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**RESEARCH PAPER****National Security Strategy of USA: A Critical Analysis on the Role of USA towards Third World Countries****Fizza Ali\*<sup>1</sup> Saira Iqbal<sup>2</sup> Arshad Ali<sup>3</sup>**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article thoroughly examines the national security strategy of USA in context of its role towards third world country. This is an analytical and descriptive in nature. The third world is not sitting idle about this situation and they are taking numerous steps to free themselves of this unchecked influence of the United States. The primary aim of this study is to examine and assess the involvement of the United States in developing nations, specifically focusing on the extent of US interference, provision of assistance, imposition of limitations, and military interventions in these countries. The finding suggests that United States is now facing a series of economic challenges that coincide with a critical period for its armed forces. These forces are actively engaged in combating radical Islamic organisations on a global scale, while also being involved in military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. The finding suggests that in the realms of economic interest, instances of collaboration among Third World countries tend to exhibit significant prominence. From the outset, a number of observers had seen the concerted efforts undertaken by the Third World States during the United States Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The rationales put up in support of the solidarity of the Third World have mostly been ad hoc, subjective, and descriptive in nature.

**KEYWORDS** Nations, Organization, Security, Third World countries, United States**Introduction**

The focus of my study is to the National Security Strategy of the United States and its involvement in third world countries: Assessing its position as either a dominant force or a vulnerable entity. This analysis will explore the direct influence and impact of the aims outlined in the National Service Scheme (NSS) on the socio-political conditions prevailing in third world countries, including Pakistan, Afghanistan, and other African nations. A plethora of scholarly investigations have been undertaken to examine the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the United States' engagement in the development of countries. In the present context, an effort will be undertaken to establish a link between the aforementioned two disciplines. This section will provide a succinct overview of the American perspective on the National Security Strategy (NSS) and its connection to emerging countries. A safe, prosperous, and liberated United States is the one that has the self-assurance, resilience, and will to assume global leadership. The United States have the capability to effectively safeguard individual freedoms, maintain global stability, and generate enduring advantages for its citizenry. The primary obligation of the American government and the fundamental principle behind American global leadership is to prioritise the interests and well-being of the United States. Individuals across the globe who choose to collaborate with the United States in the pursuit of shared objectives, values, and ambitions own a

significant interest in the enduring strength of America. The National Security Strategy places a high priority on the United States.

The formulation of a National Security Strategy (NSS) with a major emphasis on the United States is based on the core ideas and ideals that characterise the nation. It involves a neutral assessment of the concerns and welfare of American individuals, as well as a determined dedication to overcoming the obstacles faced by the country. The approach of committed realism is largely driven by desired outcomes rather than ideological concerns. This viewpoint argues that the advancement, unity, and security of societies rely on the existence of strong, independent nation-states that ensure the welfare and rights of their citizens inside their borders, while also working together to foster international peace. Furthermore, this perspective is based on the assumption that American concepts possess a lasting and constructive impact on the international arena.

Since the year 1986, it has been mandated that presidents must provide a yearly national security strategy. In recent times, there has been a proliferation of national plans, some of which are linked to the National Security Strategy (NSS). The formulation of the National Security Strategy (NSS) includes the participation of the National Security Council (NSC) and the national security adviser, who use a range of strategies and adopt an interagency approach. The effective incorporation of pertinent elements into the National Security Strategy (NSS) requires discreet and spontaneous continuing dialogues with those entrusted with the task of safeguarding the country. The first National Security Strategy (NSS) report of President George W. Bush was formally released by the White House on September 20, 2002. The present article has attracted considerable attention both inside the country and abroad, owing to its persuasive exposition of American pragmatism in the wake of the events that transpired on September 11th. The paper titled "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America," which was recently suggested, has generated both praise and criticism for its notable departure from traditional American foreign policy, causing concern among observers. Furthermore, it has received praise for its ability to provide a succinct, perceptive, and remarkable strategy in tackling the current challenges faced by the country. The National Security Strategy (NSS) implemented under the Bush administration is a forthright and open expression of American goals. Nevertheless, it mostly exemplifies the fundamental trends that have defined American foreign policy since the United States emerged as a worldwide powerhouse almost a century ago.

There has been a continuous discussion on four important facets of the Bush National Security Strategy (NSS). The National Security Strategy (NSS) promotes the use of proactive military actions in response to hostile countries and terrorist organisations seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Moreover, the National Security Strategy (NSS) posits that the United States would maintain its unparalleled global military dominance, impervious to any potential foreign adversaries. Additionally, the National Security Strategy (NSS) underscores the United States' commitment to autonomously undertaking necessary measures in order to safeguard its national interests and security. Nevertheless, it also highlights the country's commitment to participating in collaborative efforts on a global scale. Additionally, the National Security Strategy (NSS) outlines the goal of advancing the universal principles of human rights and democracy worldwide, with a particular focus on cultivating these ideals inside states where Islam is the predominant religion.

The topic of the United States' engagements with the Third World is characterised by its extensive scope. The definition of the Third World is intrinsically complex, especially considering the disintegration of the Second World, formerly known as the Soviet bloc.

This historical essay provides an elucidation of the concept of the Third World, including the regions of the Caribbean, Latin America, South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia (with the exception of Japan), as well as North Africa (excluding Israel) and the Middle East. Following that, the region of sub-Saharan Africa has been included. Undoubtedly, this term spans a wide range of nations. For instance, India, Nigeria, and Brazil, often acknowledged as Third World countries, shown significant variations both between themselves and in contrast to affluent ones. Nevertheless, the nations included by this notion of the Third World have some shared characteristics. From a geographical perspective, several poor countries have topography characterised by hills, experience tropical or subtropical climates, and are located in closer proximity to the Equator in comparison to wealthier nations. The vast majority of citizens living in most emerging nations do not have European ancestry. A significant number of countries in the developing world have a historical context characterised by their status as former colonies, having been subjected to the dominion of several European powers as well as Japan. The Third World is characterised by its prevailing state of economic impoverishment. Despite the considerable economic advancements seen during the era of the Cold War, poverty levels in the Third World exhibited little or maybe worse improvement. The per capita income levels in many developing countries exhibit a significant disparity when compared to those seen in wealthier nations (Nawab, Yaseen, & Muzaffar, 2021) .

Throughout the duration of the Cold War, it was commonplace for undeveloped areas around the globe to function as significant sites of global conflict and tension. The Cold War era saw a significant number of violent conflicts, leading to an estimated death toll of over 20 million individuals. These confrontations were mostly concentrated in the Developing World, whereas losses in other regions were relatively limited, amounting to approximately 2,000 fatalities. During this era, a significant number of fights, estimated to be about one hundred, took place inside the growing territories. The user's material is already written in an academic style. However, it is worth noting that a significant number of nuclear warfare threats have taken place in emerging nations. The user's material is insufficient in length to be revised academically. The participation of developing nations, sometimes referred to as the Third World, had a pivotal role in influencing the trajectory of United States foreign policy over the duration of the Cold War period (Muzaffar & Khan, 2016). The phrase "Cold War" denotes the geopolitical strain and ideological discord that prevailed between the United States and the Soviet Union from the According to American authorities, strict control over the accessibility to Developing Resource base, markets, and labour is deemed necessary for the purpose of preserving U.S. leadership and the Western alliance, as well as fostering economic development in Western countries such as Japan and Europe. Since 1945, it is not unexpected that the military forces of the United States have mostly engaged in armed conflicts and wars that have taken place in developing countries. These goals were contrary to the dominant trajectory of growing Third World sovereignty. The assertion made by Bruce Cumings about the Cold War's central focus on American engagement in impoverished areas, including Korea, Iran, Cuba, Guatemala, and eventually Vietnam, is not without merit. The dynamics between the United States and the Third World during the Cold War were marked by a multifaceted interplay of geopolitical, local, national, and international political, economic, and developmental variables within the Third World. In the realm of scholarly discourse, it is worth noting that Gabriel Kolko's seminal book, titled "Confronting the Third World," has a unique position as the only complete analysis of the United States' interactions with undeveloped countries during the duration of the Cold War. Vietnam is beyond the purview of the research topic, and the study's temporal scope terminates in 1980.

Over the last decade, there has been a discernible rise in specific research endeavours that have substantially augmented our comprehension of these

interrelationships. Nevertheless, it is crucial to acknowledge that the majority of these research have primarily concentrated on certain problem domains or have analysed these various domains in isolation from each other. In order to enhance our understanding of the historical development and complexities of United States' interactions with the Third World throughout the Cold War period, it is imperative to establish a systematic framework that facilitates the harmonious integration of multiple perspectives, such as geopolitics, political economics, and regional dynamics. The primary objective of this scholarly essay is to classify and conduct a critical assessment of different methodologies used by modern writers, after an initial examination of the factors of location and chronology. The present investigation concerns the viability of implementing a complete framework as a definitive resolution.

### Literature Review

America thinks themselves as responsible for everything in the world being the superpower and interferes in the other countries affairs. Being the superpower, they act as custodians of peace and prosperity in the world but the reality is far from that, if we look what they did in Syria and Afghanistan under the banner of fighting a war against terrorism, we see homes destroyed, businesses ruined to ground, hunger, poverty, abandoned children, blasts and destroyed infrastructure. Their NSS plans only what is best for America and very less about what is best for the rest of the world. America's major concern is China and Russia. (Robert 1980)

Thus, the United States has made stopping the spread of communist movements in these states a key goal. Due to the physical arrangement of multiple Border States belonging to the latter Soviet Union and China, the United States developed a number of strategies and plans to counterbalance the capabilities of such forces. In doing so, it projected clear strategic advantages. Other significant goals of the United States have included maintaining regional stability, stopping nuclear proliferation, especially in the Developing World, and protecting economic and commercial interests, particularly in the era of globalization.

The third world countries are not happy with this intervention of America so they had formed their own coalition under the name of "Group of 77" in the United Nations. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, former president of Tanzania expresses his views on this by saying "*Our coming together in the Group of 77 has the purpose of enabling us to deal on terms of greater equality with an existing Center of Power. Ours is basically a unity of opposition. And it is a unity of nationalisms.... The unity of the entire Third World is necessary for the achievement of fundamental change in the present world economic arrangements.... The object is to complete the liberation of the Third World countries from external domination. That is the basic meaning of the New International Economic Order. And unity is our instrument-our only instrument-of liberation.*" (Karl P. Sauvant, 1981)

The Third World's solidarity or togetherness is a common and recurring theme in the writings and speeches of emerging nations, indicating its significant significance for them. Nonetheless, there is debate over whether "solidarity" is actuality or rhetoric. Likewise, in international organizations, the less developed (LDC) nations frequently voice and act in harmony. Yet, there have been numerous disputes between them. (Krepinerich. A., 2010)

In the realms of economic interest, instances of collaboration among Third World countries tend to exhibit significant prominence. From the outset, a number of observers had seen the concerted efforts undertaken by the Third World States during the United

States Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The rationales put up in support of the solidarity of the Third World have mostly been ad hoc, subjective, and descriptive in nature. One notable scholar in the field of North-South unification, Robert Rothstein, establishes a connection between the discourse surrounding the Third World and the organisational framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This framework encompasses three distinct regions, namely Africa, Asia, and Latin America, wherein conferences are held to address pertinent issues and foster a collective standpoint. Additionally, a chamber comprising regional leaders within the There are three main issues with this explanation. (Sebastain. V., 2008) The first segment of the argument is characterised by a descriptive nature, although lacks clarity about the specific mechanisms via which the group structure facilitates the development of harmony. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the group system has remained unchanged and lacks the capacity to elucidate any deviations in cohesion. The precise importance of each regional group in relation to the Group of 77 as a whole remains uncertain.

The critical analysis of USA's role in third world countries; Hunter or a prey, hypothetically the result of this research won't go in the favor of USA. Being an inhabitant of a third world country and aware of the interference of America in different state matters it is not right to say that it is being treated as a Prey by any means. The sanctions imposed on Iran, the NATO operation in the Afghanistan and Syria are all very obvious indicators that America is a Hunter and these third world countries are its prey. It's feeding onto their resources secretly and taking global sympathy and support for its missions in these countries on the name of war against terrorism.

The National Security Strategy of USA have very few points that are altered but the majority goals remain the same i.e. The protection of the American people, our country, and our way of life comes first on our list of fundamental duties. We'll encourage American prosperity second. To the advantage of American employees and companies, we will revitalize the American economy. Thirdly, by strengthening our armed forces so that it remains superior, deters our enemies, and, if required, is capable of fighting and succeeding, we will maintain peace through strength. Fourth, we will increase American influence because doing so makes America safer and wealthier by promoting American interests and upholding American values. (Bush, 2004)

Although it can't be said that America is only taking benefit of the situation, the wars they fight have huge costs and that are without any constraint a burden on their economy, they have to substitute a very big portion of their budget to fight battles in foreign land where they don't have actually anything to do at all. But this is what American government and media wants us to see but in the bigger picture American trade depends a lot on developing countries and they want their own puppets to rule these countries and then it would be much easy to take advantage. The U.S. economy is becoming more and more dependent on trade. Trade's contribution to the national economy has increased by three times during the last 40 years. Almost 45% of American exports go to the third world nations, so those nations' citizens' ability to make purchases from the US directly affects our economic health.

## **Material and Methods**

The topic I researched about is the National Security Strategy of USA and a critical analysis on the role of USA in the third world countries; a hunter or a prey. We find a lot of relevant data on the National Security Strategy of USA but the role of USA in the third world countries is a relatively under-researched topic. The NSS and the USA role in the

third world are related to each other as NSS decides the direction of USA domestically and internationally.

The majority of the study focuses on both qualitative and quantitative data, with an emphasis on secondary data. The data may be classified as descriptive as the issue under investigation does not include experimental manipulation. I used the below strategies: A comprehensive endeavour is anticipated to be undertaken in order to operationalize ideas pertaining to international cooperation and relations. Whenever feasible, a quantitative approach will be used for assessment purposes, with particular attention directed towards the poor countries often referred to as the Group of 77 within the United countries. The focus of this research will be on the United Nations General Assembly, since it has been observed that the regional groupings within this assembly have comparatively less significance when compared to their counterparts at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In lieu of this, an analysis may be conducted about the voting patterns of the Group of 77 in the United Nations General Assembly. Francis Stockman performed a comprehensive analysis, whereby it was shown that voting habits in the Third World are exhibiting an increasing level of consistency. Nevertheless, the scope of his investigation was confined to the period before the late 1960s, and his measurement, despite its commendable statistical properties, is too intricate. I propose the use of a "defection ratio" as a straightforward and inherent method for assessing the level of cohesion within a group. Negative votes and abstentions might be seen as instances of "defections" from the Group's position, since it is customary for a majority of Third World nations in the United Nations General Assembly to typically support economic initiatives. In each session, the cumulative number of defections in recorded roll-call votes on financial resolutions, specifically those referred to the second Committee of the General Assembly, will be calculated. This calculation involves multiplying the total number of defections by the number of resolutions and the presence of Group of 77 members in the Assembly. The resulting value will then be divided by 100. The computation of the dropout ratio allows for a clear comprehension of its meaning. Specifically, it refers to the probability that a member country from the Group of 77 will express dissent towards the consensus position on a certain resolution. (Doyle, R. B., 2007) Therefore, during a given session, a low rate of dropout serves as an indicator of robust group cohesion, whereas a high rate of defection indicates a lack of group unity. To gather related data HEC repository was used and related articles were gone through to critically analyze the thoughts of other researchers. Google Scholar is also used to search relevant articles and books on the matter.

## **Results and Discussion**

The term "national security strategy" (NSS) is used to describe a country's comprehensive plan for effectively utilising all available resources, including both military and nonmilitary means, in order to protect and advance its national interests. They are present in all countries, whether openly or implicitly. The concept of implicit strategy pertains to the identification of a nation's approach to managing its security environment, which encompasses its contacts with other countries and entities that provide potential threats or obstacles to its objectives. This understanding is derived through the systematic observation and analysis of these interactions over a period of time. The game of characterising a country's fundamental strategy is open to all participants. For example, it is widely agreed among scholars that throughout the Cold War, the primary focus of the United States' security policy was centred on the concept of deterrence. However, consensus has diminished after the conclusion of the Cold War. (Goldgeier. & Suri, 2015)

In the present environment, our main emphasis is in the explicit development and subsequent execution of strategic initiatives. The concept of "national security strategy"

refers to the formal and authoritative statements made by a nation on its planned methods for attaining its security goals in the context of global security. The aforementioned plans are the formally documented initiatives that have been publicly divulged by many governments. The use of an explicit method is a commonly observed characteristic in several publicly available academic articles. The designation "white paper" is often used by several nations to signify their National Security Strategy (NSS). The United States of America has designated its official national security strategy as "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America" since 2002. This follows previous iterations including "A National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement" (1994-1996) and "A National Security Strategy for a New Century" (1997-1999). The implementation of the most recent iteration of the National Student Survey (NSS) took place in March 2006. (Lieber, & Liber, 2002)

Is it necessary for a nation's formally declared strategy to be congruent with the viewpoints of military professionals about the actual military tactics and plans implemented by the country? Is it necessary for the theoretical framework and practical implementation of the plan to be congruent with one another? The consensus among the majority of persons is very probable. The consistency of the alignment between theory and practises in the area of strategy may not always be reliable, as emphasised by an authoritative source. The lack of consensus among experts over the interpretation of national policy poses a challenge in aligning the National Security policy (NSS) with a singular perspective. Furthermore, the implementation of security policy on a global scale gives rise to many assumptions that are subject to scrutiny, so making implicit strategy far more complex than explicit strategy. In conclusion, it is important to acknowledge that explicit tactics include the implementation of strategies and the desired goals. The primary objective of governmental communication is to effectively distribute strategic objectives to the broader populace. Another worry pertains to the persistent adherence to these criteria, hence giving rise to inquiries about implicit strategic motivations.

### **A Surfeit of Strategies**

We have access to a diverse range of strategic resources, quantified by the abundance of publicly disseminated plans that are now accessible to those responsible for making decisions. Over the course of the last five years, a multitude of federal agencies have published an increasing number of strategic papers. Table 1 displays a total of 13 of these publications, along with their respective originating offices. The National Student Survey (NSS) is located at the top of this hierarchy.

What implications may be drawn from the current surge in public planning activities? The genesis of this phenomenon may be primarily attributed to the series of terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, and the subsequent critical evaluations that followed. These endeavours are novel in nature, in contrast to previous initiatives such as the National Plan for Combating Terrorism, which have already undergone a subsequent revision. The National Strategy for Iraqi Victory is now through a comprehensive review and revision process. The National Defence and Military Strategy is a component on this list that has a lengthier historical presence, hence establishing a greater degree of institutionalisation.

**Table 1**  
**Current U.S. National Strategies**

<b>Document</b>	<b>Date of Issuance</b>	<b>Office of Origin</b>
National Money Laundering Strategy	July 2002	Secretary of the Treasury, U.S. Attorney General

National Strategy for Homeland Security	July 2002	White House Office of Homeland Security
National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace	February 2003	White House
National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets	February 2003 February 2003	White House White House
National Military Strategy	February 2004	Joint Chiefs of Staff
National Defense Strategy	March 2005	Office of the Secretary of Defense
National Intelligence Strategy	October 2005	Office of the Director of National Intelligence
National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza	November 2005	Homeland Security Council
National Strategy for Victory in Iraq	November 2005	National Security Council
National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction	February 2006	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
National Military Strategic Plan for the War on Terrorism	February 2006	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
National Strategy for Combating Terrorism	September 2006	National Security Council
National Counterintelligence Strategy	March 2007	Office of the Director of National Intelligence

The rise in prominence of structural realism, sometimes known as neorealism, has led to a widespread recognition of the substantial impact that systemic structure has on the behaviour of foreign policy. The assertion is made that the foreign policy of nation states is constrained by a structural framework, which is determined by the allocation of powers among various entities. Hence, neorealism does not foresee the likelihood of inter-unit cooperation, even in cases when alliance behaviour is used as a means to maintain a balance of power. Nation-states are anticipated to form alliances with the disadvantaged faction in order to counteract the dominance of the more powerful faction, since their primary objective is to ensure their own preservation. While there are subtle variations in its behaviour compared to alliances, a similar line of reasoning may still be used. The potential for smaller governments to be threatened arises from the economic domination exerted by larger powers. In an attempt to counteract this hegemonic influence, they engage in collaborative efforts with other governments of lesser power. (Iida, 1988) Therefore, when their level of unity increases, their level of weakness will correspondingly increase.

A more nuanced argument may be constructed from the perspective of a reasonable legislator about voting procedures inside international organisations. It is probable that a greater number of countries will diverge from prevailing positions in order to avoid conformity when strong players exert influence, since legislative bodies tend to align with their policy viewpoints. The motivation to engage in defection diminishes as the collective power of the organisation grows.

The conduct shown by those in positions of authority may be influenced more by their perception of powerlessness resulting from shifts in comparative status, rather than by the sheer magnitude of power they possess. Actors may exhibit a greater inclination to engage in collaborative endeavours when their power base is in a state of decline. Conversely, when their power is in a state of stability or growth, their propensity to engage in such collaborations tends to diminish. This allegation is supported by discussions with ambassadors from countries in the Global South. A significant number of individuals assert that the affluent nations in the northern hemisphere exhibit disregard and disparagement towards the developing regions. It is widely held that the strengthening of one's position is achieved by advocating on behalf of all Least Developed Countries (LDCs), rather than



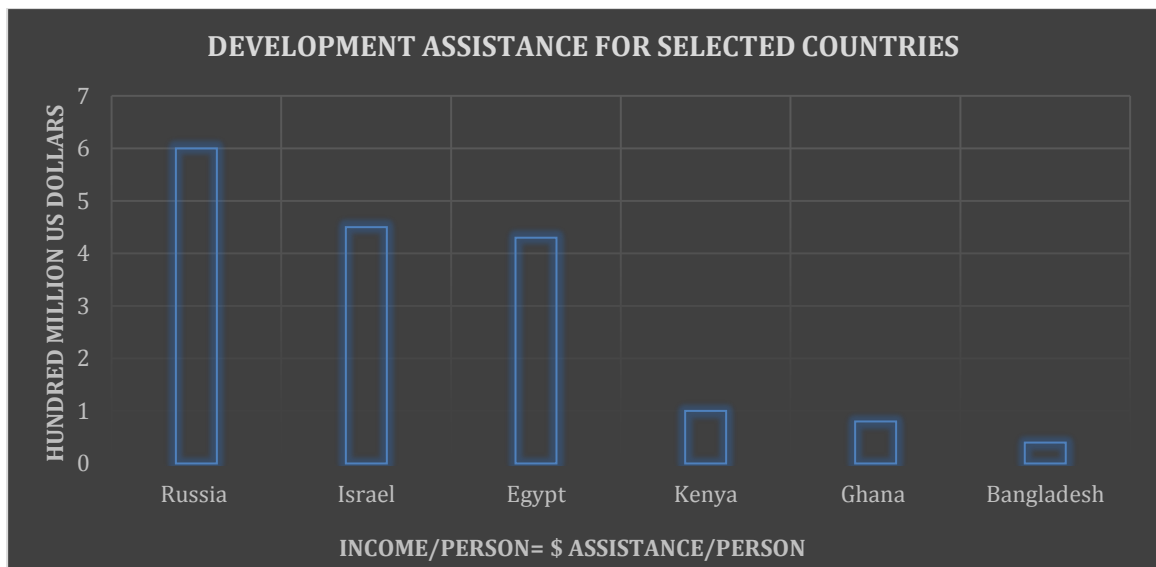
selectively representing a subset of these nations. As a consequence, smaller governments place a higher emphasis on multilateral diplomacy.

The globe is more connected and dependent on one another now than it has ever been. The United States has a stake in assisting people around the globe in acquiring the knowledge and tools they need to direct their own economic and social growth.

### Development Assistance

Less than 1% of the federal budget in the US is set aside for foreign aid. These money are employed for a number of things, including assisting to build roads, kids are educated, health problems are fought, small enterprises are built, natural disasters are recovered from, government reforms are implemented, and strategic relationships are supported.

- The United States provided \$27.5 billion in development assistance to other nations in 2005, up from \$17.8 billion in 2003. This works out to nearly \$92 per American per year, or 25 cents per day. Compared to other countries, the average American spends \$224 year on carbonated soft drinks.
- Our strategic allies have typically been the biggest beneficiaries. The United States handed Iraq more than \$10 billion in 2005. The U.S. provides development assistance to the world's poorest nations, where the typical resident earns \$2 per day.



### TRADE

Americans engage in international trade by importing and exporting goods created in other nations. This promotes economic growth and employment creation in underdeveloped nations. The capacity for global development is constrained in numerous ways by U.S. trade policy.

- Agriculture, textiles, apparel, and other light industrial items, the manufacturing of which is the first step to job creation and economic growth, are the imports to which the United States imposes the largest trade obstacles (tariffs and quotas).

- Between 1995 and 2005, the U.S. Department of Agriculture gave subsidies to American farmers totaling more than \$150 billion, with the vast majority of these money going to large agribusiness companies. The world's poor, of which 70% live in rural regions and depend on agriculture for a living, find it difficult to compete in international agricultural markets as a result of these subsidies and taxes on agricultural imports.

### **War Atrocities inflicted by US on other Countries**

At least 929,000 people have died as a direct result of war violence in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen and Syria. The number of people who have died indirectly as a consequence of the collapse of facilities like clinics and highways, in addition to other war-related problems like environmental degradation, is far higher than the number of people who have been sickened or hurt as a result of the fights.

Most of those killed were innocent bystanders. Almost 387,000 individuals have lost their lives in fighting since 2001. Millions of individuals who are now dwelling in conflict zones have also been displaced by war. As a result of US post-9/11 conflict, at least 38 million people have been forced to evacuate Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Iraq, Somalia, Libya, the Philippines and Syria. This figure surpasses the total number of individuals uprooted by all conflicts since 1900, with the exception of World War II.

In addition to holding those involved for the 9/11 terrorist attacks accountable, the US has made quite numeric non-military choices. Overall, fewer lives would have been lost as a result of these remedies. For instance, during the U.S. invasion of Iraq, the country served as a proving ground for violent extremist groups like the Islamic State to hone their recruitment and brutality techniques. The rise of radical Islamic organizations that are spreading throughout the region is one of the many human tolls of that war. (Trump, 2017)

Damage to civilians brought on by widespread violations of human rights and war crimes committed by all parties has been the main and defining feature of the armed conflict in Afghanistan during the past 20 years. These pervasive wrongdoings have in turn contributed to the perpetuation of conflict in a number of ways, including by encouraging insurgent recruitment, obstructing political discourse, and hindering initiatives to advance stability through improved governance. Human rights have typically been seen by succeeding U.S. administrations more as a barrier than as a necessary element of solving Afghanistan's problems. This strategy has failed miserably. (Snider, D. M. and Nagl, J. A., 1995)

### **NSS**

National Security Strategy of USA is discussed in detail in the previous sections and now I would be discussing some loopholes that I found during researching the topic in depth.

### **Improve Intelligence Collection**

The first step for the United States is to better comprehend the distinct risks connected to each failing state. We don't have a huge number of resources here. The United States' intelligence collection and analysis skills for failed regimes remain catastrophically inadequate, aside from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Colombia and Bosnia, where American soldiers are stationed. There has been an almost continuous reduction in intelligence collecting in Africa since the end of the cold war. The loss is particularly significant in the

area of human intelligence after the closure of key CIA positions. Even while collection did slightly rise after the U.S.

Notwithstanding the embassy bombings in 1998 and again, apparently, after September 11, 2001, there is little indication of continued attempts to improve intelligence collecting and analysis in the majority of Africa. When seeking more funding for intelligence activities in the framework of the war on terrorism, the government should give the intelligence community instructions to give Africa and other regions vulnerable to state collapse a higher priority and more resources. Transnational security issues including terrorism, the trafficking of precious minerals, the propagation of traditional and WMD weapons, crime, drug flows, and disease should receive special consideration.

### **Take Risks for Peace**

The government must get over its unwillingness to prevent confrontations and work to broker peace, even in tense situations, in order to deal with failed and failing states properly. Although there are no assurances that dispute resolution efforts will be successful, there is also minimal prestige to be lost if they fall short. (Joseph S. Nye, 1988) On the other hand, there is much greater cause for criticism of the policy and those who created it when a threat is discovered but little is done to address it.

When violence is imminent or ongoing, the administration should intervene quickly and forcefully everywhere, including in the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa. The United States should keep up its proactive efforts to end the wars in Colombia and Sudan as well as to ease tensions between India and Pakistan. It should also quickly begin active participation in the Burundi war, which ceased after the Clinton administration left office.

There, the possibility of mass murder is rising, and the United States may pay for its recent diplomatic negligence. The US should also help the UN peacekeeping mission's logistical and budgetary needs, as well as the Congo's disarmament and demobilization requirements. In West Africa, the administration must understand the serious dangers posed by Nigeria's political unpredictability and support the democratic but flawed government by using instruments like debt relief.

Lastly, the challenging and complicated situation in Somalia now demands further attention. By way of Washington. Recently, the warring factions in Somalia signed what appears to be a promising peace accord. If the agreement is upheld, the United States and the European Union should join forces to support regional states logistically in the event that they choose to send peacekeepers to oversee the end of hostilities in Somalia.

### **Help Failed States Regenerate**

While fragile peace accords have the possibility of reestablishing weakened or failing governments, the United States and other participants in the global community should be prepared to make continuous and major contributions to post-conflict rebuilding, including nation-building. Notwithstanding negative perceptions of national development, there have been some occasions where robust U.S. or UN leadership has led to primarily positive, if flawed, outcomes. Successful nations include Kosovo, East Timor, Cambodia, Mozambique, Lebanon, and East Timor.

Effective nation-building requires significant investment opportunities in the following fields: food-for-work initiatives, skill development, ex-combatants'

demobilization, reintegration, and resettlement; and the establishment of open, accountable governmental institutions, particularly in the fields of law enforcement, the judicial system, the legislative power, and economic ministries. Resources from the United States and other countries are also required to improve civil societies, advance press freedom, and professionalize troops. Without continued U.S. commitment to see commonwealth through to its successful conclusion, it is impossible to foresee long-term success in decreasing the number of failed nations and the dangers they bring.

Even though they are expensive and time-consuming, these expenditures are required to preserve the precarious calm. Donors are expected to spend \$10 billion supporting Afghanistan alone over the next five years. The cost of effectively resolving the post-conflict difficulties in Angola, Sierra Leone, Congo, and presumably Somalia, and Sudan during the same time period might vary from \$3 billion to \$15 billion, depending on how many of these wars are successfully ended. The United States might pay anywhere from \$750 million to \$3.75 billion over the course of five years, or around 25% of the total cost. A separate allocation from the proposed Century Challenge Account underneath the Government Operations Account would be required to cover this sum. (Rice and Susan, 2003)

Nonetheless, the United States would benefit significantly in terms of security if these failed states were successfully restored. In addition, the United States would probably have longer-term economic gains, such as a reduction in the need for humanitarian aid and a large boost in trade and investment prospects, particularly in oil-producing countries like the Congo, Angola, and Sudan.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the Bush National Security Strategy is a significant and ambitious undertaking, therefore it is not surprise that it has generated a lot of interest and controversy. The NSS presents a cogent overall strategy for American policy in the face of fresh and serious dangers, while broadly adhering to American strategic tradition. It is a worthy successor to the most significant earlier pronouncements in terms of scope and ambition. It is likely to continue to be the final declaration of American grand strategy in the post-September 11th world for some time.

The National Security Strategy establishes a constructive strategic course for the United States that aims to capitalize on and reassert America's advantages in the international arena. How can we tell if the administration has created the "appropriate" national security plan? And besides, if it doesn't succeed in this endeavor, it might seriously endanger its inhabitants. This crucial question does not have a straightforward solution. (Painter, D.S., 1995) However, there are only partial solutions, the first of which is process-related. It is possible that the NSS will be flawed if the process for creating it is flawed, such as if it does not involve the effective participation of all required parties. It is difficult to evaluate either this or another national security plan on this criterion given the lack of transparency that goes into its creation. The interagency process that resulted in the NSS is best understood as a convoluted and ad hoc series of rolling conversations amongst national security leaders, presided over by the national security adviser and the NSC.

Moving on to concluding the second portion of my research, the US has many interests lying in the third world countries especially the middle eastern states like Syria and in the countries around former Subcontinent i.e., Afghanistan and Iran. Recently they are giving unchecked support to India and are trying to make India as their paid warden in this region to counter the role of China. China's growing influence in the region

especially in Pakistan is more of a concern to the US authorities because if China utilizes the geo-strategic position of the Pakistan, they can bolster their trade to multiple times and reaching to the world through warm waters from Pakistan is shorter and less costly as compared to their own coastal lands. US wants and have expressed that they are not happy with this collaboration multiple times.

United States of America do know that their major trade is with these third world countries of which supply of ammunition is significant. US on international forums for the sake of keeping a good image may express their will to restore world's peace but from inside they don't want matters to settle in and their agencies are involved in aggravating many matters internationally. The wars that they fought on the name of Fight against terrorism in Afghanistan and Syria had devastating effects on the inhabitants of those country but also stunned and effected the growth of the region.

Overall, it won't be wrong to conclude that America had been more of a hunter than a prey in the Third World countries. It had been preying on the lives and interests of innocent people just for the sake of their own benefits and show of power.

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