

Making Peace with Taliban

What is the issue?

 $n\n$

\n

• Afghan government has proposed peace with Taliban and offered for talks to work out a settlement.

\n

 \bullet This is the most comprehensible outreach since the ouster of Taliban from power in 2001 by the U.S. led coalition. \n

 $n\n$

What is the exact proposal?

 $n\n$

\n

- **The Offer** Afghan President Ashraf Ghani has recently invited the Taliban for talks and promised to recognise them as a political party.
- \bullet He also called for other confidence-building measures and asked them to recognise the Kabul regime and the constitution. $\$
- The Taliban was asked to open an office in Kabul and passports and freedom of travel were offered to those involved in negotiations.
- The Afghan government has presently come up with a seven-point plan for engagement and no apparent preconditions have been set.
- \bullet Also, no time limit has been set for the Taliban to respond and negotiations are being premised on an openness to be accommodative. \n
- **Previously** An attempt for peace with Taliban was made in July 2015, and talks between the warring parties were held in Pakistan. \n
- But those efforts collapsed when it emerged that Taliban leader Mullah Omar had died two years earlier in an attack.
- Ever since, the Taliban has stepped up its violent campaign, killing

thousands and the current offer is partly in desperation. \n

 $n\$

What drove the offer?

 $n\n$

\n

- Clearly, 16 years of unending war seems to be driving the government and its allies to a fatigue, as the Taliban still looks resilient and persistent.
- Notably, Taliban's is currently on the offensive and is expanding its influence across rural areas, and has a strong presence in 70% of the country's territory.

\n

- \bullet While Taliban has shown a capacity to strike even fortified positions in Kabul, it cannot capture the city as long as the U.S. has boots on the ground. \n
- Considering this stalemate like situation, both sides have incentives for initiating talks and try direct negotiations for a way out.
- Significantly, Mr. Ghani's offer comes a month after U.S. President Trump ruled out talks with the Taliban and committed more troops for Afghanistan.
- But given the indispensability of U.S. support for the regime, the present offer is likely to have got the tacit approval of the Trump administration. \n

 $n\n$

How does the future look?

 $n\n$

۱n

- Previously, U.S. had tried various tactics like "increasing troops, pressuring Pakistan to restrain Taliban, and promoting secret talks".
- But as these have resulted in little success and hence it is important to experiment with a direct Afghan driven initiative like the present one. \n
- Settling the Taliban menace is also vital as another threat is looming large in eastern Afghanistan, where "Islamic State affiliates" are gaining clout.
- If the Taliban accepts the peace proposal, it could set the stage for a constructive engagement and provide the much needed relief for the

Afghanis.

\n

 $n\n$

 $n\n$

Source: The Hindu

\n

