

AFGHANISTAN CRISIS - A DESTABILIZING FACTOR ON THE SECURITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC AREA

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Abstract: *The sphere of states affected by the crisis in Afghanistan, related to the last 5 decades. The framework of the response by the Soviet forces, from the extremist groups on the Afghan territory, in the context of the Afghan-Soviet war. The consequences of the failures of military interventions on the states participating in the armed conflicts on the territory of the Afghan state, which manifested themselves in the form of billions of dollars, terrorist attacks by extremist groups, respectively their repercussions. The risks to which the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, namely the Soviet Union, have been subjected in the course of their fighting on Afghan territory. The consequences of military actions on the generations of a people crushed by international conflicts, simultaneously with the animosity of the main directions of influence. Achieve an international strategy, with the withdrawal of all Allied peacekeeping troops from Afghan territory, leading to the end of crises, both humanitarian in nature, in terms of refugees and the Taliban threat.*

Keywords: *Afghan-Soviet war, terrorist threat, Euro-Atlantic area, military actions, democratic regime, Islamic regime.*

The historical framework of influence over the Afghan state, depending on the direction of the great powers

In order to establish the current context and determine the possible solutions to the crisis generated by the history of conflicts in the Afghan region, a minimal analysis of recent history is necessary, starting from the Second World War, respectively the period of monarchy and reaching the current situation with spheres of influence.

Thus, looking back on the situation during World War II, when the Islamic Emirate Afghanistan, by decision of the monarchical authorities, declared neutrality in 1939. For the next 3 decades, the monarchy is still maintained as the main form of government, but In 1973, King Myhammad Zahir Shah was killed in order to abolish the monarchy and establish a democratic regime, so the state in question was transformed into the

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