2014 over 2009, 141966 terrorist attacks were recorded by marry land institute based on global terrorism database. 2.8% were against educational targets. Of those (47.62) to be precise took place in four countries, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India and Iraq. In terms of attack Pakistan tops, the list with 847 attacks or 23.15% of all attacks followed by Afghanistan 6.23%. Total 3145 people were killed. Pakistan suffered the largest numbers of fatalities 410 or 13.09% of worldwide fatalities. (Naveed, Express Tribune, 2016).

**Conclusion:**

The above discussion leads one to the conclusion that, being having a great strategic and economic potentials, Afghanistan had always been in the eyes of foreign invaders. It has always attracted many worries. The soviet invasion in Afghanistan (December, 1979), was also one of them. That invasion had great implication on both Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both the Muslim states suffered immensely in myriad of fields. Their economies fragile. Their trade dwindled. Their institution became dysfunctional. Both the lands saw bloodshed, insecurity, infrastructure devastation and social fabric. In addition to that, the rise of extremism, terrorism and internal-feuds increased with rapid speed. The education sector which is the future of the future suffered the most. The literature and cultural heritages of the countries affected. Resultantly, both the states are in deep socio, economic, political and cultural crises until to date.

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