

**India's Role in Afghanistan Reconstruction Activities Since 2001 to 2010:
A Critical Study**

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Thesis entitled "*India's Reconstruction Activities in Afghanistan Since 2001 to 2010:A Critical study*" submitted to the Pondicherry University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY in Centre for South Asian Studies is a record of original research work done by D. Sendhilkumar during the period of his study 2011-2014 in the Centre for South Asian Studies , Pondicherry University under my supervision and that the dissertation has not formed the basis for the award of Degree /Diploma /Associate ship/ Fellowship or any other similar titles before .

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**India’s Role in Afghanistan Reconstruction Activities in Since 2001-2010: A Critical Study**” is the outcome of the study carried out by me independently under the guidance of Dr. D. Purushothaman, Assistant Professor, Centre for South Asian Studies, Pondicherry University, Puducherry. I also declare that neither the Dissertation nor a part of it has formed in any way the basis for the award of any Degree /Diploma previously of this University or any other University.

Place: Puducherry

Candidate’s Signature

Date:

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Chapter-I

Introduction

“Afghanistan is heart of South Asia-” Mohammad Iqbal

“Afghanistan is the Cockpit of South Asia” -Lord Curzon

“Ever since India’s independence, we have grown closer to each other, for a variety of reasons. The long memory of our past was there, and the moment it was possible to renew them, we renewed them. And then came mutual interest, which is a powerful factor”.

(Former Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru)

Indo – Afghan relation is not a newly emerged relations since both countries were considered to be traditionally connected in socio-economic and political terms. Indeed, Afghanistan had been one of the pivotal neighbourly partners of India for many centuries under various Islamic rulers of South Asian subcontinent. As of the reason, India’s reconstruction activities are also not quite new to Afghanistan since it has been traditionally involved in much activities from the very beginning and its relation exists not only with Afghanistan but towards the entire South Asian Region.

However, expansion of India’s relations with Afghanistan was identified during the period of Ashoka, Mughal and British rulers. It should also be noted that during the British Empire, Afghanistan was administered from the Indian treasury and came into contact for maintaining relation with India. Especially during the Soviet (erstwhile) invasion of Afghanistan, India supported Afghanistan and delivered much humanitarian assistance for managing war inflicted poverty. In this connection, Mrs Indira Gandhi former Prime Minister of India apprised President Brezhnev in Moscow in September 1982 that “The Way in Is the Way Out”. In fact, India has been supporting Afghanistan from the very beginning of the Soviet invasion at political and economic levels and extends its support to all rulers of Afghanistan consistently.

India considered Soviet intervention as a favourable one for stabilisation and modernisation of Afghanistan. The “Gujral Doctrine” reflected on the understanding that

India is a pivotal regional power which had a shared commitment to support and accommodate its neighbours without necessarily expecting to receive reciprocal benefits. Thus, during pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan, India had a very cordial relation with Afghanistan in the field of industrial development, irrigation and hydro-electricity projects. Historically speaking, the former Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru established an agreement with Afghanistan in 1950 to establish cordial and everlasting peace in South Asia with the mission of expanding neighbourhood relationship from micro to macro level. On this basis relations were evolved for strengthening their socioeconomic and cultural system.

Accordingly, there are various reasons for India to extend the reconstruction policy towards Afghanistan. However, one of the prime reasons for India for pursuing its policy is that of frequent terrorist attacks which strongly affected Afghanistan. To overcome the menace of terrorism in Indian soil, India needed Afghans support. Also India intends to renew its age old relations with Afghanistan as it was maintained since Mughal period. However, after September 9/11 attack on World Trade Centre (WTC) India has been involving seriously in accomplishing its economic, political and social reconstruction policies in Afghanistan encompassing the fields of health, education, transports, commerce and trade, science and technology cultural exchange and agriculture. So far, India has invested and sent so many millions rupees dollar of assistances to Afghanistan for it reconstruction activities.

However, the changing nature of power politics in Afghanistan and Pakistan's blockage of India's transit route to Afghanistan has created many hindrances in India's soft approach engagement with Afghanistan and also the terror attacks on Indian embassies made a serious constraint in India's reconstructive engagement with Afghanistan. Russia invasive attempt in Afghanistan was foremost attempt to through imperialistic and hegemonic intention. The attempt was abrupted by the USA by indulging in developing many small group organisations in order to check out USSR from Afghanistan. The Cold war between two ideologically different camps is the root causes of all chaos of Afghanistan hitherto. Further, domestic factors like unstable and weak governance in Afghanistan and India's geographical factors compelled India to extend the reconstruction assistance towards Afghanistan during these periods. Therefore, this study throws light upon India's reconstruction policy, reasons and the subsequent implications upon the most instable and terror-inflicted Nation.

Theoretical Frame Work

The entire work hinges upon the grand theory of peace, propounded by Immanuel Kant whose perpetual peace at international level made a lasting impact. Perpetual peace and other constructs of Kant made Woodrow Wilson to initiate an international organisation (League of Nations) in order to maintain international peace and security. Albeit of the failure of league nations, the succeeding United Nations Organisation (UNO), for the past seven decades has made a gargantuan triumph in sustaining peace and security in the international arena. India as the largest democracy in the comity of nations, in its constitution emphasises in Article 5 that the state shall endeavour to maintain international peace and security. In view of this, it follows the path of peace by maintaining cordial relations with its neighbours and also with other nations. It is in this context, this research work maintains its follow-up.

Statement of the Problem

- Intervention of Taliban and Mujahedeen in India's Reconstruction Policy over Afghanistan has put India in a critical profile.
- India's trade relationship with Afghanistan has been destabilised due to the blockage of transit trade route to Afghanistan through Pakistan.
- Pakistan sponsored cross- border terrorism in India with the aim to distract its attention on Afghanistan reconstruction activities is also a bone of contention.

Significance of the Study

Albeit of India's commitment manifold with strategic aspirations, the geographic factor compels India to extend humanitarian assistance and reconstruction policy towards Afghanistan. Hence this study seriously focuses on analysing the shared commitment and relations with Afghanistan for furtherance of geo-political, economic, cultural relations and to study the impact of terrorism for establishing a peace and tranquil atmosphere in South Asia.

Review of Literature

For the present study, the review of literature is organised on the basis of two important broad themes: the first one is India –Afghanistan’s historical relations and the second one is broader themes of India’s reconstruction policy in Afghanistan

AfifaKiran, 2002 his work analyses Indian foreign policy interests in her immediate neighbourhood, particularly in Afghanistan in conventional paradigm or mostly from Indian perspective. While studying Indian foreign policy during the postures last eight years, it is evident that from exercising covert and overt use of hard power, she has adopted the use of soft power as a foreign policy means to expand her area of influence in the regional politics. For India, Afghanistan’s geo-strategic importance is manifold in terms of political, strategic and economic gains in the presence of major players in the country.

Sudha Ramachandran, 2003 in his works says that India-Afghanistan relations have warmed considerably in recent months. During Afghan President Ashraf Ghani’s visit to Delhi in mid-September, the two countries deepened their defense and security co-operation and signed an extradition treaty. India also pledged US\$ 1 billion towards capacity building in Afghanistan. A few days later, Lashkar-e-Taiba, a terrorist group having close links with Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), attacked an Indian Army base at Uri in Jammu and Kashmir.

Umbreen Javid, 2004 discuss that Pakistan and Afghanistan are geo-politically and geo-strategically interlocked with each other and so the growing Indian influence in Afghanistan is a matter of grave concern for Pakistan. The affairs in Afghanistan directly affect Pakistan due to its location cultural, historical, linguistic, religious and traditional ties; thus, Pakistan’s strategic strength lies in a strong and stable Afghanistan. The conflict scenario between traditional rivals in South Asia, India and Pakistan are coming to front with a new dimension in Afghanistan. Therefore, India is trying to achieve a significant soft role and make her presence justified there in order to achieve her broader objectives via Afghanistan.

Tehseena Usman, 2009 comments that India-Pakistan rivalry in Afghanistan is not a new phenomenon. In fact, it is deep rooted in history and accentuated by post-1947 developments. Ever since partition of the Indian subcontinent, India and Pakistan have

been jockeying for power and influence in Afghanistan. Historically, Pakistan has always viewed Afghanistan's close relations with India as a major security threat. India, as an arch rival, is vying to draw Afghanistan in its sphere of influence.

A. V. Chandrasekaran 2011 states that India has never abdicated any country in South Asia and in the world rather acts as a connecting factor among all countries irrespective of enemy countries, unfriendly countries and hard powers. On account of this basic ideology, it has included Afghanistan in SAARC organizations in 2007 for making it part of the South Asia family. Historically Afghanistan is an important country in South Asia because of its geo strategic location between the Persian Gulf, Central Asia and South Asian subcontinent.

Anil Bhat 2009 he widely discusses about Afghanistan's position in the newly emerging period especially after 2001. After this year India played a significant role in Afghanistan reconstruction policy along with world communities as a democratic and multi religious and lingual leader of South Asian continent. In the list of world donors to Afghanistan, India has been the fifth largest donor in its reconstruction activities.

Arpita Basu Roy 2002 in her work stated that India's belligerent attitude towards its neighbouring countries is an implication of Kautilyan principle pertaining to today's friend and enemy can be tomorrow's friend. India established a mutual relation with Afghanistan from the Zahir Shah period to King Dawood especially after separation of Durand line.

Christine fair 2010 states that India has been functioning with multiple plan and policies to install its century old democratic ambitions in Afghanistan for getting recognition as a peace loving country with the aim to become a super power beyond South Asia. It wants to have mutual friendly relations with Afghanistan for containing Pakistan which sponsors terrorism instigating and training Islamic terrorist organizations. In his article "India in Afghanistan and Beyond: Opportunities and Constraints" he highlights on India's involvement in Afghanistan with the ambitions of reconstructing and building plans to have mutual understanding and developing friendly relations that helps India to contain Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Kashmir.

Warikoo 2003 highlights that Afghanistan shares very close neighbourly relations in terms of history, culture and politics in the contemporary world especially after September 9/11 incident. Regarding this India has established a strong relation with Afghanistan to ensure decentralized peace at the hand of each Islamic people. In this regard India's reconstruction works have been appreciated by the world community.

P. M. Kamath 2011 in which article, points out that traditionally and historically India has been maintaining relations with Afghanistan .Their relations began from British colonial period crossing through so many pitfalls, ditches and hurdles. Truly India's friendly relations with Afghanistan was hindered by the Soviet intervention in December 1979. Indeed, India felt that Russia's support was indispensable which made India to be voiceless and created misunderstanding between Afghanistan –India relations.

Farida 2008 highlights relation between the two countries which goes back to nearly 4000 years. The relations of the two countries were developing very closely in terms of politics and culture. So, the continuity of trade and cultural exchange with Afghanistan paved a gigantic development. For example the great Indian physician Shang who translated Sanskrit language into Farsi language of the well-known book of Kalila, Demna, and Pancha Tantra is an everlasting work of history.

Harsh V. Pant2008 has written that, the frequent official visits of Afghan interim authority of government and the President during the last decade have made a significant improvement in India- Afghan relations. Hamid Karzai's participation in SAARC summit in New Delhi was an important turning point in the relation between the two countries. Though India played a neutral role during Cold War period, it supported indirectly for Afghanistan's freedom.

Harsh Pant 2010 states that Pakistan rejected out rightly the opinion of Indian External Affairs Minister S.M.Krishna when he talked about the good and bad of Taliban participation in London conference. A day before this high level political diplomacy, senior U.S. military commanders were emphasizing about peace talk with Taliban inviting them to take part in Kabul political process and the west is so concerned about when and how to exit from Afghanistan.

Harsh V. Pant 2001 says that though the Indian embassy had been struck two times by Taliban terrorists in July 2008 and in October 2008, India has never lost its passions, instead has been tolerating and loving Muslim people with seduction of regional integrity. Indeed, these succeeding attacks increased the image of India's super power in South Asia continent and induced to reconstruct Afghanistan with peaceful future though it gets so many hurdles from some of its historical enemies.

Jyotsna Bakshi 2010 has written that during the past three decades, Afghanistan was at eternal political instability, violence and external power interventions by which its economy structure had been destroyed, since donors assistance to Afghanistan was not sufficient to improve the total infrastructure and it sought India and China's help to do all possible reconstruction works after 2001.

K. N. Tennyson 2012 has stated that Afghanistan very importantly has caught a significant place in India's historical relations in terms of socio-economic and political relations because of Afghanistan's location at the important international trade routes of South Asia, Central Asia and Iran.

Madhavi Bhasin 2011 reveals that India's economic assistance seems as traditional softer power policy with the concern to protect and preserve humanity from war, famine, drought and natural calamities. Soft power makes peace and is a substitute of hard power. It is mostly prevailing power in each country's policy tool for establishing mutual trust with the other country hiding negative thoughts for the amelioration of economic and political relations.

Patryk Kugiel, 2011 states that India has been one of the important partners in Afghanistan reconstruction work with so many Indian workers and the unending political competitions, geographic interests and long standing Kashmir problems. These problems made India take slow initiatives for reconstructing Afghanistan activities. India could do much better reconstruction activities if Pakistan's hindrance was very less.

Ramesh Trivedi 2008 has discussed about India's ancient relations with Afghanistan which was a continuous process even after the Hindu kingdom of Kandahar ruled the present Kabul. India-Afghan relations were discontinued due to

Taliban emergency in Afghanistan. Indian airlines flight -814 was hijacked by Taliban and India was asked by the Talibans to recognize its power and pulled for political conversation for releasing Pakistan terrorist groups who were held in Indian jail.

Reetik Sharma 2011 in his work widely discusses Afghanistan's position in the newly emerging period especially after 2001. After this year India played a significant role in Afghanistan reconstruction policy along with the world communities as democratic and multi religious and lingual leader of South Asian continent. In the list of world donors to Afghanistan, India has been the fifth largest donor in its reconstruction activities.

Satish Chandra 2011 has quoted that the people of two the countries are identified with various degrees like long standing emotional, cultural, commercial links and their relations are standing even now as commemorate, excluding the period of Taliban rule. As a great neighbouring loving country, India has given shelter to over 60,000 Afghanistan refugees during the Soviet invasions. India's popularity in Afghanistan is due to its broad economic assistance program.

Shreya Ghosh 2001 works has quoted that India and Afghanistan have interlinked relations with each other culturally. Still India's film and music is so much popular in Afghanistan. The relations of both the countries trace back to 6 BC since the outset of Gandhara civilization. Present Afghanistan came to being after third Anglo Afghan war in 1919. Therefore, this study would attempt to delineate and find out the research gap based on the overall revive to attain study interest and objective for carrying out its proposed policy in Afghanistan

Qatar Bakhsh Baloch 2008 in his work of Indo Afghanistan relations discusses that India has never abdicated any countries in South Asia and in the world rather than connecting all countries irrespective of enemy country, unfriendly country and hard power. On account of this basic ideology it have included Afghanistan in SAARC organizations in 2007 for make it part of South Asia family. Historically Afghanistan is an important country of south Asia because of its geo strategic location between the Persian Gulf, central Asia and South Asian subcontinent.

Vishal Chandra 2015 in his work says that Hamid Karzai signed bilateral agreement with India in October 2011; the aim of this agreement was to train up Afghan security forces as the implication of the US sought to withdraw its military forces from Afghanistan in 2014. Amazingly, India -Afghan relations made Pakistan to expand and fortify its military power and expressed its concern on India involvement in Afghanistan.

In the above literatures several authors have elaborately discussed about India's historical engagement with Afghan based on soft approach. However, the post 2001 scenario was economically and strategically driven. Therefore, this study scrutinises the dichotomy between India's aid and strategic calculus over Afghanistan.

Research Gap

There are ample literatures available for studying India's Reconstruction Policy in different countries, yet a very less number of research studies focus on India's Reconstruction Policy towards Afghanistan since 2001-2010. There also exists dire need to highlight the aim and objectives of India's committed relations with Afghanistan. Hence, this study makes an attempt to unearth India's active involvement in Afghanistan reconstruction works on political, economic, defence and other strategic aspects. India's active and robust political and economic involvement in Afghanistan is to fulfil its security and strategic interest through Afghanistan reconstruction policy.

Objectives of the Study

- ❖ To examine the root causes of Afghanistan crisis in 1979.
- ❖ To analyse different dimensions of India's reconstruction policy towards Afghanistan.
- ❖ To scrutinise the major factors of India's involvement in Afghanistan reconstruction activities.
- ❖ To fathom out reasons for Afghanistan to accept India's reconstruction policy.

Conceptual Framework

This study is based on both the idealistic as well as the realistic in terms of conceptualisation in international arena. It should be noted that India's counter terrorism activities in respect of balancing Pakistan and dismantling underlying factors of terrorism

comes under realistic sphere and its reconstruction policy in Afghanistan is the index of India's idealistic commitment. It is thus, India's realistic and idealistic approaches are dealt with in the study to arrive at consistent, critical and analytical framework leading to evolving alternatives for better relationship between nations in future. As written by Morgenthau and other realist expertise in international politics, the nations of the world virtually existing for attain power rather peace as its compulsion of foreign policy. Taking into consideration of World Wars, Cuban missile crisis, Vietnam imbroglio, gulf war, Afghanistan crisis, Israel-Palestine crisis, the realistic motto of all nations were crystal clear that India as a nation in the path of peace and as a follower of non-alignment policy, intended to do reconstruction activities in order to maintain cordial relations with the neighbouring country. At the same time, realistically it needs to improve the relations with Afghanistan in order to put a check upon Pakistan which is also a Muslim nation.

Research Questions

- What was the nature of relations between the two nations from the ancient period to contemporary period?
- What are India's reconstruction and developmental efforts to solve the long lasting problems which are existing in Afghanistan?
- What were the major causes of Afghanistan's internal and external problems?
- How far India's reconstruction policy in Afghanistan has been vital for enhancing its security and economic development?
- What was the major impact of India's reconstruction policy in Afghanistan since 2001-2010?
- How do world countries perceive India's reconstruction policy and attitude towards Afghanistan?

Methodology

This study obviously follows descriptive and analytical method .The source of data is both primary and secondary drawn from multiple institutes viz Indian Council for World Affairs, Indian Institute for Defence Studies, Government Documents, Speeches of Government Functionaries, Websites of Indian Prime Minister Office,

Indian Ministry of Commerce, Indian Ministry for External Affairs, Indian Foreign Policy Research Council, Government Publications, Reports, Books, Articles, Journals and Periodicals Newspapers, etc.

Limitations of the Study

This study focuses exclusively on India's Reconstruction Policies in Afghanistan at various levels such as political, economical, defence, agriculture, science and technology and public health and also factors strengthening the relations between the two nations from 2001-2010 and it is not confined to aspects of terrorism alone.

Chapterisation

The first chapter of the dissertation sets forth Introduction which deals with the relevance of the study, research gap, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, methodology, source of data and limitations of the study.

The second chapter entitled "India's –Afghanistan Historical Relations" high lights the historical relations between India and Afghanistan. This historical backdrop helps to understand the nature of relations of the two countries and paves the way for grasping reconstruction policy towards Afghanistan. Quite naturally, India Afghanistan relations could be traced back to 2000 year ago. Its relations has been continuing from Kandahar civilization to the present century.

The third chapter entitled "Root Causes of Afghanistan Crisis" discusses about the fundamental root causes of Afghanistan crisis, the civil war, Taliban rule, terrorism, foreign power intervention and drug trafficking and development activities in Afghanistan soil.

The fourth chapter focuses on Socio-Political and Economic, Reconstruction which deals with socio-economic reconstruction activities by India towards Afghanistan. In this context, there are numerous factors which made India to extend the reconstruction policy and activities from 2001 to 2010.

The fifth chapter entitled "Implications of India's Reconstruction Policy in Afghanistan" deals with the implications of India's reconstruction policy over

Afghanistan. Despite the prevalence of terrorism, India is continuing its reconstruction policy towards Afghanistan. Its reconstruction attitude further paves way for more diplomatic relations and the mutual frequent official visits between these two countries strengthen the relations. Further Afghanistan has given opportunities for Indian steel companies and mining authorities to do project in the Afghan soil which shows the linkages and affinity between both the countries.

Finally, the main findings of the study have been summed up in the Conclusion chapter. The study provides new dimensions and reasons to understand the continuing relationship between these two countries and further stimulates a constructive thinking over on the subject.

Chapter 2

India – Afghanistan Historical Relations

Introduction

Indo-Afghanistan relations are not newly emerged relations but existed from Mughal era onwards.¹ The period of emergence of this relations can be traced before 3500 years roughly. Their relations became so famous due to various Islamic rulers' visit and invasion on India during ancient days and later the presence of Indian Bollywood cinema and Buddhist culture in Afghanistan further strengthened the relations. In modern days while the September 9/11 incident brought attention of the world countries on Afghanistan for eradicating terrorist networks, the same focus was seen as major harbinger of India –Afghanistan mutual relations. In this way, India's modern reconstruction activities are to strengthen their age old relations in a friendly manner. Afghanistan is a mountainous and land locked country, having an area of 6, 50000 sq. kms with an estimated population of about 30. 55 Million. Before the separation, India had complexities and extensive relations with Afghanistan and the two countries shared very close relation during the ancient period. The hidden stories of Afghanistan is found in Avagana, which is a book of ancient history that describes Bharat Samhita which is a treaty of a renowned Indian astronomer Mr.VarahMihira.

The ancient names of the contemporary cities are that Kandahar was called as Gandhara and Kabul was then named Kubha which can be found in Rig-Veda and Sanskrit. During ancient period India and Afghan had a close phase of cultural exchanges through various kingdoms and Hindu –Muslim rulers in South Asia subcontinent. To establish relation or business or invasion, migration was a linchpin between the two countries. In this manner, Indo-Afghan relation was strengthened because of the migration of many people from various parts of the Afghanistan province to India.

Alexander the Great, who marched with several people from Afghanistan to capture Delhi, forced his successor Salecus Nictor to abdicate his claims from Hindu Kush Mountains to Chandragupta Maurya limitation. Further, India -Afghan relation

¹ ParthaPratimBasu, "India and Post-Taliban Afghanistan: Opportunities and Challenges," *India Quarterly*, New Delhi, vol.63, no.3, July September, 2007, p. 89.

flourished especially in two ways, such as kingdom invasion and cultural transmission. For instance, during the period of Maurya his son Asoka helped to promote Buddhism in Afghanistan from India. After this, a close relation emerged between the two countries. The Kaniska kingdom made Afghanistan as a consecrated nation and the king extended his conquest from Central Asia to Bengal. On account of Indian Origin Buddhism waned in Afghanistan. Ruler Mahmud Ghazani, in the tenth century, disseminated Islamic culture in India through Afghanistan by which the population of the two countries considerably increased. Under Babar a new patronage adventurous Asian empire emerged and captured Kabul and he captured Delhi also. This ruler survived for a very short period only whereas Mughal rulers ruled for a long period in South Asia continent.

Post Mughal Period

Ahmed Shah Abdali was the first Afghan king who integrated various autonomous tribal leaders in 1747 which aimed to make the present Afghanistan as one nation.² Additionally he attempted to enlarge his territorial power towards northern parts of India. Actually he did this tedious work within two years since his assumption of power. As mark of his successive victory, the conquest of Sikhs near Lahore along with the annexation of Kashmir, he expanded his power from the Atrek River to Delhi and from the Tibet borders to the Indian Ocean.

Unfortunately, his speedy and dynamic activities did not take him to survive for a long time; he died with disintegration of his political regime after doing outstanding and brave activities. Though his political period was very short he did much more a tremendous work within the short span of time. Despite plethora of kingdoms emerging with immeasurable objectives, none of the kings were stable at power except one or two. But all the rulers were as ephemeral power holders in the Central and South Asia region. In this category only the British colonialism power existed for long period with its military and economic strength by establishing East India Company for doing commerce by which Afghanistan became subject to British dominance. In 1809 Mount Stuart Elphinstone led the first friendship mission to Afghanistan and signed a treaty.³ This treaty was not followed by him due to internal disturbances. In these circumstances the

² Vishal, Chandra, "The Afghan Maze and India's Options," *Seminar*, New Delhi, Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, September, vol. 4, 2009, pp. 2-4.

³ Chandran, D.Suba, "Plan for India in Afghanistan: Let Pakistan Entrapped", January, *Foreign Affairs Journal*, vol.12, no. 15, 2011, pp.1-3.

British Empire did not meddle in the affairs of Kashmir and Peshawar which were seized by the Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh. In 1826, Amir Dost Mohammed feared the three side rulers, the Sikhs, Shah of Persia and the Czar of Russia.

Thus to tackle the threat he approached the British administration to get assistance instead of holding friendly conversation with them to settle their problems. British sent its military to Kabul in favour of keeping site at his favourite ex- ruler Shah Shuja at power. British did these treacherous activities just for bringing Afghanistan at its control using its disadvantages of the three ruler threats. This British failed and the future Shah Shuja king was defeated in 1834 at the hands of Amir Dost Mohammed. The excellent performance of Dost Mohammed defeating the King Shah Shuja made ineffaceable political history against the British force in 1834.

Eventually, the British understood its misguided policy and it wished to hold conversation with Amir on political issues of Afghanistan through Alexander Burness. At the same time he was so concerned on not to surrogate Afghan sovereignty to the British authority for the sake of business development. As for Dost Mohammed's clever political activities, the Governor General of the British India was so angry and his activities were against the Kabul interest of establishing a puppet of political regime. The British was asked by the Afghan political ruler to vacate from Afghanistan settling compensation to its war in Afghanistan⁴ Regarding this, the British ruler did not realize the army expenditure in Afghanistan and his authority in London became so concerned about it.

All this political war and confusion happened as the British supported king was as infamous in Afghanistan and it ended with violent rebellion. The British wanted to withdraw from over throwing Dost Mohammed from the Political power. Several people criticized British policy and its revenging attitude. This imprudent policy of it made a heavy expenditure on India's treasury and created bitterness between the relations of the two countries for more than a decade. Lord Dalhousie in a minutes passed on 14 March 1854 described the state of relationship between British and Afghanistan as sullen and quiescence without goodwill intercourse.

⁴ Didier, Chaudet, "The „al- of Uzbek Jihadism," *Russia. Nie. Visions*, vol .21, no. 35, December 2008, pp. 4-5.

Emergence of Cordial Relationship

Due to the various dimensions of conflicts between British and Afghanistan, a new era of friendship started later, in which Dost Mohammed was called by his previous enemies the Sikhs against the British government at the battle of Gujarat. Along with international political changes, Afghanistan and British India commenced a permanent relation to further improve their relation.

While Dost Mohammed had threat from Persia and Russia, the British was worried to strengthen its military along the borders.⁵ To solve the probability of war situation, the good officers of the two countries Major Edward and Major Gaultanm from Afghanistan established a friendship treaty on March 1855. In respect to this agreement, British accepted with promise that it would not interfere in Afghanistan internal issues. During the Persian attempts to wage war on Afghanistan, the British opposed that by which the relations of the two countries were further strengthened. After this Persia was forced to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Amir arrived at Peshawar with the aim to make strong the old treaty that was signed on January, 26, 1857. His arrival was first to India to exchange diplomatic relation between the countries. This diplomatic arrival of leaders made history by cementing relations between India and Afghanistan.

India-Afghan Policy

After British party came to powers, its prime minister with good intention advised to India's authority for strengthen relations with Afghanistan and try to install British political agent at Kabul which was rejected by the Indian people under the head of India's leader Noorth Brook. The stubborn attitude of the British government did not become as normal as flexible and the Governor General Lytton of India was sent to bring Afghanistan always under the British hegemony through conversation for conveying all news and incidents of Afghanistan. The British government asked Kabul to allow British authority for staying there at Kabul.⁶ He came to Shimla on 6 October 1876 to declare officially that Abdullah should be provided all types of assistances and the British should not interfere in Afghan internal affairs. Moreover it stressed Afghan not to overlap or seek support from Russia. Due to threat and imminent war from Russia, the Governor

⁵ Chaudhry, Sajid, "\$7.6 Billion TAPI Gas Pipeline Project," *Daily Times*, Dunedin, November, 13 2011. www.economictimes.indiatimes.com/topic/TAPI-gas-pipeline.

⁶ India and Afghanistan: "A Development Partnership", External Publicity Division, *Ministry of External Affairs*, vol.14, no.18, 2009, pp.10-15.

General of British India ordered the British government to alert its military for being sent to Afghanistan.

The request of the British was not accepted by the then king Dost Mohammed and it led to a situation of second Anglo –Afghan war (1878-79) which lasted only for six months. During the war the Afghan Foreign Affairs Ministry was communicating with British government about British military activities as well as Afghanistan's interest. The British suddenly sent message to Afghanistan that Afghanistan is part of British India at present and this communication further improved India –Afghan trade facilities and political relations. To solve the long standing Indo –Afghan frontier problem, Mortimer Durand came to Kabul on 2 October 1893 with a mission to hold negotiations between the two countries. Unfortunately, its outcome was much problematic at the same years. Under the agreements, Amir abandoned his claims over Swat, Bajawr and chitra, the British abandoned Birammal tract of waziri country while Amir relinquished his control over Chageh and wana. However, he compensated with an increasing subsidy tune of eighteen lakhs per year. This agreement was welcomed by India as a wish to end all standing problems between India and Afghanistan. From this historical problems aspects, this study was motivated to discuss about Indo Afghanistan relations during the Cold War period.⁷

India –Afghan Relation during the First World War

After crossing so many obstacles, India–Afghan relations started to attain friendly nature at the sphere of civil cooperation. At the same time all countries were at constant bewilderment regarding the First World War and focused themselves at the international level. Afghanistan under Amir was declared as neutral nation and his timely decision was accepted and appreciated by the Indian Governor General along with the message that Afghanistan was a good friend of British. The Indian nationalists raised voice along with the mass towards stressing Kabul to struggle for overthrowing the British administration from the South Asian regions. India's request was not accepted by Afghan as India's Congress party or political leaders never supported when Afghanistan was under the British control as well as during war. The gradual understanding of Afghan people about British imperialist iron control activities led to ask a complete independence, liberty and freedom. The main motivation of the Afghan people's unity was in those days to ask

⁷ C. Christine Fair, "India in Afghanistan and Beyond: Opportunities and Constraints," *Washington, D.C.: Century Foundation*, vol.5, no.13, 2010.

independence from the British government. The British government played a negative role in both Afghanistan and India administration despite both the countries were marinating non alignment policy. In this way, this study attempts to analyse how their relations were during the third Afghanistan war.

India -Afghan Relations during third Afghan War

AmanUllah Khan the Afghanistan king who led Amir for struggling against the British government also acted as propagator of Afghanistan freedom. In March 1919 he wrote a letter to Lord Chels Ford for recognizing Afghanistan as an independent nation.⁸ Unfortunately, he did not show any signal to recognize Afghanistan as an independent nation. Afghan freedom fighters involved in Khilafat movement to oppose Rowlatt Act. King Amanulla Khan expected support from Russia to tackle British pressures. Subsequently, the Islamic people proclaimed Jihad for attaining complete independence and helped for India's independence. It was believed widely that British would be showing interest on Afghan people's demands but reversely British got resentment and bombarded several places of Kabul.

To prevent the Afghan damages from the British war Amir asked armistice on May 31, 1919 accepting the British outlines that it should not extend privileges to Afghan in future. At the Congress session in Amritsar in December 1919 Maulana Mohammed forced all Indian Islamic people to migrate to Afghanistan due to their inconvenience with the Indian Hindu culture settings. It terribly worried the heart of Congress leaders like Madhan Mohan Malaviya and other so many Hindu nationalists, because there was wide spread fear that the Muslims people's fast and speedy migration to Afghanistan would lead to invasion on India. Regarding this Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to the Afghan leaders along with the lines "I do not believe that Afghan wants to invade India. I would rather see India perish at the hands of Afghan than get freedom from an Afghan invasion at the cost of her honour. It is the duty of every non – cooperator to let the Afghans know that India does not want their intervention". This ideological communication of Mahatma Gandhi to Afghan political officers established a smooth relation and did not make any quarrel with Afghanistan.⁹ Though conversation was held between India and Afghan, the Muslim migration to Afghanistan was a continuous

⁸ C. Christine Fair "India in Afghanistan, Part I: Strategic Interests, Regional Concerns," *Foreign Policy journal*, vol. 23, no.16, October 26, 2010, pp.12-20.

⁹ Sumit, Ganguly, "India and the Afghan Endgame," *Journal of South Asian Affairs*, vol.16, no.13,

November 14, 2011, pp.8-9

process, in which around 25,000 thousand people migrated which became a heavy burden on Afghanistan and the then king Nadir shah declared officially that his country could not feed the Indian origin Muslim people who had migrated to Afghanistan.

Era of Mutual Relation

Nadirsha was considered as a good and intelligent leader of Afghanistan. He had shown his mutual interest with British India and accepted all the norms and interests of British authority regarding the frontier problems. Nadir Shah was met by the British Minister Richard Macon Ache at Kabul on 6 may 1930. Both made treaty of friendship in 1921 with the aim of reinforcing the brotherly relations of the two countries. Through this relation the British Minister offered \$ 20, 0000 to Nadir Shah for bringing changes in Afghanistan during the Second World War when Afghan was at neutral but its position was appreciated by the British government. During the Second World War India provided all essential needs of Afghanistan people. The Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru stated at the Asian conference held at New Delhi in March 1947 that Afghanistan was India's neighbour as well as partner.

Independent India Reconstruction Policy

In 1947 India showed interest in its neighbouring countries to strengthen relations for South Asia regional integrity and prosperity in which India focused more on strengthening its relation with Afghanistan through establishing Memorandum of Understanding in socio-economic and political areas.¹⁰In this regard the first Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru established friendship treaty in 1950 for bringing out a smooth relation between the two nations and offered multiple humanitarian assistances for Afghanistan's development. India's reconstruction policy in Afghanistan is not a new concept, because India had been offering political and economic support along with financial assistances to Afghanistan while it was facing so many problems like internal ethnicity, Russian invasion, British influences and Taliban rules impacts. India did numerous reconstruction activities for Afghanistan at the time of Russia's intervention in Afghanistan. India asked United Nation's authority to withdraw immediately Russian troops from the Afghanistan soil. Further Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a

¹⁰ Sumit, Ganguly, and Nicholas Howenstein, "India-Pakistan Rivalry in Afghanistan," *Journal of International Affairs*, vol. 63, No. 1, Fall-Winter 2009, pp. 127-140.

peace talk in Afghanistan in 1987. Also, India-Afghan Joint Commission initiated banking policy to establish cooperation between the two countries in trade organization and for deepening their Industrial relations too.

To bring renaissance in India-Afghan ancient cultural relations, India agreed whole heartedly to establish a cultural Centre in the Indian embassy of Kabul and tried to inculcate and disseminating among Afghanistan people its age old cultures of various religion with neighbourly affection. From the side of India a message was conveyed to United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) that military action and solution could not be effective to solve the Afghan problems.¹¹ India's External Affairs Minister N. D. Tiwari met Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul walkil on May 3, 1987 to discuss about India's Afghanistan development. Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi wished to see the withdrawal of around 100,000 Russian troops from Afghanistan and she quoted that "withdrawal would be impossible as long as resurgent groups resume continuous struggle". The former Judge of Indian Supreme Court Mr.V.R. Krishna Ayer suggested that "Afghanistan reconciliation activities would bring back much more refugees from the Afghanistan. India was one of the foremost countries in south Asia region along with Soviet Union welcoming of troops withdrawal from Afghanistan without debates and vote in the United Nation General Assembly (UNGA). KPS Menon, a special envoy of Indian government to Afghanistan during his period established 300 bed maternity hospital in Kabul, 10 additional industrial sheds and assistance for Indian industrial estate project by the central public works.

India offered Rs 20 lakhs per annum along with consultancy services for the construction of the Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health Hospital and the President of Afghan Mohammed Najibullah visited India during March 4-6 to get financial assistance to his country. Immediately. India gave Rs 10 Crore for the Afghanistan relief and rehabilitation facilities¹². The trade consortium of the two countries conducted meeting in June 1988 in Kabul in which the two partners established a treaty to improve the fields of television, information and technology, cinematography and tourism.¹² Seven member delegates visited Afghanistan from India 20th August, 1988 including Ms

¹¹ Shreshta Balachandar "India's Role in Afghanistan: Past Relations and Future Prospects", *Foreign Policy Journal*, vol.12, no.7, November 30, 2012, pp.1-6.

¹² Gundu, Raja Karthikeya, and Teresita C. Schaffer, "India and Pakistan Afghanistan: Hostile Sports," *South Asia Monitor*, no. 117, no.19, April 3, 2008, pp.12-14.

.Kaushalyan, Kuchipudi and Manjushi¹³¹⁴for overseeing Afghan problems and needs. As an official visit Afghan foreign ministry visited India on 14th September, 1988 and India gave Indira Gandhi peace prize to Mikhail Gorbachev when he came to India with his wife Raisaon for his personal political achievements in the field of disarmament, nuclear free world and violent free societies.

This award was given after Geneva agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan and the Soviet withdrew from Afghan cordially. India was appreciated by Dost Mohamed, Afghan king with the praising words that India was a great country in the South Asia region which had a pivotal role to settle the issues of Afghanistan. A day after, on March 4, 1989 President of Afghan, Dr. Najibullah came to India to discuss elaborately about the Implementation of Geneva agreement with the then Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. His visits to India was so fruitful and it was agreed to have tea business in India and as per this agreement 200 tons of tea would be exported annually. On September 5,1989 Chamber of Commerce of India –Afghan established joint business meeting in order to motivate Indian commerce authority to provide essential needs for expanding India’s trade with Afghanistan. The high level visits of political personalities from Afghanistan to India made an important progress in the relations of the two countries without hurdles. Such as Abdul Wakil Foreign Minister visited India in June 11, 1990 for attending India –Afghan joint meeting.¹⁵ Afghan President Najibullah came to India in August 1990 to lay down an agreement to prevent drug trafficking and to establish cooperation in the fields of agriculture and cultural exchange. India offered 300 bed maternity, hospital in addition to industrial sheds. Moreover 35 Indian experts were sent to Afghanistan to train 50 Afghan political nominees in 2007.

Geographical Limitation

Apart from the political uncertainty in Afghanistan and India’s own resource limitations, the Indo-Afghan relationship is constrained by its geography and Pakistan’s location factor. Because of mid location of Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir India is not be able to share border and other socio-economic activities with Afghanistan. India in a

¹³ Harsh V. Pant, “India's Changing Role The Afghanistan Conflict” *Middle East Quarterly*, vol.23, no. 12, 2011, pp.1-

¹⁴ .

¹⁵ “India Decides to Train Afghanistan’s Army and Signs Other Bilateral Afghanistan,” *Defence Now*, October7, 2011, p.1. www.defencenow.com/.../india-decides-to-train-afghanistans-army-and-signsother-bi.

dependency status is to establish relation with Central Asia as with Afghanistan. Pakistan's refusal to provide overland transit facilities for sending Indian humanitarian aid for Afghanistan and improve trade relations with Iran and the Central Asian markets led India to deliver through a long and a circuitous sea route.

India faced intractable security challenges since the Taliban's ruled Afghanistan from 1990-2001. Since the USSR invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the United States promoted, protected and aided Pakistan to instigate and support several militant groups such as the Lashkar-e-Taiba, Harkatul- Mujahideen, Harkatul-Ansar and Harkat-ulJihad-al-Islamic¹⁵¹⁶. Radical *jihadist* terrorist group from Pakistan increased drastically in India after the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989. India does not want Afghanistan to fall into the hands of Islamic fundamentalists again becoming a safe haven of terrorists. Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) directed their cadres for launching clandestine attacks with the cooperation of Jalal Uddin Haqqani, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and Lashkar-e-Tayyeba .The aim of this group was to attack India, and the peace presence in Afghanistan alone will enable India to protect its country from the menace of terrorism. In 1980 India supported the Soviet installed ruler Mohammed Najubullah's regime in Kabul on account of it would be secular and even liberal government. With the same intention India now supports Hamid Karzai government. Pakistan's influence in Afghanistan was considered as a great threat to India's national security and domestic peaceful civilian life.

The prolonged Pakistan-sponsored terrorism has caused more irritable infrastructure damages and irreparable human being casualties in India. By observing Pakistan's attacks on India for a long time, India has come to conclusion that Pakistan wants to fragment India by inciting Hindu –Muslim controversial opinion by using terrorism as a tool¹⁶. India's observation forced to forge relation with Afghanistan for breaking the malevolent intention of Pakistan as well as preventing the future terrorist attacks in India. The interim President of Afghanistan, Dr. Hamid Karzai's frequent visits to India has encouraged India to counter the terrorism in South Asia. ¹⁷ However India's relation with South Asian countries have been fruitful in friendly nature.

¹⁶ India and United Nations "Peace keeping and Peace Building, Permanent Mission of the India to the UN" *Foreign Policy Journal* vol.19, no.22, June 14, 2012, pp.6-13.

¹⁷ "India's Role in Afghanistan," *IISS Strategic Comments*, vol. 17, no.14, June 2011, pp.2024.www.iiss.org/en/.../strategic%20comments/.../indias-role-in-afghanistan-8.

India's aim is to render assistance and maintains relations a country with which is suffering from natural calamity, fury and famine than revenging any other country. Thus, India has been respected and reputed by much more super power countries for its outstanding and century old democratic political institutions. With its peaceful political institutions it wants to make peaceful relations with neighbouring countries or partners by following democratic life in non-democratic regions of South Asia. This excellent principle of its democratic nature has been highly welcomed by all small and powerful countries in the world.

But its democratic political structure, multicultural multi ethnic and multi personality leadership makes other countries get zealous and hence launch the terrorist attacks. This kinds of zealous other countries on India has created varied problems such as terrorist attacks, insurgency and cross border fire of Pakistan. At the same time India has been an invincible and unshakable country by its skilful policy makers, India has been steady and strong in its integrity and economic development by its astute policy maker's excellent policy making. Therefore, this is the modern world in which each country wants to be modern in terms of socio, economic and politics by establishing cordials relations with each other ¹⁸ Likewise, India Afghanistan relations have come to modern world from the conflict world structure by the mutual understanding.

The increasing needs and necessity of people in terms of cultural, politic, economical and technological advancement have forced or impinged India to work out more with Afghanistan for its wellbeing in future. Without these needs a country cannot be considered as a country. In order to fulfil these objectives, Afghanistan is considered as an inseparable country with India in the modern world. The energy and shape of these relations were drawn from the Anti-terrorist war initiated by the US. Otherwise two countries would not have come to mutual relation from the Hindu– Muslim discrepancies since 1947¹⁹. There is positive and negative at two side of same coin, India continuously is getting threats from Pakistan and at the same time relentlessly establishing cordial relations with Afghanistan. Undoubtedly India may expect mutual relations from Pakistan until otherwise solves Kashmir problem through political reconciliations with the help of international political and policy mediation.

¹⁸ "India to Train Kyrgyz Armed Forces, Establish Military Ties in Central Asia," *Defence Now*, New Delhi July, 2011. www.indiastrategic.in/topstories1125_Antony_visit_Kyrgyzstan.html.

¹⁹ . www.defencenow.com/.../india-to-train-kyrgyz-armed-forces-establish-military-ties-in ,

India's Relations with Afghanistan during the Cold War

The relations between India and Afghanistan were as normal and cordial at a distant look during the Soviet invasion in 1979, but India neither supported nor welcomed Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. It had felt that Russian invasion in Afghanistan was not good, India's silence over Russian invasions on Afghanistan was to sustain its relations with Russia and India has not dictating power to Russia as to withdraw its force from the Afghanistan.²⁰ India could not make a statement during the cold war period for avoiding notorious name from the international community and Russia was one of the greatest investment partner of India in the field of heavy steel factory, hardware industries and military modernization.

India had maintained sincere relation with Russia as a brotherly nation to promote and make changes in its socio, economic and politics structure during the Cold War period. In fact, this relation is not against either the U.S or Afghanistan but the cold war time was so vital to India to protect itself from the super powers exploitative policies of the superpowers. Due to this cemented relation with Russia India was unable to open its mouth during Russia's invasion on Afghanistan and the countries' interest, people's security territorial protection and world politics made India to be in a humble with Russia attitude. It was unpredictable political situation of super power arm race competition, prestige war and war race between Russia and USA there was definitely no place for any country which wanted to object and criticize their motivation rather supporting them.

Indeed, India was reticent as long as it was with Russia during the Cold War due to the forces of time and situations of super power politics, but really India has been a foremost country and a pioneer of preaching world peace based on mighty country invasion and occupation over the small countries. ²⁰In India's traditional perspective it has not invaded any country or destroyed but India has done reconstruction activities in Afghanistan for accomplishing the duty of international humanitarian law and delivered endless humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan so as to inculcate, value, human rights, and peace. India rapidly established Non Alignment movement and PanchSheel on 28, June 1954 as a tool to establish perpetual peace and to protect the developing country from the power politics in South Asia. This has been still as a monument and bulwark

²⁰ "Indo-Afghan Commercial Relations," *Embassy of India in Kabul*. Downloaded on .June 15, 2012, pp.3-7. eoi.gov.in/kabul/?0297?00.

for the security of South Asia as well as an imperishable wall of world peace entity. Therefore, Non Align Movement has been a moral and material support to Afghanistan since it is located very adjacent to South Asian family.

The bitterness of India on Afghanistan up to 1990-2000 was only due to its political structure, ruling method and Taliban attitude. The World Trade Centre attack in September 9/11 was a major turning point and renaissance to India to forge its relation with Afghanistan through participation in reconstruction works, modernization of education, strengthening the economy, political transition, military modernization and humanitarian assistances. In many ways, India has been maintaining mutual relations with Afghanistan though it faces much more bewilderment and hurdles from Pakistan because it does not like India's presence in the Afghanistan on account of Kashmir problems of 1947. Since September 9/11 both the countries had made several agreements in the field of education, modernization, Nation building, and training for Afghan army,²¹ boosting agriculture sector, installing hydro power project, laying 218 kilometre road from Iran port to Afghanistan and constructing new Parliament with an aim to establish democratic rule there.

Therefore, why does India like to spend more money in millions and billions? It is to show its traditional pro neighbourly love, eagerness to have mutual relations, removal of poverty, rendering humanitarian assistance, cultural exchange, reduction of misunderstanding, and vision to have South Asia as a multicultural family with the single feeling of collective Peace. From long back, India exists with the identities like poly culture, unity in diversity, secularism and ombudsman of human rights in South Asia to accommodate all kinds of differences and indifferences and also for promoting with torrential love despite so many challenges from the anti- social forces.

India's relation with Afghanistan is classified into three parts: such as relation before 1947, relation after 1947 and relations after 2001. India paid extreme concentration on Afghanistan's development as well as domestic issues for bringing out normalcy with the international community. The defeat of Taliban regime in 2001 by the international allied military forces and the installation of interim political Authority in 2001 proved a pivotal turning point to India to strengthen its relation with Afghanistan

²¹ Javed, Bassam, "Indian Role in Afghanistan Spells Danger for Pakistan," *International News*, February 10, 2012, pp.1-5. www.thenews.com.pk/.../345684-indian-role-in-afghanistan-spells-danger-forpakistan.

and India actively participated in the Bonn conference which was the main instrument for the formation of post-Taliban peaceful government in Afghanistan.

Bonn conference in 2001 invited all the countries to participate and they discussed and decided to strengthen the war –torn Afghanistan under the presidentship of the interim authority Hamid Karzai.²² India whole heartedly accepted Afghan's invitation to do its service with financial commitment in the field of Health, Transport, urban development, school feeding programme, mining project, military training and training to judges, Airfare, Doctors, parliamentarians and Electoral officers. India's mutual relations with North Alliance allowed and strengthened its influence in a positive way in Kabul and it gave support to counter Pakistan with the aim of establishing non Pashtu or Taliban government in Afghanistan.

Many leaders of North Alliance occupied important positions in Afghanistan government and India maintained and kept equal relations with different ethnic groups to carry out its reconstruction work without ethnic hurdles. In fact, Afghanistan President visited India several times with various proposals and demands so as to reconstruct Afghanistan. With regard to this India committed US \$70 million financial commitment to construct Zaranj –Delaram road in Afghanistan and laid down preferential trade agreement between the two countries for ameliorating economic development.

The memorandum of understanding was established in Education, civil aviation, media and information and rural development. As never before in the world history, the US led war in Afghanistan gave invincible and unimaginable opportunities to India for restoring its faded relation with Afghanistan after Taliban regime had fallen down in 2001. Therefore, these countries embraced twenty first centuries relations from the broken status to a fresh status due to US initiated war against terrorism. After British and Russian period, India established four consulate offices in Afghanistan in the cities of Herat, Mazar-eSharif, Jalalabad and Kandahar for strengthening the relation of the two countries. This relation unknowingly and abruptly came to India as a result of US involvement in Afghanistan for restoring its peace eliminating the cobweb of terrorism. So, the birth place of this relation is September 11 terrorist attacks on WTC, which was

²² Shashank, Joshi, "India's Strategic Calculus in Afghanistan," *Foreign Policy journal*, vol.12, no.21, October 6, 2011, pp.25-20.

considered as a major turning point in Indo-Afghan contemporary relations since 2001/2010.

India-Afghanistan relation is considered an age-old relation which spans over ancient history through a number of invasions, visits and cultural transmissions. This relation was expanded in the modern world due to 9/11 WTC attacks and the overthrow of Taliban rule in 2001. Soon after the fall of the Taliban regime, India established a liaison office in March 2001, besides establishing a mission in Kabul. As it has been mentioned, it constructed four Indian consulate offices at four places: Kandhar, Mazar-e-sharif, Herat and Jalalabad. To establish peace and a stable government in Afghanistan after the WTC attacks, the United Nations Organization and the United States of America convened an International Bonn conference in 2001 in which India dynamically participated to help Afghanistan with humanitarian concern by establishing friendly relations with Afghanistan.²³ To carry out dreams and ambitions of India and Afghanistan, both the partners started to visit each other and laid down agreements and agendas from 2001 to 2015 for strengthening further the infrastructure of Afghanistan.

Factors for India's Reconstruction Policy

Before 2001, India was so concerned to deal with terrorism and sought partnership to involve in antiterrorism policies together as a joint effort since it had been affected by numerous terrorist attacks. It established partnership with the US to curb terrorism in the world which came to effect after September 9/11 WTC attacks by Osama bin Laden. The reason for India joining together with the USA was to destroy terrorist networks and it abided the USA to stop its continuous aid and assistance to Pakistan which was causing terrorist incidents in Kashmir. September 11 incidents took place unfortunately in the USA to realise the pain and agony of those countries which are affected by terrorism before 9/11. The USA showed tremendous interest and concern to suppress the widely present terrorism menace along with world leaders after 9/11 incidents. India also played the role of a milestone partner to contain and crush down the terrorist groups which attacked India frequently without rest with an aim to revenge India's economic progress, multi-religion integrity, democracy and split Kashmir province.

²³ "Joint Declaration between India and Afghanistan on the Occasion of the Visit of the Prime Minister of India," *Ministry of External Affairs of India*, vol.12, no.23, May 12, 2011. Accessed on 18, 2012, pp.1520.

India having the pain of terrorist attacks, was neither able to counter nor express to the international community because no country bothered about the worries of other country until it got those same worries. The Series of attacks which pushed India along with endless provocation to counter terrorism networks are as: Mumbai attack on November 29, 2008 which killed 170 people including six Americans, attacks on Mumbai stock exchange which killed more than 250 people, attacks on Mumbai trains which killed 180 people, bomb blast in Jaipur in 2008, similar attacks in Ahmadabad and Delhi: September 19, 2007 attack 66 killed on train in New Delhi and on October 30, 2008, 83 people were killed in Assam bomb blasts. ²⁵

Establishing Durable Peace

Since Soviet invasion Afghanistan had witnessed bloody injuries, unstable political conditions, illiberal woman life and mournful socio-economic situations. This pathetic situation had never come to a normal civic life as the super powers involved themselves in Afghanistan affairs. The involvement of the Super powers created irresolvable and invincible problems in Afghanistan than establishing a cordial socioeconomic and political situation to solve the problems. The two super powers competed based on their ideology for their own political and country welfare purpose rather than bothering about the sufferings and sorrow of Afghan. The below mentioned table highlights the victims of terrorism in Afghanistan. Therefore, India being a big democratic country along with ideology of secularism, freedom, liberty, sovereignty, fraternity, brotherhood and humanitarian love on its own people showed unlimited love on the world community. This allowed and motivated India to destroy the network of terrorism based on the international support for establishing durable peace in Afghanistan.

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
World wide	74,695	71,795	54,263	58,711	49,901
Iraq	38,817-52%	44,014-61,3%	19,077-35,2	1 6,869-28.7	15,109-30.3%
Afghanistan	3,534,47.1%	4,467-6.2%	5,479-10.1%	7,582-12.9%	9,016-18.1%

Source: www.state.gov/documents/organization/239631 **2010-2012.**

India's Interest and Objectives in Afghanistan

India is well located very close to the neighbouring countries viz Iran, Pakistan, and the central Asian states, Afghanistan was at India strategic sights after Soviet Union disintegrations.²⁴ India maintained cordial relations with Afghanistan since its independence in 1947. Further these relations were augmented by signing friendship treaty in 1950. In order to put India's influence and interest in Afghanistan it created a number of protocols and agreements to promote pro soviet regime in Afghanistan. The soviet invasion in (1979-1989) was an excellent pathway to India for its investment in Afghanistan in the field of industrial, irrigation and hydro-electric projects for maintaining Afghan –India relationship as endless and friendly. The emergence of anti-Soviet Mujahedeen organization to expel Soviet Union from the Afghanistan and, Soviet Union disintegration in 1991 and overthrow of pro-soviet regime of Najubullah government in April 1992 were the main reasons to discontinue and disjoin Indo – Afghanistan historical relations.

Again a good time came to India for restoring its deteriorated relations with Afghanistan; in 1992 Burhanuddin Rabbani established a majesty dominant non Pashtun government.²⁵ It was a highly favourable situation for India for delivering humanitarian and technical assistance to Afghanistan. The birth of Taliban in Afghanistan created great bitter gap between India and Afghanistan. India never supported and recognized Taliban government because it was as life boat and hired terror groups to Pakistan. During the Taliban regime India closed its embassy in 1996. During this period non Pashtu groups opposed Pashtu groups establishing separate groups in the name of North Alliance controlling certain areas in North side of Afghanistan, bordering with central Asian states of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. To counter and to tackle Taliban atrocities the North alliance was established and India also liked to strengthen relations with it and it provided warfare materials worth \$10 million through its Research and Analysis Wing (RAW).

Indian defence adviser gave the relevant advice and warfare equipment to handle all the terrorism menace in Afghanistan. For encouraging and invigorating North Alliance forces to prevent Taliban influences in Afghanistan along with the support of Pakistan,

²⁴ Iftikhar Lodhi A, "Attack on the Indian Embassy in Kabul: Time to Sober Up," *Singapore, Institute of South Asian Studies*, vol.12, no, 75, July 15, 2008, pp.12-18.

²⁵ Walter Ladwig c, III, "India and Military Power Projection: Will the Land of Gandhi Become a Conventional Great Power," *Asian Survey*, vol. 50, No. 6, November–December 2010, pp. 1162–1183.

India gave the following developmental assistance and established a hospital in Farkhor on the Afghan Tajik border. Indian doctors provided medical assistance and India operated its military forces from the base of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan against the Taliban reign in Afghanistan for protecting Indian employees who are engaged in reconstruction activities.²⁶ What has made India to keep touch with North alliance is that?, Pakistan has undertaken young Islamic guys from Kashmir and Arabic countries to give rigorous training in Afghanistan camps as challenge to India and North alliance. Based on this India opted to keep touch with North alliance by providing support, strength and assistance to Non Pashtun Rabbani forces.

The chief aim of India's alliance is to contain and counter the two giant forces such as (Pakistan and Taliban). India felt that strengthening relation with North alliance would not be sufficient to control the two Islamic giants and additionally it attempted to establish relation with Iran and Russia so as to deter and terminate these deadly forces. India gained mighty support from the U.S.A after 9/11 to function, commit, and take decision in Afghanistan reconstruction programme without slight nerves to Pakistan. Actually, Pakistan committed unforgivable mistake of hiding out Osama Bin Laden in tribal border against the interest of USA. It had diplomatic conversation with Pakistan whether US could take war to catch him or would Pakistan surrender to America. This kind of U.S anti-terrorism harsh policies on Pakistan annexed India very close with U.S.A. After September 11 incident America and the international community respected India based on its excellent reconstruction performance in Afghanistan and it was placed in international developed countries list.

The final aim of India's reconstructing activities was to make understand Afghan people that India's performance was not for political gain rather than establishing a smooth friendly relations.²⁷ India was placed in the fifth place as one of the major contributors in Afghanistan reconstruction activities, as to this there are about 3500 to 4000 Indians are working in various private and public sectors. All of them are engaged at different reconstruction activities such as giving education, health care, social welfare, training of officers, including diplomats and policemen, economic development, institution building etc.

²⁶ Aunohita Mojumdar, "India's Role in Afghanistan: Narrow Vision Returns Meager Gains," *Times of India*, April 17, 2010. timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Indias-role-in-Afghanistan-Narrow-visionreturns-m.

²⁷ www.thehindu.com/news/.../obama-appreciates-indias-role-in-afghanistan/article872842...

India's laudable works was laying out 280 kilometres of strategic road in Afghanistan from the town of Delaram in the heart province on the Kandahar – Heart highway to Zaranj town on the Afghanistan –Iran border. For the Afghanistan reconstruction purpose India had given \$80 million and India's reconstruction activities commenced in 2001 and completed in 2010. Indian Army Border Road Organization (BRO) constructed road which connects the Iran sea-port to deliver humanitarian assistances to Afghanistan and to have trade with India as well as Persian Gulf countries. India constructed the Salma Dam power project in Heart province of Afghanistan. For which, it has sanctioned Rs 351.87 Crore in November 2004. However the total grant was estimated Rs 478 Crore. Additionally Kabul requested India to grant fund for the power generation project by which it generates 42 mw of power and erected 11 KW power transmission lines from Salma Dam to heart city. Additionally power has been transmitted to western provinces of Afghanistan also.

Above mentioned project was given to India's water and power consultancy service (India) Ltd (WAPCOS).²⁸Besides India is involved in the construction of 220 KV double circuit power transmission line from Pul-E-Khumrj to Kabul. It constructed 220 /110/ 20 kV substations in Kabul .India constructed 600 transmission towers at the estimated cost of Rs 478 Crore which would supply electricity to Kabul from the Timriz power project in Uzbekistan .This project was completed in 2009. India also had supplied equipment for power transmission lines at the cost of around Rs 39.2 Crore in Faryab province of northern Afghanistan. Based on the request of Afghanistan Minister for mines, Mir Mohammad Sadiq, in February 2005 India involved in exploration of mineral resources in Afghanistan. He has stated that Afghanistan is having about 300 under earth variety of minerals, including, coal, copper, zinc, and gold.

During the visit of Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai to India in March 2003, India and Afghanistan signed the preferential trade agreement, according to which India gave 100 percent tariff concessions to Afghanistan for 38 items materials. Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh and Afghan President Hamid Karzai have signed two memoranda of Understanding in the field of healthcare and medical sciences and small development projects on humanitarian basis the Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan

²⁸ Pai, Nitin, and Rohit Pradhan, "Why India Must Send Troops to Afghanistan, " *Pragati: The Indian National Interest Review*, vol.12, no.21, January 1, 2010, pp.1-5, Accessed on June 19, 2012.

Singh officially declared that India was going to adopt 100 villages in Afghanistan for the upliftment of socio –economic and political impediments .Again the Afghan president visited India in April 2006 where three Memorandums of Understanding (M.O.U) were signed in the area of standardization of rural development and education. Bilateral trade between India and Afghanistan were increased up to \$700 million by 2010 from the status of \$500million in 2006 as per information of India chamber of commerce in April 2006.²⁹ For Afghanistan’s transport facility, India provided 400 buses, and three air crafts. It also has established Indian Medical Missions, constructed cold storage warehouse in Kandahar, started rehabilitation schools, and granted scholarships to Afghanistan students.

Linkage with Central Asian Countries

Why Central Asia is important to India is due to its geo strategic necessities Central Asia is full of mineral resources such as, gas, oil, petroleum and other soil deposited minerals .According to Indian analyst Mena sing Roy, India has extended its hand and head in central Asia for major geo strategic economic reasons. There should be cooperation between central Asia and India in the field of energy security because it is deeply important for and urgently needful for India’s energy scarcity for producing intermittent power supply to India people. The Soviet Union disintegration in 1991 led to emerging out central Asia sovereign states, India established diplomatic relation with it and was interested in promoting economic and cultural cooperation as Pakistan was maintaining relation with central Asia against India’s developments. Rise of Taliban led to marginalization of India’s positive influence in Afghanistan by which India faced much more difficulties in maintaining relations with republic of Central Asia. India also laboured so hard to establish relations with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and central Asia to project its interest in the friendly countries without Pakistan and Taliban’s disturbances³⁰.

In addition Indo-Afghan relations began with mutual assistance and help in these aspects; India established a hospital in Farkhor on the Afghan Tajik border and provided assistance to the North alliance as a support to India’s reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. India also constructed Salma dam hydro power project in Heart of province.

²⁹ . Harsh V. Pant, “India’s Challenge in Afghanistan: With Power Comes Responsibility”, *Centre for the Advanced Study of India*, Philadelphia ,Working Paper, vol.23, no.16, March 2010, pp.9-12.

³⁰ Harsh V. Pant, “India in Afghanistan: A Test Case for a Rising Power,” *Contemporary South Asia*, vol. 18, No. 2, 2010, pp. 133–153.

It generates electricity supplies to Afghanistan from Uzbekistan province. In April 2006 Afghanistan president Hamid Karzai visited India inviting Indian companies to invest in Afghanistan which made the Indian companies happy to do investments in Afghanistan for producing their commercial goods and this strengthen commerce and trade relation so strong. Based on the above said concept and paradigm India has shown an unbridled interest in Afghanistan reconstruction activities to make constant and concrete relations with central Asian republic status through the Afghanistan rehabilitations programmes such as Salma dam power projects ,Indian oil companies in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan etc.

Additionally it also involved in implementing the Turkmenistan –Afghanistan – Pakistan – India gas pipeline projects and the Iran – Pakistan –India gas pipeline in May 2006. Through India cabinet approval with financial help of Asian development bank India participated in 1300 km Turkmenistan –Afghanistan –Pakistan-India gas pipeline in 2006. India is the fourth country to have a base in central Asia apart from Russia US, and Germany. The process began in 2002 and completed at a cost of U\$\$10 million³¹ However, according to Indian analyst reports India will deploy Mi17VI helicopters, the Ayani base will allow Indian military forces and assistance to central Asia especially in Afghanistan .Whenever any threat emerges from Pakistan, India would be able to strike Pakistan from the Aynipade of Tajik soil, beside Ayani base may help India to do emergency help and humanitarian service to Afghanistan as well as central Asia.

During the Taliban regime Afghanistan lost its power due to its support to dethroned Rabbani government as well as the North alliance but Pakistan gained influence and support in Afghanistan as to Pakistan backed Taliban came to power. The cruel event of 9/11 gave a golden chance for India to co -run, co-work and cooperate with US international war to root out terrorism which made Pakistan isolate and segregate itself from the world community on account of its clandestine support and asylum for terrorist groups in its mountain and tribal areas. Pakistan was named by the world community as a terrorist country and terrorism s upporting country .As to this, India soon wholeheartedly accepted to give full cooperation and air base facilities for the US military operation in Afghanistan as per USA anticipation, voiced for world peace, human rights and reprimanded Pakistan for its outright support to terrorism groups.

³¹ “India’s Changing Role: The Afghanistan Conflict,” *Middle East Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 2, spring 2011, pp. 31–39. Accessed on June 15, 2012.

The then Indian Home Minister L. K. Advani stated in September 2001 that the world community was not aware for decades about Pakistan's and Taliban's have been promoting terrorism with Pakistan's support but the same world community came to know about it through the September 11 world tragedy event caused by the Taliban and he asked the world community to take an action against it.³² Pakistan has been as a main stay of terrorism development, feeding, funding and spreading terrorism including in the region of central Asian and south Asian by which especially India had been affected a number of times by the terrorist attacks. India pleaded with the world community and sought their support numerous times to control Pakistan sponsored terrorism in India for which no country came forward on account of Kashmir disputes and inter country problems.

India abdicated its belief on world community and then established good relations with North alliance for preventing formation of Afghanistan government by Pakistan's fans and terrorist groups. Still India has not overcome and marginalize Pakistan 'influence in Afghanistan and stop its terrorism despite it established a smooth relation with south Asia as well as central Asia. Because Pakistan also involved in Afghanistan reconstruction activates and provided \$250 million as equal to India's reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. India worried a lot to stop cross border terrorism which has been a serious anti-India development threat. It manipulated to establish relation with Afghanistan for stopping its cooperation to Pakistan and divert its attention on India's reconstruction activities. To makes successful relations, India opened four embassies, in Afghanistan especially in Kandahar and Jalalabad very close to Pakistan border.

India's Primary Interest on Afghanistan

According to Indian official sources, at present there are four thousand Indian construction people and security personals working in scattered fields such as relief works, rebuilding works and people training oriented works in Afghanistan. Since 2006, the Taliban groups have been terror kidnaping and attacking Indian people, but to save the Indian people, the Indian paramilitary forces have been sent to Afghanistan so as to

³² Pratibha Devisingh Patil, *President of India speech at the banquet in president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan*, New Delhi, August 4, 2008. WWW.pratibhapatil.nic.in/bqsp040808.ht

the protecting Indian labourers at India's reconstruction projects in Afghanistan.³³ In Afghanistan there are about five hundred Indian police personal stationed; India has committed itself at heavy workloads in Afghanistan development projects so as to show its friendly relations. In 2009 January India perfectly finished the newly constructed Zaranji Delaram high way road in southwest Afghanistan very adjoined to Iranian border along with India's paramilitary security forces cooperation.

Additionally, India constructed a new parliament building in Afghanistan in 2011. It has also constructed Salma Dam power project in Heart province and given training to Afghan police officers, and diplomats and civil servants. Further it has given financial supports in the fields of education, health, transportation, power, and telecommunications. India and Afghanistan have maintained the bilateral trade relations at peak level which reached about \$358 million in the fiscal year of April 2007 to march 2008. The Intention of India constructing Iranian Chabar port is to extend trade in central Asia and which would be convenient to enlarge India's trade relation with Afghanistan. Currently India receives all the Afghanistan goods through Pakistan route .Often this trade route is facing problems from Pakistan and it does not allow India's humanitarian assistances to Afghanistan due to its jealousy on Indo-Afghan friendly and brotherly relation. It is true that indo-Afghanistan relations are not against any country, and Pakistan needles to doubt India's relation with Afghanistan is to nettle and counter Pakistan in South Asia region.³⁴

As it has been already mentioned in order to invigorate India's relation with Afghanistan, India opened consulates office in Heart, Mazar –e Sharif, Jalalabad, and Kandahar. This was suspected and accused by Pakistan's that India's consulate in Afghanistan was to watch Pakistan domestic and international secret issues. India established air base in Farkhor, Tajikistan which is the first Indian military air base to oversee South Asian region and Central Asian region military and other related affairs. It has carried out India's man power sources and reconstruction materials from India to Afghanistan. It established a strategic way to protect India's future interest and present interest of reconstruction activities as well as balance its opposite country in south Asian region. Gwadar port is constructed by the Pakistan with the support of China assistance,

³³ Smruti Pattanaik S., "India in Afghanistan: Engagement without Strategy," *ISDA Comment*, vol.12, no.22, January 28, 2011, pp.5-6.

³⁴ Shahid, Shiza, "Engaging Regional Players in Afghanistan," A Washington, D.C, *Centre for Strategic and International Studies*, vol.10, no, 21, November 24, 2009, pp.8-10.

its objective is to establish trade relation with Afghanistan as equal to India doing all the business in Afghanistan through its Iran chabhar port.

The ambivalent thought of Pakistan on India is that India's reconstruction policies would influence and encircle Afghanistan. Due to this political motivations, Pakistan has been motivating, supporting and supplying weapons to Taliban forces to counter the presence of India in Afghanistan. Its ambiguous activities have made long existing bitterness in India Pakistan relations as it creates discontinuity in Afghanistan reconstruction activities. Regarding the U.S.A military and intelligence officials have sternly and repeatedly warned Pakistan tribal areas which are being safe haven for Taliban and Al-Qaeda terrorist, along with Afghan border.³⁵ Their aim is to stop India's reconstruction activities, insert Pakistan's influence in Afghanistan to prevent entry of foreigners inside Afghanistan and adumbrate to launch terrorism attacks on enemy countries.

Therefore, countering terrorism is a vital policy to stabilize Afghanistan and to tackle this terrorism which has been as an impossible, uncontrollable and unfeasible task by the United States and United Nation. Because their assistances and supports never let the super powers to either identify or know the whereabouts of terrorist groups. Pakistan and Afghanistan having consecutive disputes in the large parts due to tribal allegiances have not still recognized the century old Durand frontier. Changes in Pakistan and Afghanistan would be only possible by the ultimate development of India and Afghanistan relations. This will enhance Pakistan's status and Afghan's in South Asia, India being a mediator and facilitator.

Since India's independence it has been showing valiant interest in the neighbour's developments, trade, and commerce and solving unexpected disputes. In such a way India wanted to succeed its development and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan since U.S. antiterrorism war was started.³⁶ But, Pakistan has realized cognitively the views of India's involvement in Afghanistan process, reversely to this aspects Pakistan instigated Taliban forces and ISI for attack on India's important places, on working people in Afghanistan, police officers and assets in Afghanistan. There have occurred massive attacks on Indian people who have been engaged at Afghanistan reconstruction

³⁵ S Raghav, Sharma, "India and Afghanistan: Charting the Future," New Delhi, *Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies*, Special Report, vol. 69, no.21, April 2009, pp.12-15.

³⁶ V. K., Shashikumar, "Indian Built Zaranj-Delaram Highway under Taliban Control," *Indian Defence Review*, vol.23, no.14, October 1, 2011, pp.10-14.

process from civilian to high profile officers, especially attacks happened due to Pakistan instigation while Indian people involved at road laying. In July 2008 a bomb exploded on Indian embassy in Kabul killing more than forty people, including Indian defence officer For this attacks India's National security Adviser M.K Narayanan, in an interview with New Delhi Television, addressed that we have no doubt that the ISI is behind this. Pakistan repudiated these allegations despite these incidents were known internationally and no country is an enemy to India except the great adversary country of Pakistan since India's history.

Toward Regional Cooperation

Much more multi Indian experts have stated and expressed their views positively and scientifically regarding India's commitment in Afghanistan reconstruction programmes. Afghan rebuilding work commitments have paved a unique way to create regional cooperation in South Asian continent through trilateral relationship between India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. United States' strong presence in Afghanistan has guided India and Pakistan in positive ways to cooperate for Afghanistan reconstruction works not indulging in provocation, resentment and repulsive feelings.³⁷ As to this, specialized experts have pointed out that Pakistan should break its trade barriers for letting move transportation and goods from Pakistan to Afghanistan, from Afghan to Pakistan and from India to Afghanistan for making progress in India, Afghanistan and Pakistan with respect to political, social and economic development. This kind of Pakistan facilitations would be the best opportunity for fetching eternal standard improvement, developments and investments in Afghanistan.

India has been a constant and transparent partner from shoulder to shoulder in Afghanistan's reconstruction commitment without causing any problem to Pakistan and its surrounding countries. Because it wants to develop relationship with Washington and Central Asia to maintain friendly relations in south Asia as well as for making strong India and Pakistan friendly relation. It has been actively playing a significant role in Afghanistan because of its geo-strategic compulsion needs and circumstances for protecting India from unwanted disturbances. Afghanistan is on the focus of India's neighbourly policy. However, its status of geopolitical importance and its dissimulating conflict with Pakistan has sprawled over all other factors of India's interventions in

³⁷ K., Singh, Sushant , "A Future, Bigger Military Presence Is Essential If India Is to Shape Afghanistan's" Pragati, *The Indian National Interest Review*, vol.19, no. 17, August 2008, pp. 12–13.

Afghanistan. India's social growth, political development and economic development shall be destroyed by resurgence, social movement and some Islamic organizations intently with the latent instigation of Pakistan unless India plays a moderate and neutral role in Afghanistan as a bridge between Afghan and Pakistan.³⁸

India is having a constant fear about its national integrity because it would be fragmented and broken and Islamic forces will preach Islamic patriotism in India and create separatism among the minority communities such as Sikhs, Tribals and Dalits as a challenge to India's multicultural integrity. Therefore, to remove and destroy this imminent suspicion, India strongly and diplomatically established relations with Afghanistan as bridge to Pakistan and Afghanistan. All plans and provisions of India's assistance to Afghanistan is part and parcel of India-US anti-terrorism policy to stop Taliban rule in Afghanistan eternally and it wants to separate Pakistan from Afghanistan with the aim to make Afghanistan a peaceful country. India's over all assistance to Afghanistan is on the pattern of humanitarian assistance and is to establish a peaceful society. Really India's assistances and political support to Afghanistan have made Hamid Karzai take the name of antiterrorist and Peace loving ruler based on genuine utilization of a lot of assistances from the various countries.

Based on India's geostrategic compulsion and necessities it wants to keep Afghanistan at its domain as a way to central Asian country for utilizing oil, gas pipeline, and markets. Therefore, India's cemented reconstruction position in Afghanistan will make it part of Central Asian oil and gas distribution authority along with the cooperation of Pakistan.³⁹ India is a counter weight to China by its popularity, helping tendencies, south Asian cooperation and respecting territorial sovereignty. Very similar to India's policies, the U.S.A also aimed to counter Russian and Chinese intervention and influence in the newly independent states. As to this, United States has appreciated India's help and assistance to central Asian republic states and Afghanistan. Afghanistan joined in SAARC organization in 2007 as part of South Asian family which fostered trade and other developments in Central Asia and strengthen relation with Afghanistan and India.

³⁸ Tadjbakhsh, Shahrbanou, "South Asia and Afghanistan: The Robust India-Pakistan Rivalry," *Oslo, Peace Research Institute*, vol.12, no.21, 2011, pp.5-9.

³⁹ Stephen Tankel, "Lashkar-e-Taiba: From 9/11 to Mumbai, London", *International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence*, vol.23, no.17, April-May 200, pp.3-9.

India's intention is to do vital assistance to Afghanistan and Central Asian states and extend its everlasting supports to America. India co-operated with America and initiated anti –terrorism war and the USA supported India and emboldened it to marginalize Pakistan's influence in the South Asian region and eliminate the menace of terrorism. After 9/11 attacks, India and the USA's cooperation, coordination and strategic relations were complimented as their goal was similar and joint efforts toward developments and crush down the terrorism networks. The following agreements and cooperation between India and the USA indicate positive and identical relations of the two countries, for instance, USA –India Malabar joint naval exercise, 123 agreements on civilian nuclear cooperation, protection of Indian workers in Afghanistan and other joint efforts on the area of regional and international security and peace building. Population wise and military wise India is second to China and hence China's influence is more in Indian ocean as well as Indian border. To tackle its influences India wished to establish a close rapport with America and felt that its military and navy patrol in international costal line would be a major security to India in South Asian region.

Chapter -3

Genesis of Afghanistan Crisis

Introduction

The present pathetic situation of Afghanistan is the repercussion of its internal instability which has been shaking Afghanistan unstably and keeping with endless agonies.⁴⁰ This country was bridled with multifarious problems such as ethnic conflict, war lord dominations, Drug trafficking, terrorism, ideology conflict among the same Islamic people and external power interventions. All these aggregate internal and external issues have taken Afghanistan to an unhappy situation from 1747-to 1989. Its total population is 30.55 million and they are divided into a number of tribal groups. The nation building process is the ongoing process in Afghanistan since it is burgeoning from the debris of terrorism. Several organisations and terrorist outfits in Afghanistan try to put stumbling blocks in the country since their motto and intentions may be getting diluted due to the nation building process.

The 9/11 World Trade Centre attack has been heralding a lot of international communities to do reconstruction and welfare activities in Afghanistan. In this regard India has been still at the Afghanistan reconstruction activities by cooperating with international community for establishing a new spirited friendship as well as continuing their age old relations for the South Asian peaceful development. Therefore the main motto of India's presence is to relieve Afghanistan from the worries of its cluster of internal issues by its reconstruction activities along with help of international actors. Yet, the allotted fund by the for the reconstruction activities of Afghanistan are not utilized for the Afghanistan rehabilitation programme, due to mishandling, corruption by warlords and dominant ethnic group's leaders.⁴¹

Afghanistan is a terrain country which is located at the Iranian high land approximately 250,000 square miles distance between Central Asia and South Asia .It shares borders with Iran in the West, Pakistan in the South and East Turkmenistan with East Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan in the north and China in its easternmost region. Its

⁴⁰ Tharoor, Ishaan, "India, Pakistan and the Battle for Afghanistan," *Time*, December 5, 2009. Downloaded on June 15, 2012. www.dw.com/en/india-and-pakistan-battle-for-afghanistan/a-18073889

⁴¹ "Asia's Key Project," *Petro Min Pipeline*, April-June 2001, pp.1. Turkmenistan-Afghanistan Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline: *petro mine pip liner*, Vol. 11, no.04, 2001, pp.1-7. www.ap.energy/pub/ppipeliners/pploctdec15.htm.

geographical area is 6474974 sq. km which seems somewhat smaller than Pakistan .Its border spans over nearly 1300 kilometres from its neighbours especially from the South west to Northeast. The estimated population of Afghanistan in July 2003 was 28, 717, 21310 out of which Pashtun were 44%, Tajik 25%, Hazara 10%, minor ethnic groups (Aimaks, Turkmen, Baloch, and others) 13% and Uzbek 8%¹¹. The demography of Afghanistan has an important bearing on its power politics. Afghanistan's ethnography has generated a highly politicized statistical debate.

The six-year survey carried out by a Norwegian foundation suggested that Pashtuns population constitutes around 63 percent out of which Persian-speaking Tajiks are (12 %), Uzbeks (9 %) and Shia Hazaras (6%). The non-Muslim minority communities Hindu and Sikh being shopkeepers and traders in Kabul were displaced by the Taliban due to ethnic conflict some were killed, and thousands fled to India. Sunni Muslim are 84%, Shia Muslim 13%, and the others (Sikhs, Hindus and Jews) 1%. Based on this ratio there is continuous non-cooperation and conflict in Afghanistan regarding religious power sharing because they do not acquire the status of political authority in Afghan society except the majority religion. Religion acquired an important significance during Afghan resistance against Soviet occupation.⁴² Historically, Afghanistan religion is based on four general principles: scripture knowledge, sacred, descent and mystical association. Generally, the geography location of Afghanistan indispensable to all the South Asian regions as well as Central Asian region and Middle East for the all-purpose of human being survival.

This commercially attractive location of Afghanistan has been a world focus as never ending conflicts in the central places of world politics. Afghanistan has been so famous in the world history because of its lucrative location and gate way to all the other countries with huge minerals. It has been as an important trade route of central, South and West Asia and all the other surrounding countries. Its geography location has helped much more Russia and Britain for extending their super power influence on the third world countries. Their powers at the international scene are indestructible as unflinching. In these aspects, today's supper power's want projects in Afghanistan because of its

⁴² Khosla, "India and Afghanistan in Indian Foreign Policy Challenges and Opportunities," ed. Atish Sinha and Madhup Mohta, New Delhi: *Academic Foundation*, vol.12, no.23, 2007, pp.10-15.

geographic beautiful location. The ultimate aims of the olden day's super powers to dominate rule and exploit the weak country which has huge mineral wealth.

Ethnic Groups in Afghanistan

Pashtuns

Pashtuns make up an estimated 42% of the population of contemporary Afghanistan. They are also known as Afghans and the name 'Afghanistan' translates to 'land of the Afghans', equally meaning 'land of the Pashtuns'. Pashtuns can further be divided into major sub-tribes, such as the Ghilzali and Durrani, and several smaller ones, including the Jaji, Safi, Wardak, Shinwari, Tani, Mohmand, Jordan, Khungiani, and Mangal. They're easily recognized by their Pashto language and their unique way of living called Pashtinwali. Pashtuns are predominantly Muslims. Islam has a significant influence on the Pashtun culture such as their clothing. The women wear long dresses and cover their heads. Men wear loose-fitting shirts that are of knee length and trousers tied to the waist with string. Pashtun cuisine is popular for its use of dried fruits. A famous dish in Pashtun homes is Pulao which is a spiced rice meal. They are forbidden from eating pork or indulging in alcoholic drinks. Pashtuns are traditionally nomadic pastoralists who move from place to place in search of grazing land.

Tajik

Tajiks are believed to have Iranian origin and are also referred to as Farsi. They are the second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan, making up an estimated 27% of the nation's population. They speak a Persian dialect known as Dari. According to a US State Department report released in 2009, Tajiks are 98% Sunni Muslims. Tajiks' meals range from sweet dishes such as *Halwa* to savory ones such as *Pulao* (spiced rice). Tajiks are famous for their elaborate embroideries on fabric. These beautiful patterns are also found on their carpets, wall hangings and head pieces. Decorative carvings on stone can be seen in Tajik homes.

Hazara

Hazaras occupy the rugged central highlands regions in Afghanistan. They make up close to 10% percent of the Afghanistan population. Hazaras are said to be descendants of Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire. Hazaras belong to the

Shia sect of Islam in a country that is mostly Sunni Muslim. As a result, they are viewed as outsiders. Hazaras work in the least desirable jobs due to their low ranking in the caste system. However, they are very industrious people.

Uzbek

Uzbeks form the largest Turkic group in Afghanistan, and they constitute 9% of the total population in the country. They are Sunni Muslims and occupy the Northern region of Afghanistan. They speak Uzbek, a Turkic language. Uzbeks practice early marriages and their girls are typically married off as soon as they become teenagers.

Aimaq

The Aimaq are a group of Persian-speaking nomadic tribes, and they constitute 4% of the total population in the country. Aimaqs live in Western Afghanistan. Women adorn themselves in brightly colored clothes while men wear cloaks and round caps. Interestingly, Aimaq women are not as restricted as other women in rural Afghanistan. They take part in group discussions with men and have a say in the choice of a groom for them.

Turkmen

The Turkmen are the smaller Turkic group. They are Sunni Muslims, and their origin is very similar to that of the Uzbeks. Unlike the Uzbeks, however, the Turkmen are traditionally nomadic people though they were forced to abandon this way of life in Turkmenistan itself under Soviet rule. In the 1990's their number was put at around 200,000

Baloch

The Baloch people are speakers of Balochi who are mostly found in and around the Baluchistan region of Afghanistan. In the 1990's their number was put at 100,000 but they are around 200,000 today. They are most likely an offshoot of the Kurds and reached Afghanistan sometimes between 1000 and 1300 BC. Mainly pastoral and desert dwellers, the Baloch are also Sunni Muslim. Abdul Karim Brahui Governor of Nimruz Province, is a Baloch.

Nuristan

The Nuristan's are Indo-Iranian people, representing a fourth independent branch of the Aryan peoples (Indo-Aryan, Iranian, Nuristan, and Dardic), who live in isolated regions of north-eastern Afghanistan as well as across the border in the district of Chital in Pakistan. They speak a variety of Nuristan languages. Better known historically as the Kafirs of what was once known as Kafiristan (land of pagans), they converted to Islam during the rule of Amir Abdur Rahman and their country was renamed "Nuristan", meaning "Land of Light" as in the light of Islam. A small unconquered portion of Kafiristan inhabited by the Kalash people who still practice their pre-Islamic religion still exists across the border in highlands of Chitral, northwestern Pakistan. Many Nuristanis believe that they are the descendants of Alexander the Great's ancient Greeks, but there is a lack of genetic evidence for this and they are more than likely an isolated pocket of early Aryan invaders. Physically, the Nuristan are of the Mediterranean sub-stock with about one-third recessive blondism. They follow Sunni Islam like most of the other Afghans. The population in the 1990's was estimated at 125,000.

Afghanistan Nation from 1747

Generally, Afghanistan has been a part of the Persian Empire. From time to time Afghanistan had been continuing its relations with India under the regime of Kushan dynasty in the 2nd century. ⁴³Especially during the Mahmud Ghazani period Afghanistan was having more close relations with India. Therefore India Afghanistan relations have been continuing since the very beginning of the South Asia and Central Asia Kingdom as well as emperor rule. Indo-Afghanistan relations are not a new phenomenon of sudden emerged or goal oriented relation one but both are considered as age old relations. This relations emerged from 1747 through several Islamic rulers. After the death of king Nadir Shah, his leader Ahmad Khan entered Kandahar for contesting in tribal assembly election and he was elected as king of the Afghanistan tribal assembly and he took the new marvellous political title of Durr-i- Durran (pearl among pearl) in favour of the tribal name. The Afghan great political leader Mr. Ahmad Shah Durani learnt all crafts of political ideas from Nadir Shah who had subjugated Afghanistan king several times. The war skills, martial arts and political strategy of Nadir Shah were applied by Durani for conquering future the enemies. The king personally did much work to protect his

⁴³ Heidi Kjærnet and Stina Torjesen, "Afghanistan and Regional Instability: A Risk Assessment", *Afghanistan Study Group, Revitalizing our Efforts, Rethinking our Strategies*, vol.29, no.13, 2003, pp.9-

national boundaries through endless oral and mass campaign along with attempts to expand his boundaries from the directions of Amu Darya in the north to Arabian Sea and from Heart to Punjab.

The successful application of skills of Nadir Shah by Ahmed Shah Durani yielded a lot of approbation from the Afghanistan people and reputed him as the father of nation (title Baba). It was a long time title to Ahmad Shah Durani despite there were a lot of conflicts with his descendant until they were out from Kabul in 1818.⁴⁴ In due course of time Ahmed Shah Durani had various discrepancies with the other tribal leaders though he had a good name as the father of nation. The power mania of the other tribal leaders let them to occupy power. Dost Mohammed, the 11th son of Sardar Payendah Khan as a tribal majestic power, took over the political power of Kabul administration. Dost Mohammed held a great mass struggle against the supporters of the Ahmad Shah Durrani which continued to a long period and gradually the regime of Kabul was divided into two, one for Dost Mohammed and the second for his brothers. In 1826, Dost Mohammed got more regions which extended from Ghazni to Jalalabad which included Kabul also.

Based on the geographical control and political power attainment Dost Mohammed was accepted by the people of Afghanistan as the father of nation and he was wholeheartedly accepted by the foreign mediators as well as the local indigenous tribal leaders. Moreover, Afghanistan had been alive and afresh with the help of foreign power interventions such as mediation, political support and reconciliation between various tribal leaders who were interested in occupying the political power unilaterally. The aim of Russian invasion of Afghanistan's was to install communist government and was very much interested to connect Afghanistan's trade link with India which was not against the British power in the 18 century. The chief aim of Russia was to make Afghanistan a puppet and non-aligned regime by its trade link with India for its own economic development.

The involvement of Russia in Afghanistan was not for showing its aggressive power or gruel attitude on any one of South Asian countries rather wanted to interlink

⁴⁴ India Review, "A publication of the Embassy of India, Kabul", vol. 3, no. 5, 2007, pp.3-10. eoi.gov.in/kabul/?pdf0310?000.

Afghanistan and South Asia through the ideology of communism.⁴⁵ Dost Muhammad was at nervousness as to tackle the two forces of the British mission and Russian mission because both were at Kabul toward conciliation process regarding the super power controversies. Finally under the leadership of Lord Auckland, British broke the conciliation process which heightened the anger of Russia to leave Afghanistan and the British representative stated that Russia wanted to be hypocritical for stabilizing its power in Afghanistan in the name of establishing friendly relation between India and Afghanistan in 1839. Though Afghanistan had a lot of domestic problems no country came with pro -Afghanistan welfare but came to exploit its natural resources. After various Islamic rulers the British came to India with its army in 1838 for doing campaign about Afghanistan. Kabul was captured by Afghanistan tribal leaders and they opposed British influence and hence the British abdicated its canvassing attitude about the Afghanistan because, Afghanistan accepted the British favourite political leader Shah Shujin Mosque. British India imprisoned Dost Mohammed in 1840, his family was sent to India as exile and the British felt its inability to control over the challenges and consequences of tribal opposition by British ruler in Afghanistan. As a consequence of tribal forces opposition in Afghanistan against British influences, Russia withdrew its 4500 troops from Afghanistan.

British India left Kabul along with its favourite political nominee Shah,⁴⁶ who was assassinated by the domestic tribal leaders on account of British India's attempt to control over Afghanistan in January 1842. Again British liked to crown its favourite political Afghan leader Dost Mohammed soon after he returned to Kabul from India in 1843. He ruled Afghanistan peacefully without British involvement for another twenty five years and he extended the boundary of Afghanistan by the end of his rule from West to Heart as per his early wish and interest. Dost Mohammed was succeeded by his third son Sher Ali. Due to family conflict his son approached Russia for obtaining political support as well as army support and this relation provoked the British and welcomed Russia. As to this reason, again British entered into Afghanistan through the Afghan

⁴⁵ Scott Moore, "Peril and promise: a survey of India's strategic relationship with Central Asia," *Central Asian Survey*, vol.26, no. 2, 2007, pp.10-20.

⁴⁶ Frederick Starr, "A Regional Approach to Afghanistan and Its Neighbors," . Scott Moore, "*Peril and promise: a survey of India's strategic relationship with Central Asia*," 281. *Afghanistan Study Group, Revitalizing our Efforts, Rethinking our Strategies*, vol.15, no.14, 2001, pp.1-10.

Mountain and entering in Kabul, the British established its permanent consulate office there.

The British nominated Foreign Affairs Ministry from Afghan to Britain for communicating all information of the Kabul, this attitude of British scathed Afghanistan people as violating their sovereignty and disturbing their nation's freedom. As result of its aggressive attitude in Afghanistan its whole officers were slaughtered which created a massive shock among British people, Yakup Khan is exiled to India under the British protection and afghan tribal chief dictated to British to accept Abdurrahman Khan as their leader in Afghanistan. He is the grandson of great warrior Dost Mohammed and Afghanistan people accepted him as their favourite leader but Abdur Rahman was at exile for ten years. His is exile place was not suitable for his survival because there was British influence and he was a strong supporter of Russia and well familiar of Russia techniques.⁴⁷ After cruel incidents, British accepted Abdur Rahman as an Amir of Kabul in 1880, at the same time Afghanistan people said to British authority to not to ask residency in Afghanistan nation. People of Afghanistan appreciated Abdur Rahman for his excellent performance in the two the wars held against Russian interference which paved way for accepting as Amir of Kabul.

Among the various rulers who ruled Afghanistan, Abdurrahman had done an excellent administration with assiduity and shrewdness in the place of continuous power politic prevailing area. His principle was followed by nearly three generations. His authoritarian regime and administration was so helpful to Afghanistan .The king introduced technology and got foreign investment from the developed countries for the people's happy life because Afghanistan had been destroyed by war and violence. Without war worry and panic he called developed countries and took investments which were very useful in the Afghan history for reinvigorating Afghan economy system. After Abdurrahman became inactive in his political field, his responsibilities were discharged by his son neutrally and strict during the First World War and he demanded international community to grant absolute independence to Afghanistan without any foreign interference.

⁴⁷ Ministry of External Affairs of India, " Text of Agreement on Strategic Partnership between the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan ", *Ministry of External Affairs of India* October, vol.12, no. 4, 2011, pp.1215.

This wise demand provoked the British authority to get involved in Afghanistan's internal affairs, not bothering about his sovereign demands. The British authority was unwilling to give independence to Afghanistan. The fight of power sharing and power giving came between the two countries which seemed to be impossible to win over each other. Therefore they were ready to make a Rawalpindi treaty in August 1919 to discuss the problems of Afghanistan's demand for independence. King Amanullah's expedited a reform programme and the sudden outbreak of civil war in 1929 forced him to go in exile. The order was accepted by Amanullah's cousin, Nadir Khan until his turn back to Kabul.⁴⁸ Actually he was assassinated in 1933 and due to the reflection of his assassination, Nadir Shah was at the age of 19-year who was son of Zahir-Shah. During the 14 years of political regime and administration of Zahir-shah ruled Afghanistan effectively and he protected his nation very carefully as unaffected and neutral during the Cold War period.

Indeed during in the Cold War period, Afghanistan very explicitly demonstrated its non-alignment policy to get advantages and assistances from the developed communities. Due to super power competition and pride, both Russia and USA initiated so many welfare activities in Afghanistan such as (Hospital's –High ways, etc and these facilities attracted by Zahir Shah cousin and brother in-law were no-aligned with any country for the sake of Afghanistan country welfare. During the Daud Khan political period Pakistan relation was quitted in 1963, after his controversial with Pakistan he closed Afghanistan entry to Pakistan. His political interest made Zahir Shah bring about political and constitutional reforms in Afghanistan. These constitutional changes in 1964 made Afghanistan a constitutional monarchy. The royal families were kept away from the political powers and it made all executives thoroughly answerable to legislative assembly of the two houses.⁴⁹ After this dramatic constitutional changes people believed that it would work effectively but unfortunately it created discrepancies between the King and the parliament during the time of election held in 1965. Further the wise actions of political leaders failed due to the sudden onset of drought and famine, which engulfed nearly 100,000 people in 1973. Due to other economic political chaos in 1973 Daud Khan

⁴⁸ Marlene Laruelle, "The Reconstruction Issue in Afghanistan:" *A New Great Game? Palgrave MacMillan*, vol.22, no.13, 2010, pp.14-19.

⁴⁹ T Rutig, "Afghanistan between Democratization and Civil War," in Joachim Krause and Charles King Mallory, eds., *Afghanistan, Pakistan and Strategic Change: Adjusting Western Regional Policy*, Routledge, publisher vol.23, no.12, 2014, pp. 189-191.

came to political power with army support more or less it was as bloodless coup and Zahir shah went Europe on Exile.

With the support of Afghan military, Daud Kahn came to power as the Prime Minister of the newly reformed Republic of Afghanistan. Since he depended very less on USSR–USA, he could not bring more central welfare polices rather he wanted to establish relation with Pakistan as an adjacent partner. Due to his improper political attitude Afghan became a violent place in 1970. A new constitution of 1977 promoted Daud as the President of Afghanistan .This was not accepted by the people as fair because it was a traditional procedure by which the royal family alone would be able to come to power. This law was enacted in favour of royal family to come to power without voting and election. This law had made wide spread resentment among the Afghanistan people for bringing out changes in pro-royal family law.

It is to the noted that the Super powers played a vital role in the world history on terms of colonialism and imperialism for advancing their economy by toppling down others.⁵⁰The existing countries were the fruits of super powers. Today, the existing political setup in the world is a result of the contemplation of peace and prosperity loving leaders from the pain of long back super power’s suppression. Indeed ,a new thought, and rejoice came to all countries in the world history after the world supper power tried to follow some code of ethics regarding to respects non-super power countries in a humanitarian way abdicating arrogant and coercive attitudes. In this tightened web of world politics, Afghanistan’s also became victim of British colonial rule while its presence was in India. Most of powerful country economy is known obviously as a war made economy regardless of other’s, pain and worry. Afghanistan’s second war in July 1887 allowed the British to contain Afghanistan at its hand. Therefore, the British influence on Afghanistan is one of the reasons for Afghanistan’s its long existing problems and uncomfortable socio, economic and political situation that exists up to today.

In the world history there are so many incidents about so many countries being ruled by super powers. But none of the super powers were ruled by any non-super power country in the world history. Indeed, Afghanistan was ruled by two superpowers simultaneously with allied forces for exploiting its political identity, natural resources and ruling its unwanted countries⁵². In this aspect, Russia is one of the countries which

⁵⁰ G Price, “India’s Policy towards Afghanistan: Asia,” *Chatham House journal*, vol.22, no.13 2013, pp.9

imposed its power on Afghanistan not with the aim to solve its traditional problems rather wanted to show its hard power by stressing Afghanistan to follow communist ideology as a challenge to western allies. The ideology of challenging, competing, and overwhelming against western allies through Afghanistan invasion on December 24, 1979 led Afghanistan to be at an endless pandemonium and perennial problems.⁵¹⁵² Soviet Russia landed nearly 120,000 troops to establish communism there and killed great Islamic leaders on December 26, (Hafizullah Amin and Babrak Karmal) as mark of their resistance against Soviet invasion for being non-invaded by aliens.

By the entrance of Soviet Union in Afghanistan, its communist Prime Minister, Hafizullah Amin was shot dead by the internal insurgent groups. After this incident Russia took its patriot communist leader from Russia as its favourite puppet leader in Afghanistan. This boastful attitude of Russia to fix communist government in Afghanistan seemed to be impossible to rule Afghanistan peacefully because of the internal ethnic people were giving lot of disturbances to Russia. In order to control Afghan people, Russia believed to use its army power to take over any province at its hands. Ironically the Afghan Guerrilla forces countered the Russian army power.

Despite oppositions from Afghanistan side, Russia's influence was increasing much more to capture the Afghanistan provinces, in which Kabul was one of the safest places during the ten year Soviet's pervasive influence in Afghanistan and also for its aggressive army activities toward containing the challenges of Afghanistan.⁵³ Russia's invasion in Afghanistan was smooth without casualties during the initial period but the casualties increased after the Islamic leader's strong resistance with the support of the Pakistan and USA.

Russia was provoked by Afghanistan leaders when they received military help from the US such as. The endless Russian achievements to capture the sovereignty of each province at its hand in Afghanistan persuaded seven Afghan guerrilla forces to come together for political negotiations in 1985 in Peshawar. Attending this meeting the

⁵¹ M Bhatia, "Violence in Afghanistan," in M V Bhatia and Mark Sedra, eds., *Afghanistan, Arms and Conflict: Post9/11 Security and Insurgency: Armed Groups, Disarmament and Security in a Post-War Society*, Routledge, 2008, p.

⁵² .

⁵³ H V Pant, "India in Afghanistan: A Test Case for a Rising Power, *Contemporary South Asia*, Tylor Francis" vol.18, no.2, 2010, pp.133-153.

leaders of various factions and ethnic communities came as United Front of Islamic and Mujahidin Islamic unity of Afghan warriors. Their consolidated arrival very blatantly manifested their integrity along with the fighting spirit for Afghanistan's national freedom from the super power dominations. This mighty attitude of Russia and Afghanistan led to devastation of Afghanistan's social economic infrastructure and the effects of the fight of the two group depopulated Afghanistan. The Mujahedeen opposition of Russian invasion in Afghanistan totally changed the structure of the Afghan nation. During the time of Russian invasion nearly 2 million people from the Afghanistan migrated to Pakistan and other 1.8 million went to Iran.

After Mikhail Gorbachev gained power of Russian political administration in 1985, he was facing much more annoy once from the Afghanistan people and he felt that Afghanistan was one of the problematic countries. Hence, he wanted to find out a rapid way for solving these long standing issues. Regarding this he placed Mohammad Najibullah at political power. Later he was found useless in dealing with Afghanistan issues. Russia very eagerly thought and believed that Najibullah would tackle and find a solution for the Afghanistan problems, but he entirely seemed to be ineffective to Russia's interest. Thereafter in 1988 Gorbachev decided to vacate from Afghanistan through the Amu Darya River.⁵⁴

After Soviet Russia's forced withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989, the number of sectional tribal warlords occupied the geographical territories of Afghanistan with particular names as identity of their captured areas of their group of people. This created much more land sharing and power sharing problems among them and it has been continuing still now. Undoubtedly, the foreign intervention in Afghanistan created socioeconomic chaos and impoverishment as it could not come out quickly from the continuous irreparable damages. Afghan had various internal factions and fractions toward sharing of political power through the civil war and bloody activities which had not made so much damages as foreign invasion had made. On other hands, US anti-communist Ideology and Anti-Soviet Russia kindled wild fire resentment among the Islamic people with the support of Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries by facilitating with arms, weapons and currency through the Pakistan.

⁵⁴ Emilian Kavalski, "India and Central Asia: The International Relations of a Rising Power," *I .B.Tauris journal*, vol.12, no.23, 2009, p. 104.

The chief aim of these two powers was to demonstrate their sole power to rule over the world invading one country and causing damages to the overall world without any concern for the life of the people's during the period 1789-1989. However, it was not a war on Afghanistan but it was a war between democracy and communism, by which the fate of Afghanistan was engulfed by the three super powers for their political advantages and popularity⁵⁵. The attention of the Islamic people were converged on holy war for moving back Russian forces and other powers which were supporting the super powers for getting benefits from them. Therefore, irrespective of factions and ethnic conflicts in Afghanistan, all the people got integrated to handle gun and weapon to expel the invaders and cruel rulers. This integration of Islamic people as was the corner stone of Afghanistan worriess situations. During this Islamic people's struggles against foreign powers and influences, Afghanistan lost so many soldiers and civilians, human rights, economic growth and standard political setup.

Civil War

Najibullah's regime remained in Afghanistan for about three years under the influence and support of Mujahidin. In fact, in 1992 the people of Afghanistan turned with against his political regime. He sought a safe place in UN forces but he failed and not was unable to escape from Kabul city .At that critical time he was given a protective place in United Nation campus area in Kabul. After all factions of ethnic groups immediately declared a resolution to damage Afghan harmony as to distribute political power and allow all to rule chronological wise. By this different ethnic community angry nearly 1.5 million people went outside Afghanistan.

Before Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan had Durand line border problems since 1947-1979 to separate the border based on ethnic location.⁵⁶ Afghanistan has never accepted to solve border problems on account of separation of border in spite of nearly 17 million Afghanistan people were living such as, Baloch and Brahui tribes on both side .The border issue came to light after soviet invasion from (1979-1989). Afghanistan people belonging to Pashtu religion and the rest of people who are considered as minorities had several tribal cadres based on separate goals to

⁵⁵ Shanthie Mariet D'Souza, "The TAPI Pipeline: A Recipe for Peace or Instability," *Institute of South Asian Studies National University of Singapore*, vol. 23, Issue no. 19 of, 2011, ISAF Brief, pp. 2-3,.

⁵⁶ Afghanistan Study Group," revitalizing our Efforts, Rethinking our Strategies," Washington, DC: *Centre for the Study of the Presidency*, vol.23, no.12, 2008, pp.11-20.

attain political power through while they struggled against Russian invasions. These two reasons caused major tumultuous incidents, injuries and damages in Afghanistan. After Soviet withdrawal in 1989, Afghanistan faced so many problems for ten years such as Pakistan induced Taliban rule, ethnic conflicts and so many domestic related issues.

Taliban Rule

Taliban is having numerous groups in this segmented society in which many young Islamic cadres from various Islamic countries are recruited and trained by Talibans to revenge and resist the invaders. Taliban rule Afghanistan without allowing people in political administration and also to enjoy freedom and liberty and suppress the people a lot in the name of fundamental Islamic principles⁵⁷. The name Taliban as per Islamic terminology is an Islamic student organization whose duty is to dedicate its power to ideology which is against the aliens as well as to control over the total population in their reign. The practices of their ideology identify them as Islamic fundamentalists who oppose changes and modernization and being strict with their inherent policy with vigilance.

Their fundamentalist practices have highlighted them to the world as an illiberal and anti-human society. Their policies are highly motivated to protect their nation from the western countries dominating in the name of changes and Islamic integrity. In order to augment their ideology they began to recruit Islamic youth cadres from various Islamic nations and notably young cadres are recruited from the Pathan tribal community as well as from the refuge came of Pakistan. This recruitment has added a great value to strengthen Taliban team as well as politics, as the people respect them with fear for survival. Taliban has been functioning just like political parties recruiting cadres various from districts to with a propaganda and its cadre recruiting canvass started first in Jalalabad in September in 1995 and after a year started in Kabul.

As a mark of their ideology they did great chockfull incidents of burning cities in September 1996. Very soon this news reached UN office and it captured President Najibullah within hours and made him along with his brother to be swinging at a

⁵⁷ Air Marshal BK Pandey, "Indo-Afghan Strategic Partnership," *Indian, Defence Review*, Vol. 27, no.1, 10 July, 2012, pp.1-7.

concreted building⁵⁸. Some people liked the Taliban attitude and most of the people disliked so badly their fundamentalist practices in Afghanistan. The beginning of Taliban principles however, seemed to be guardian of the Islamic community but the consequences of its behaviour and action have been looked by the entire community deadly. Taliban practices unpalatable attitude on women's freedom that they prevent women from going to school, ask them to attire dress from head to toe and allow them for shopping only with a male escort. In fact, Taliban implements strict and cruel laws such as, amputating thief's hands, public execution, hanging and flogging. This attitude of Taliban keep people at constant fear and they never allow the people to be free in the society. Though Taliban is controlling two third of the total Afghanistan people, it faces consequences from the remaining one percentage people as great hurdles and challenges to its power. Most of the Taliban cadres belong to Pathan groups who speak Pashtu language whereas its opponent groups belong to North Alliances like Uzbeks, Turkmen and others. In fact, conflict and disunity in these two groups are creating continuous ideology and attitude differences between them and many Taliban prisoners were killed by a group of North alliances when Taliban attempted to expand its province.

This great killing took place when it captured Mazar-e-Sharif in 1998 and attempted to widen its influence throughout Afghanistan. Similarly they did a mass slaughter of Shia community in Afghanistan. As to compensate their cadre life lost, Taliban held a massive attack on Mazar-e-Sharif in 1998 and controlled nearly 90% of Afghanistan people⁵⁹. The successive horrible attacks of Taliban in important places of Afghanistan made it so famous, creating a panic of terrorism among the common people. Its formidable attacks were realized by the international community and it attempted to establish political negotiations and conciliation between North Alliance and Taliban in which, the North alliance first accepted to setup a government with Taliban but later it gave up that interest due to 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001. This attacks paved way that it could not come to power. Various factors like Afghanistan conflict and Soviet Russia's influence on disintegration in 1991 made the Taliban to rule as a coercive power over the common people most of Taliban are drawn from the Pashtu community who are supported by Pakistan. The Taliban cadres are manifested as violence mongers within

⁵⁸ Aparna Pnade, "India-Afghanistan-Pakistan: Not a Zero Sum Game", 10/21/2011, Research Fellow & Director, *Hudson Institute's Initiative on Future of India & South Asia*, vol.23, no.16, pp.10-17.

⁵⁹ "Afghanistan and India Sign 'Strategic Partnership'", Issue 41, October 9, 2011, *BBC NEWS*, South Asia, www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-15161776.

the Islamic as well as out of Islamic prism and majority religious people, so far called as Pashtu in Afghanistan are the main sources of Taliban success.

Therefore, based on the ethnic fight and Taliban ideology, people are killed, sustain injuries and women become widows and male become widowers due to bomb explosions and grenade attacks of Talibans and war –lords. The merciless nature and the disobedience of Taliban to international law and order in world politics have provoked the western countries to watch seriously the activities of Taliban atrocities on civilians. Its actions appear as a threat to international security and peace. The US communicated with Taliban to stop its inhuman activities and has cautioned Pakistan not to support the violence groups.

USA Role in Afghanistan

In order to project super power rivalry in international politics for achieving the sole power in the international politics status, the erstwhile Russia and the US involved in high range armed conflicts along with two sections of groups, west alliance with the US's side and Eastern alliance with Russian side.⁶⁰For their competition, Afghanistan became a victim of their power test and armed fight in which Afghanistan people suffered a lot facing the two power stress instigating internal factional groups to revolt against the Russian force. The US' primary interest was to prevent Russian influence along with the support of Pakistan and Pashtu people, prevent external interference for USA's free administration and keep Afghanistan at its purview expelling Russia for the future economic development purpose. Since Afghanistan is in the central part of central Asia, Middle East and South Asia, its attractive location attract the Super powers for ruling over its destiny.

Therefore, after Russia's withdrawal from Afghanistan, USA became the monopower in the international political field along with the unanimous opinion of the world leaders. After that, the following September 9/11 incidents made USA involve in Afghanistan with Anti-terrorism war ideology with the approval of the world community to suppress and contain the Taliban teams. A positive development came to Afghanistan with full infrastructural development with international financial cooperation, not

⁶⁰ Government of India, "Ministry of External Affairs Annual Report 2000-2001", New Delhi: *Ministry of External Affairs*, vol.12, no.22, 2001, pp.1-20.

bothering about negative factors.⁶¹ Thus, a positive development came to Afghanistan through upholding of negative policy (root out terrorism) as to establish a durable peace in Afghanistan through the suppression of the negative forces.

Therefore, the motto of the USA involvement could be understood at different angles and styles by the non USA countries. Its aim is so sincerely to establish a good democracy in Afghanistan by containing the countering groups. Its involvement in Afghanistan is not against any one of South Asian countries or Southeast Asian countries but making Afghanistan free from trouble and USA friendly country in the international sights. Really, there is nothing wrong in the attitude of USA for showing its rational power in Afghanistan for fulfilling the ambition of the people to have a peaceful society in the world, though some of its friendly and non-friendly countries think that its involvement in Afghanistan is for controlling over the surrounding neighbours. As a consequence of 9/11 incidents, China played a role in the reconstruction activities of Afghanistan. Its chief aim was to liberate Afghanistan from the influences of foreign powers, knowing that involvement of USA in Afghanistan would be harmful and disturbing to china in future. China wanted to see a good government in Afghanistan, especially one which would strengthen its relation with Pakistan, for being together with it against India. It established relations with Afghanistan and Pakistan against Taliban, insurgents groups and china invested a large amount of money in Afghanistan for different projects regarding the reconstruction programmes.

Generally, the code of Islamic conduct is as per their traditional practice such as women wearing veil, not going out alone⁶². Women are banned working outside their homes, pursuing education, leaving their homes without accompanying a male relative and are forced to wear burka. This kind of ugly attitude made the international community bother about human rights violations and get involved in Afghanistan international affairs. The survey of South West and South Asia as well as Latin America shows that illicit drug crops are cultivated in the areas of ethnic and military conflict in order to generate revenues for the success of war. The Afghan warlords have been resorted to poppy cultivation and drug trafficking in Afghanistan for their revenue

⁶¹ Christine Fair C., "India's Developmental Efforts in Afghanistan Get US Endorsement," *Economic Times*, April 20, 2010, defence.pk › Pakistan Defense Forum › World Affairs Forum › World Affairs.

⁶² Fahmida Ashraf, "India-Afghanistan Relations: Post-9/11," *Strategic Studies, New Delhi*, vol. 27, no. 2, 2007, pp.210.

purpose, struggle against government and purchase of arms and weapons and it has become a drug heaven of the world.

The world community, from children to adult blatantly knows about the AL Qaida attacks on World Trade Centre in 2001. It was a world shocking news as never before in the world history as to how this tremendous terror attacks could have been done by al-Qaida, at a multi-Tier security place. Due to intolerance and unforgivable attitude, the international community asked the entire common wealth countries to declare war. Bush Administration started to seek international military cooperation for declaring antiterrorism war on Afghanistan for which all the countries gave military support and financial support. Osama bin laden and Taliban leader Mullah Omar escaped to a safer place, under the name of Enduring freedom. The USA launched missiles attacks on Taliban and al-Qaida on October 7 as it disobeyed the international order to surrender the culprit⁶³. Due to the USA bombardment and aerial attacks, more people got injuries in which the bulwark and citadel of terrorist camps were destructed completely. While destructing each terrorist camp the terrorists were moving from place to place to cave mountain areas which were difficult to search. Osama bin laden took his cadres to the Dora Bora Mountains toward eastern side of Pakistan where they were staying safely against Russia.

In this battle many Taliban cadres were killed and common properties were destroyed in order to capture Mullah Omar and Taliban either dead or alive. The passion of the US busted when Taliban to attacked the WTC and Pentagon which claimed lot of lives and injuries. These attacks created worldly resentment as a mark of super power attacks which led to attacks on the rest of the countries in the world. The USA felt that WTC attacks were a great insult to its sovereignty as well as to its image of super power. With the approval of the world countries orally and with the public opinion it decided to declare war on Afghanistan which hundred percentage support from all the fellow countries. In 2001, the US launched antiterrorism war to destroy the networks of terrorism with huge military expenditure with NATO troops.

Taliban was called for negotiations to surrender Osama Bin laden and abdicate all Taliban sponsored terrorism, ethnic conflicts and continuous violence in

⁶³ Devin T. Hagerty, "India's Regional Security Doctrine," *Asian Survey*, vol.31, no. 4, 1991, pp. 351– 363.

Afghanistan.⁶⁴ Yet it held terrorist attacks against US's, bombing the US embassies at Nigeria and Kenya. This resulted in American missile firing on Afghanistan in 1998 in which Osama escaped unhurt. US Secretary of State Collin Powell on 19 September 2001, listed the following as the main impediments in the US Taliban relations, USA ordered to surrender Osama Bin Laden due to

- Continuous support for terrorism
- Human rights violations particularly treatment of women.
- Refusal to accept broad based government

Afghanistan and Pakistan's refusal to hand over Taliban leader Osama Bin Laden forced the US to capture him either alive or dead. It is true that the world community would have to accept the sentiments and feelings of Islamic people and their resistance against foreigners, for the two decade war made a lot of ill will, resentments, and socioeconomic annihilations in Afghanistan by which they lost their socio-economic and political happiness. The concern of the USA is to foster their business, stop human rights violations, establish democratic setup and root out terrorism in South Asia. It was not accepted by the Taliban and the rest of the Islamic fundamental forces were not ready to cooperate with international community for creating a peaceful atmosphere in Afghanistan⁶⁵. Therefore, the Taliban conducted so many terrorist attacks on the USA embassy at Nigeria and other countries.

However, the interest of USA was to establish democratic atmosphere with the world community especially building new economic facilities, political infrastructure and social development. All its outstanding reconstruction activities are intended to protect human rights, stop human rights violations and establish human security. Therefore, the US and Afghanistan should find out a plausible way to strengthen good will for establishing yet a strong cordial atmosphere in Afghanistan.

Foreign Military Involvement

Taliban attacks on WTC has brought inexpressible distress and uncomfortable life in Afghanistan. The aim of foreign force is to transit Afghan people's life from war

⁶⁴ Meena Singh Roy, "India's Interests in Central Asia," *Strategic Analysis*, vol.24, no. 12, 2001, pp. 22- 65

Stephen Blank, "The Indian-Iranian Connection and Its Importance for Central Asia," vol.12, no.27, March 11, 2003, pp.4-10. *Eurasianet.org*.

affected to a comfortable one with international support. The good service of foreign military forces are not liked by the local resistant groups thereby they are shooting, killing, detonating landmines and performing guerrilla attacks. Therefore, on both the sides the number of victims are increasing considerably day by day and the below mentioned table indicates the victims of foreign forces. These military victims are considered to have faced bravery death of NATO forces for the good future of Afghanistan. Their aim is to see terror free world with equity and equality.

Table No. 1 Victims of Terrorism

Victims of Terrorism				
Year	US	UK	Other	Total
2001	12	0	0	12
2002	49	3	18	70
2003	48	0	10	12
2004	52	1	7	60
2005	99	1	31	131
2006	98	39	54	191
2007	117	42	73	232
2008	155	51	89	295
2009	317	108	96	521
2010	499	103	109	711
2011	418	46	102	566
2012	245	31	45	321
Total	2109	425	634	3168

Source: Casualties .Org/OEF.aspx.(sick)

The wrong understanding and interpretation of Islamic principle as a holy war with an aim to counter foreign forces has brought out ponderous detrimental efforts on Afghanistan’s socio – economic political platform despite the interest of the foreigners to establish communism and a democratic political setup in Afghanistan. ⁶⁵⁶⁶ Because, both the political systems are attributions of the principles of despite the fact that both ideologies belong to western ideology and eastern ideology but their aims are the philanthropic for establishing a people aspiring political system. This was opposed by

⁶⁵ Shanthie MarietD“Souza, “India“s Stake in Afghanistan,” *The Journal of International Security Affairs*, vol.22, no.

⁶⁶ , 2001, pp.10-14.

the Taliban with a view that the aliens have no right to impose their will on them. This statement further intensified the two super powers toward installing their ideologies through invasions and military pressures. The negative consequences might have been avoided by Afghanistan if it had understood the benefit of western and eastern ideologies for their welfare alone than any other negative connotations. Afghanistan might be establishing its political setup very diplomatically, acting as adjusting to super powers without resistances after some years. Yet, the obdurate inclination of Taliban and mujahedeen has taken Afghanistan to be at this much endless ever looming problems.

It is obviously known across the world and in world history that resistance of Islam is to prevent aliens and the aims of Russia and US are to establish their ideology on other countries as part of international super power race by demonstrating their power and the victim of their power demonstration is Afghanistan since 1979-1989. During Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, the US played a vital role indirectly through Pakistan towards displaying Russia from the Afghanistan for which, the US offered a plenty of money, weapon and military support for Pakistan supported Taliban and Mujahedeen to fight with Russia. This made Afghanistan with triangular confusions looking Russia, the US and Pakistan. Due to this conglomerated intervention in Afghanistan issue, its socio-economic and Political platforms were destabilize and created a deplorable conditions with ever remaining problems⁶⁷ Today, the situation in Afghanistan is a result of its persistent war like principle, super power atrocities and Pakistan's careless alliance with USA not bothering about Afghans future progress and people's security.

Islamic people might have never thought that their resistance would end in such problems that are facing today .Since Soviet period to till now the Taliban are not bothered about the consequences of terrorist attacks including the famous traditional multi-storeyed buildings of the USA on September 9/11, 2001. Everything they dd knowingly or unknowingly have forced world countries to have an eye on Afghanistan with an aim to control and contain its pulse. The Taliban leader's unawareness and aversion activities to revenge the aliens who wanted to contain their terrorist activities, killed a lot of men and women. These thoughtless actions of Afghan people have taken

⁶⁷ Sajjad Ashraf, "India-Afghanistan Strategic Agreement: Opportunity for Peace and for Pakistan," ISAS Brief, vol.218, no., 18 October 2011, pp.2-9.

them to lead a bitter life in the world. And therefore, Afghans should be given global exposure and education to develop politically, economically and in all other aspects.

Impacts of Drug Trafficking and Opium Cultivation

Afghans started to doing drug trafficking and opium cultivation during war and of emergency periods for earning more money by exporting them to other countries and this made them concentrating on the same business despite the fact that it is and illegal as per the international law.⁶⁸ As to this, the international community forced and communicated with Afghanistan tribal leaders to abdicate opium cultivation, as it highly dangerous for health and causes premature death and addiction to intoxications from younger to elder. It is a main source of massive human life deteriorations as per the survey of World Health Organization. Generally, Afghan seems to be with intensive war fanatic attitude and their resisting temperance is because of the influence of their tropical climate and additionally their habit of poppy and opium consumption. Cultivation and consumption of marijuana plants exaggerates further war oriented temperance rather than peace loving temperament. Thus, this chapter summaries that Afghanistan has been ruined by the multifarious domestic and external reasons such as ethnic conflicts, foreign power interventions, war lords, political competition, terrorism, drug trafficking and antiterrorist war. All these factors destroy Afghanistan's development and people's happiness. Therefore, this chapter motivates to discuss about recalibrating and restructuring Afghanistan which is broken and weak socially, economically and politically and also in every other aspect.

⁶⁸ Kamal Davar, "Afghanistan: Deepening Crisis and Impact on India's Security", *India's National Security Annual Review* New Delhi, KW Publishers, vol.23, no.17, 2008, 2008, pp. 135.

Chapter 4

Socio-Economic Reconstruction

Introduction

Since 1747 Afghanistan has been suffering continuous unstable political socioeconomic infrastructures due to its domestic issues⁶⁹. There had been continuous fight and competition among the various tribal leaders for attaining political power from 1747 to 1960, followed by Russian invasion in 1979 which lasted till 1989. Civil war, Taliban Rule and USA anti –terrorism war had also destroyed the infrastructure of Afghanistan. Despite USA has brought Anti-terrorism war in Afghanistan to destroy terrorism networks, its presence largely attracted international countries to do restructuring works in Afghanistan at US\$ billion dollars. Notably, this opportunity invited India as a South Asian big democratic country to reconstruct Afghanistan and compensate the war made damages by Enduring freedom operation in Afghanistan as service to international order for establishing world peace. In this way, India had delivered number of humanitarian assistances to Afghanistan from 2001-2010, its total disbursement of assistance is valued around 2 billion US\$ for bridging India and Afghanistan to be at forever friendship circle in South Asian region.

India's reconstruction has been implemented policy not only since 2001, it has been continuing since Soviet invasion to America's ant-terrorism war on Afghanistan. India is the only country from the south Asian region which has been voicing for its neighbour's wellness. Particularly India has raised voice for its development by solving its local problem through political negotiations and financial support. ⁷⁰Indeed, India's all reconstruction supports have plastered the perforations of the Soviet Union invasion of Afghanistan as well as the US ant- terrorism war damages. The purpose of India is to manifest its traditional soft power attitude and pro-neighbourly sympathy especially during natural calamities such as: fury, drought, war etc. and integrating itself with world people toward alleviating evils, protecting justice and promoting human rights.

⁶⁹ Shanthie MarietD.,Souza, "*India,,s Stake in Afghanistan*", The Journal of International Security Affairs, vol.12, no.1, 2004, pp.131-132.

⁷⁰ Syed Iqbal Hasnain, "*Afghanistan Should not be a Pakistani client state, again,*" *International Business Times*, June 3, 2011. Accessed on June 6. <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-relationship-like-between-Afghanistan-and-Pakistan>

India has been presenting at all events and occasions of international crucial issues to elevate its long nurtured peace principles with alacrity and to apply in reconstruction activities as a big democratic country of South Asia. Therefore, “what is the greatness of India in being stubborn to show its eagerness in the international humanitarian service with melodious thought while other countries are eager to display their weapons capacity and wealth?. This India’s traditional harmonious social service performance has moved right now to Afghanistan’s side in order to let Afghanistan with full soft power capacity to overcome its challenges itself. India has also focused on reconstruction socio–economic areas for the amelioration of Afghanistan. No other country in the world would have faced or has been facing external problems and domestic ethnic problems with inexorable pain, bloodshed, death toll, starvation, and antipathy except Afghanistan. Because, it’s geographic location, rich minerals, and people’s adventure of fighting to attain power have attracted Soviet Russia. They fight with them in order to change its politics, exploit minerals and to establish communism in South Asian subcontinent. Indeed, all these uncountable factors influence drastically Afghanistan’s social system with plethora of damages from economy to people’s freedom⁷¹. Afghanistan people have never thought of going for work or do any other productive business instead they indulge their mind in waging war against Russia, the USA and fighting among themselves to attain political power.

So, in this critical condition, Afghanistan people were never be able to move outside for livelihood but were being compartmentalized by Taliban and mujahedeen from women to men. Children were suffering due to lack of food, education and freedom in Afghanistan and also social infrastructure had been totally destroyed by continuous war and rebellion. The functions of schools, colleges and universities were disabled by local warlords since they were fighting against aliens and also among them for the political power. Gradually, all the entrainment habits of Afghanistan people have been vanished as the entertainment buildings and infrastructure were perforated and damaged massively. This ruinous character of Afghanistan Taliban forces, USA and Russia for ideology expansion principle, audacious endless fighting of tribal leaders and fighting of ethnic divisions have damaged the holy Islamic image of Afghanistan.

⁷¹ Raman, "Bin Laden, Taliban, and India," *South Asia Analysis Group*, New Delhi, vol.12, no.23, September 29, 1999, pp.1-4.

Authentically in the Afghanistan history, its people had been suffering a lot not only due to alien rule but also due to Taliban acrimonious rule and other local fighter for attaining political power⁷². So many habits, entertainments and occupations are curbed and devastated to show the supremacy of fighting among the Islamic community just for capturing power. There were no leaders, chances or atmosphere to establish peaceful social systems with social tranquillity but there was abundant time to do incineration activities between various tribal leaders. A good political leader can develop a peaceful society where the people can enjoy liberty and freedom. But due to the absence of such a leadership in Afghanistan, its people are unable enjoy freedom and avail the basic rights.

Therefore, a peaceful atmosphere makes a peaceful social system with all available essential needs available for the people for its prosperity, whereas in Afghanistan violence has perished all freedom of people since Soviet Russia to Taliban period. To recuperate Afghanistan from all these omissions of either Taliban or Russia, India has been projecting its policy to reconstruct Afghanistan with decorated face. Obviously it was considered that Afghanistan came to exist in a renaissance atmosphere from the prolonged conflict and violent atmosphere because of America's involvement in Afghanistan to dismantle domestic problems as well as external terrorist menace since 2001⁷³. It was transferred from problematic situation to prosperity situation with the world community cooperation by the support of America and world peace loving community. The chief aim of the USA was not only to project its power on Afghanistan but also to project soft power to redeem Afghanistan from the clutches of several warlord's dominations and Taliban atrocities with financial packages.

It was unbelievable that America's anti-terrorism war would lead to make rejoice in war affected Afghanistan. That rejoice made a huge way to reconstructing Afghanistan's infrastructure with supper power cooperation. Therefore, the peaceful atmosphere of Afghanistan's begin to get blossom after the September 9/11 incidents. The 9/11 incident protected entirely Afghanistan from the menace and threats with international security assistance forces from the anti-India's and Afghanistan's social elements. Therefore, to establish a strong social setup in Afghanistan, all the developed

⁷² Sumit Ganguly, "Afghanistan is now India's Problem," *Foreign Policy journal*, vol.12, no.21, July 19, 2011, pp.1215.

⁷³ Sanjoy. Majumdar, "India Renews Historic Afghan Ties," *BBC News*, August 26, 2005, pp.2-4.

countries have involved in reconstruction of Afghanistan's military, police, economy education, health and science and technology.

People of Afghanistan were floating on the fear of Terrorism, insurgency, violent incidents on account of external involvement, Islamic ideology and superpower game to win over their goal of enslaving Afghanistan.

Indeed, all those menace and threat and unrest in Afghanistan have come to an end considerably with help of peace loving countries. Therefore, hereafter Afghanistan will be growing towards a good social atmosphere with fearless life by searching livelihood and enjoyment with the partner of the world leaders. India has done and been doing so many social infrastructure developments activities in Afghanistan since 2001⁷⁴. This task will be continuing until hundred Percentage development comes there.

Defence Reconstruction

The Afghanistan National Army (ANA) has reached 70,000 from the early stage of 27,000 with the US North Atlantic Treaty Organization force support (NATO). Afghanistan Armies are classified into three: The regular army, tribal levies and community militia. The regular army is maintained by the state and the tribal army and community militia are operated by part time soldiers provided by the tribal leader on pre-established contracts. The tribe chief will be exempted from tax payment, cash payments and other government privileges. Most of the soldiers belong to tribals and hence mixing of various ethnicity creates complexity problems in Afghanistan defence sector which leads to coordination failure among these three forces.

Indeed, Afghanistan defence sector passes through meagre and immersed turbulent situation caused by tribal leader power mania, ethnic division, and non-cooperation with Afghanistan regular military forces which has made Afghanistan to be at eternal insecurity. This is the outcome of its unsteady political setup which has failed to produce a good defence sector and created a scattered image of Afghanistan in a pathetic way of expecting the assistances of world countries. Steady and standard political setup of a country will determine its socioeconomic development with better human resources, power sharing mania of Afghanistan ethnic groups have heavily

⁷⁴ Ahmed Rashid, "A Rough Neighbourhood Afghanistan and Its Neighbours," *Woodrow Wilson International Centre for International Peace*, Washington, vol.19, no.23, November 29, 2002, pp.2-10.

influenced the Afghanistan political systems. Since its political system is as monarchy, each ethnic leader likes to become a monarch for showing his power and ethnic identity⁷⁵.

The situation of Afghanistan military and police forces are so vulnerable. They lack the ability to counter or withstand their people's revolution, insurgency and violence when their ethnic people resort to violence and struggle for political power. Their military favouritism to their religion, inadequate weapons, and unskilled and fickle political setup have totally damaged Afghanistan and let it to depend upon external countries for bolstering its shattered defence sector. Therefore, Security of a country is considered as a bulwark of its fate and peace in Afghanistan has been disabled and maligned by local warlords, terrorist groups and super power involvement. Because of domestic insurgency and armed rebellion civilians, Afghanistan military is powerless and handicapped despite it having its own power with legitimacy.

For the past two decades there had been no liberal condition, occupation or business due to sporadic violence and bomb explosions by the constitutionally and socially discontented community. The trend had been like this for two decades when Afghanistan was under the control of various Islamic kingdoms as well as Taliban rule. The sudden changes and control to this frequent violence, bomb explosion and global threat came to an end very surprisingly due to the unfortunate Taliban attacks on WTO which, Centre paved the way for America to declare antiterrorist war. Today Kabul is well protected with leading people a good life, social modernization and changes with help of NATO and the US military deployment⁷⁶. India had so much interest on Afghanistan to strengthen its socio economic and political sector after Soviet withdrawal in 1989. Indeed the implementation of its interest on Afghanistan development was vacillated due to Taliban hurdles. Therefore, Superpower's involvement in Afghanistan issues have paved way for project India's non-military involvement in Afghanistan excellently with world community supports in the various fields of development without bothering about its opponent country's reactions in Afghanistan with the aim to promote people from poor to polish stage.

⁷⁵ Elizabeth Roche, "India, Pakistan's 'Proxy War' in Afghanistan," *AFP*, March 3, 2010, pp.2-4. Accessed March 5, thediplomat.com/2015/04/india-and-pakistans-proxy-war-in-afghanistan.

⁷⁶ Rahul Bhonsle and N. Manoharan, "India and Afghanistan's Partner in Nation-Building in Afghanistan, a Role for India," *Centre for Land Warfare Studies*, vol.11, no.21, 2011, pp. 186.

The current scenario of international politics of the developing countries could not meddle in international affairs without the permission of developed countries. Even though India was having a lot of interests in sending military troops to Afghanistan's for peace keeping purpose it could not send without the willingness and permission of the super powers. Indeed, India was permitted to train and equip Afghanistan's national security forces keeping in concern that India, Pakistan relation should not meet with war or Pakistan should not feel that Indian troop's presence in Afghanistan is a against their government. Therefore, India's interest to send military got frustrated due to the decision taken by the Super power countries without understanding Afghanistan's position.

Keeping concern on Afghanistan's present needs, Indian military should have been allowed to station in Afghanistan by the super powers instead of bothering about the ever remaining conflicts between India and Pakistan ⁷⁹. As South Asia's powerful democratic country and second world populated country India should have been respected by the Super power countries for sending pursuing its military to Afghanistan to protect peace rather than restricting its interest on account of ill will and misunderstanding that would come between Pakistan and India. Here, there is no place for India and Pakistan to show their influences on the sorrowful situation of Afghanistan rather than going ahead to pursue their welfare policy, peace keeping and fulfilling their needs . Non-co-operation of the developed countries and Pakistan's zealous on India have spoiled Afghanistan's peace and prosperity .Therefore in future, the developed countries should allow any country which wants to give financial and military assistances for reconstruction work of any damaged country irrespective of inter counter country problems and favouritism in international politics toward one country.

India is too much interested to send its military forces to Afghanistan as a part of international peace mission and cooperation with the US for establishing a durable peace with democratic setting in Afghanistan. But it is unable to accomplish its ambitions without the interest and call from the Super power country as well as the regional country. So, sending military from India is part and parcel of the South Asia and international interest without which India cannot send its troops to Afghanistan, which may otherwise cause so many conflicts and controversies in Asia as well as rest of region. ⁷⁷ Because, this is a contemporary world with the combination of multi polar arm race for sharing

⁷⁷ Shanthie Mariet Souza D., "India,s Role in Afghanistan and Af-Pak Strategy," Institute for *Defense Studies & Analyses*, vol.19, no.10, January 22, 2010, pp.3-9.

and occupy world power to stabilize and attain Super power status. In this context, India is not a totally developed country but it is a developing country with so many welfare interests and ambition and hence it cannot involve arbitrarily in Afghanistan with military forces. Though, India has interest to send military to Afghanistan it wants to send without creating problem with any country from South Asia and also with the support of top leaders. India has an interest to send military to Afghanistan so as to suppress terrorism which has been damaging and attacking by different parts of India suicide groups and other casual terrorist attacks.

Since India and Pakistan have historical controversial relations, it is so hard to bring positive changes in the relations of both the countries relations. This controversial relations, negative thoughts and regional power centric ambitions do not allow each one to have a normal relation. They were interested in opposing and posing problem to each other and none of the issues and problems are solved in South Asian continent though all the issues have reached united nation organization. Indeed, based on the idealistic principle as a regional democratic player and the second populated country, India really attempts to rebuild Afghanistan with regional solidarity but not aims against Pakistan's development and balance even-though both are having enmity⁷⁸. Since Pakistan is close to and sharing border with Afghanistan it has to play an important role in the reconstruction of Afghanistan than stopping and objecting India's initiatives towards Afghanistan.

Based on the review of literature, this study is interested in analysing India's involvement in Afghanistan as a part of its historical regional responsibility rather than standing as a villain, or enemy against others. Pakistan looks India's policies always as anti-Pakistan, which often creates misunderstanding between India and Pakistan. To strengthen Afghanistan, as two important countries in terms of religion India - Pakistan have to come out with a open policy of not preventing each other from rebuilding Afghanistan. It has to allow India to use its Afghan transit trade route which is be very shorter than the other from route. Therefore, it would be better that involve both the countries in Afghanistan reconstruction programmes with humanitarian approach and assist as a well-wisher instead of showing dominance and superiority.

⁷⁸ "India, Afghanistan to Step up Defence Ties", *The Times of India*, June 2, 2011. Accessed June 15, 2011, pp.24, timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/India-Afghanistan-to-step-up-defence-ties/.../8687.

India had faced a lot of bomb explosions such as g Mumbai attack, bomb blast in Bangalore railway station and several other attacks which took place after India established relations with Afghanistan. Most of these attacks came from the terrorist groups who were encouraged and motivated by anti-India social elements. Keeping in that such concern about these kind of attacks should not happen in future, India meticulously involved in reconstruction activities in Afghanistan with the support of world leaders along with positive and welfare schemes⁷⁹. For its initiatives to send military forces to Afghanistan, India expects the following:

- Willingness of whole people
- Support of International actors
- Support of various tribal leaders

To strengthen two countries relations, India has provided to Afghanistan police officers and military enormous supports and trainings as part of both countries security cooperation and agreement. This training was given within the limitation of normal defence cooperation as India having relations with other country ⁸⁰. India is in Afghanistan on the pattern of non-military commitment according to world people suggestion and it was asked by the world leaders to reconstruct Afghanistan after 9/11. Right now there is no signal from the international community regarding deploying Indian military forces despite India wants to keep a normal relation with Afghanistan. Defence Minister A. K. Antony told his Afghan counterpart that India had been doing marvellous rehabilitation and rebuilding work which would be continued and surely there will not be any military involvement. Afghan External Affairs Minister Abdul Rahim Wardak asked India help to suppress terrorism and extremism to which Indian Defence Minister A.K. Antony said that India will provide spare parts of Mahindra and Tata vehicles and also Indian Air Force officers to train Afghanistan helicopter pilots to suppress terrorism.

It is true that India's foresight in Afghanistan's reconstruction, modernization and restructuring is to revitalize its lost spirit of peace and create a calm atmosphere with

⁷⁹ Mondira, Dutta "India –Afghanistan: Options for Access and Trade" ed., k. Warikoo, *Trade and Transport*, Pentagon Press, New Delhi, August 2011, pp.12-30.

⁸⁰ Shahid, Shiza, "*Engaging Regional Players in Afghanistan*," Centre for Strategic and International Studies, vol.24, no.17, 2009, pp.12-23.

security for the people⁸¹. Keeping this objective India is functioning both externally and internally to suppress terrorism in South Asia as a part of its traditional role of humanitarian service during the time of urgency and emergency so as to console the people with material assistance. This pro-people service is often misconstrued and misunderstood by its surrounding countries that it wants to project its dominance and might, indeed it is true that it wants to show its economic capacity as well as increase its image from developing to developed stage for getting a permanent seat in UNO for world peace, justice, tranquil and progress. But it will never use forever its coercive power on any one country development. India's and Afghanistan relations would be improved by the bellow following patterns such as:

- India's material–non material assistance will yield a good relation in future from the South Asia people and Central Asia people.
- India's economic growth probably shall be advanced by strengthening Afghanistan
- Afghan Security forced would be strengthened to suppress terrorism.
- Hear after the damages of terrorism causalities and death in India would be reduced.
- Pakistan sponsored terrorism will be disabled by preventing Afghan support to Pakistan.
- International support to India in future will be more.
- Pakistan will be kept at the corner of India and Afghanistan developments.
- India's respect and interest to become UNO member will be possible In future Islamic support will be more to India.
- India unity in diversity constitutional ideology will be protected Indian Muslims will be having pro-India love and patriotism.
- The interest of anti-India social elements to secede Muslim people from India will be defused.
- Two country's securities relations probably will reach so many socio– economic developments in future.

⁸¹ Mondira, Dutta, “*India-Afghanistan Relations: Opportunities and Challenges in World Focus*”, New Delhi, vol.19, no.31, 2008, pp.2-9.

- Indian military cooperation with Afghanistan will strengthen India's security rather than military interventions in Afghanistan.⁸²
- India's military cooperation will increase a cordial relation with afghan people as well as government but India's military sending will be provocative to Taliban and Pakistan.
- Indian military assistance will be reflecting when afghan people feel much secured and enjoy their freedom without fear.
- India's name shall be imprinted at each military man of Afghanistan's when they shoot and tackle anti-social elements together with India training.
- Two country's security relations may annoy Pakistan but impossible to plan any terrorist attack on India without the support of Afghanistan⁸³.
- Despite, India is having too much interest on modernization of Afghan security forces, its interest is not allowed thoroughly by some of its opposite countries due to power motivation as well as geographical location. In spite of so many hurdles, India has offered security needs and humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan in the following ways:
 - India has given 300 vehicles to Afghan Nation Army (ANA), which includes troop carriers, transport vehicles, field ambulance, jeeps etc.
 - To protect the soldiers during the winter times, India provided 25 tons of winter clothing to the Army in 2001 and in 2003.
 - Provided musical instruments to the Afghan Army Band in June 2003
 - Offered 277 packages of medicines in October 2003
 - Delivered 5000 meters of summer battle cloth to ANA.
 - Afghanistan is a small Islamic country in the central place of South Asia as well as Central Asia. Due to its geographical location and mineral deposition, it is so vulnerable to alien countries. To prevent this panic, India has given three airbus aircraft with all necessary equipment and spares in September and December 2002.

⁸² Mondira, Dutta, "Indian Initiatives for Afghan Women, –An Impact" *Study for the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, November*, vol. 23, no.16, 2009, pp.7-10.

⁸³ Mondira, Dutta, *Emerging Afghanistan in the Third Millennium*, Pentagon Press, New Delhi, 2009, pp.4-13.

- To drive best and manage airlines challenges, India called 51 Ariana Afghan airline officers for training in India.
- India trained 8 officers of Ariana Afghan Airlines at the Indian Airlines training Centre, Hyderabad for a period of six weeks in September–October 2003⁸⁴.
- To train up Afghan Air force officers and give India's Airline, India signed with Afghanistan Memorandum of Understanding in the area of civil aviation on 25 February 2005.
- India shall be extending its assistance and training to Afghanistan whenever it needs with regards to regarding to air traffic management, air navigational helps, pilot, communication, airline protection and preservation of aircraft.
- India has supplied man power and given training to Afghanistan Airport developments.
- India shall offer all possible helps to instruct as to CNS-ATM facilities and other time bound needs to the Civil Aviation School in Kabul.
- Based on the cordial relations between the two countries, India shall render continual support for maintenance of Afghanistan aircraft.
- To make Afghan police officers mentally and physically well equipped, India gave training to 288 police officers in 12 various courses in India from July to September 2002. Other 38 Afghans police officers participated in six various training programmes in India during January to June 2005.
- India also provided communication instruments to Kandahar police.

In order to understand the code of conduct and Parliamentary behaviours India arranged three-weeks training for 30 staff members of Afghanistan National Assembly Secretariat in August 2005 at the bureau of parliamentary authority on different patterns of parliamentary procedure⁸⁵. As to illustrate the diplomatic ways towards fostering country to country relations and solve the complication assiduously, the government of India trained 15 officials of Afghanistan President Secretariat at the Institute of Indian

⁸⁴ “Government of India, “India and Afghanistan: A Development Partnership,” External Publicity Division, Ministry of External Affairs, vol.23, no.21, 2009. Accessed on June 15, 2012, pp.1-20.

⁸⁵ David Abshire M., and Ryan Browne, “The Endgame Afghanistan Sustainable Post–bin Laden Strategy,” Washington Quarterly, vol. 34, no. 4, 2011, pp. 59–72.

Foreign Service in January 2003. Additionally extra training was given in the following fields in 2004:

- Geodetic surveys
- Photogrammetric operator course
- Training to agriculture officers

Since agriculture is the core matter of a country's development, India has focused on it and has given training to selectively for 15 officials of Afghanistan Agriculture Department in the fields of cooperative and marketing at the Institute of agricultural department from December 2002 to March 2003. Toward operating and maintaining agriculture machineries and equipment's 16 officials from the Ministry of Afghan Agricultural Department attended training course at CFMTTI (Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute), Bhopal in 2003. Nearly 67 ton of vegetables seeds were sent to the Ministry of Agriculture of Afghanistan and to find out the needs and assistances in Afghanistan Sericulture Department India sent Sericulture officers for a period of one week from July 14 - 20, 2003.

With the aim to reinvigorate the attenuated department of police, India gave training to 288 Afghan police officers, who were divided into two batches, and first 250 officers were trained at different subjects of police making in India from July to September 2002⁸⁶ and the next 38 officers in second batch were trained at six different training course in India from January to June 2005. Understanding that judiciary is the guardian of people and liberty, India skilfully trained 18 Afghan judges and lawyers at the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi in 2003. Air India authority of India trained 51 Arianna Afghan Officials to fill up the gap of Afghans Civil Aviation authority problems as to take-off and make down plane and jets fighters systematically and perform excellently during the war time. Additional classroom training was given to eight Arianna Afghan Airlines officers about the ground basic at the Indian Airlines Training Centre in Hyderabad for a period of six weeks in September-October 2003.

⁸⁶ Bajoria, Jayshree, "India-Afghanistan Relations," *Council on Foreign Relations backgrounder*, vol.24, no.10, July 22, 2009, pp.2-9. As of June 15, 2012: <http://www.cfr.org/india/india-afghanistanrelations/p17474>.

Social Reconstruction

India helped at the right time by delivering wheat worth of 100 million metric tons of when the World Food Programme Organization of UNO was facing a serious resource shortage to help Afghanistan. Due to trade rout problem of Pakistan, India converted wheat into highly protein biscuits with the partnership of World Food Processing Organization. India 's cooperation with the World Food Program Organization yielded much more feedback from the students as they had lunch as per their expectations, quickly distributed during the school hours and extended even to the remote area ⁸⁷. Totally India offered 35,022 meteoric tons of biscuits to the Afghan government through the cooperation of school feeding programme especially in three branches. In the first phase India gave 9,524 metric tons of fortified biscuits in 2003, in the second phase 7,496 metric tons were given in 2004 and in the third phase 18,000 metric tons of biscuits were provided in 2004.

Due to India's magnanimous service, Afghan children turned massively to attend school, getting 100 gram biscuits. To make Afghanistan energetic army, India offered 34 tons of winter clothing in February and December 2003 and additionally 20,000 blankets were offered to Heart Province in February 2002. To save Afghanistan people from natural calamities and earthquake India gave nearly 10,000 blankets, 200 tent materials and 10 tons of medicines in April 2002. Moreover, India gave training to Afghan Bank officers. To teach the technical problems, transactions, credits, debits and all process of bank transaction for the afghan bank officials, India sent six experts from Indian bank to be there for one year in 2003. It was extended further one more year extra until 2005 for the sake of Afghan bank employees. On account of Afghan's request India sent additional five Indian bank experts to do service to Afghan Millie bank for one year in December 2004.

To give Computer training to expand computer knowledge of the Afghanistan officials, India established a computer training centre in Kabul in January 2003 formally

⁸⁷ Barfield, Thomas J., "Afghanistan: A Cultural and Political History", *Princeton University Press*, vol.34, no.15, 2010, pp.2-25.

which was handed over to the Ministry of External Affairs of Afghanistan.⁸⁸ Education status of a country determines its peace, politics, military, economy, and secured life without which any nation could not develop its social, economic and political development, because education is the tool which penetrates through darkness and achieves brightness and peace for a sought. Keeping in mind, India initiated educational awareness in 2002 with lunch facility which encouraged the students to go to school regularly without getting absent. This enhanced the school performance and especially the girls' enrolment increased in the schools. India's educational motivation offered 100 gram biscuit packet to each students in 33 provinces out of 34.

Further, India did a lot to improve the infrastructure of the schools which were damaged during wars in Afghanistan. The Habiba School is a famous school in Afghanistan which was founded in 1903; it is the first old educational institution in imparting modern education. It was damaged totally during the decade fighting in Afghanistan and the walls were perforated by bullets. This posed a great challenge to reconstruct the school because of continuous war and to reconstruct this school, India made available the total school infrastructure such as: computer lab, cricket pitch, volley ball court basketball court etc., and it also constructed an extra cycle parking stand. In order to attract the Habiba school students and make them read more, India offered library furniture, physics–chemistry laboratory equipments and computer as equipments. Indeed, to accomplish 100 percentage of school enrolment in Afghanistan India gave nearly 8,600 kit as gift to Habiba School in 2002. In addition, 1,500 stationary kits were gifted to paktika province in February 2003.⁸⁹ India also offered training to Afghanistan teachers in Indian school of Sanskrit and Delhi public school in New Delhi, with an aim to popularize and give weightage to Afghanistan.

India gave scholarship to 44 students in and Science Courses like political science and computer science and also economic, Engineering. India also has sent two teachers to work in Nangarhar University, Balkh University and two English teachers to work in schools in Kandahar. Further, books and laboratory equipment gifted to Kandahar

⁸⁸ Vijay Sakhuja, "Mining Projects in Afghanistan: Challenges for India," *Indian Council for World Affairs*, New Delhi, vol.32, no.16, 25 May. 2010, pp.6-9.

⁸⁹ A Report of the Joint Working Group of RUSI and the Vivekananda International Foundation, towards a Stable Afghanistan the Way Forward, Occasional Paper, January 2012, pp.15-20. www.rusi.

University in April 2001. Lab equipments were and sports goods were offered to schools in Nirmroz in February 2004. The Government of India also gave training to 25 Afghans, with the help of confederation of Indian industry to develop soft skills, particularly to learn how to use the power tools, in 2005, and during the training period, it provided tools kits to all the participants with extra 25 portable generator sets.

In order to telecast and disseminate Afghanistan problems to the world, India to strengthened Journalism department in which India trained 49 Afghanistan journalists at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication who attended in three batches in since August 2003 to January 2003 and June 2003, moreover, India realized that sending Indian doctors to Afghanistan health service would not be fruitful rather than calling them to be trained up in India⁹⁰. So, India gave wide training to 23 Afghan doctors and Paramedicals in Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health and at the Institute of All India Medical Sciences. In addition, to produce, self` employed women in Afghanistan, India conducted a workshop in which twenty women entrepreneurs were trained in marketing techniques and enterprise development by Indian Federation of Women Entrepreneurs in November 2003. Further training in the mining industries were taught to 40 Afghanistan officials at the Institute of Small Industries Extension Training in Hyderabad and extra training was imparted to two batches in 2003 and 2004.

Technical Training

To establish a sustainable development in the education field, human resources development, agriculture development and English language, India imparted training to 58 Afghan officials under the Tata consultancy Service Colombo plan in July 2005. In order to infuse the cartography skill to 15 officials of Afghanistan cartography department, India gave training at the Institute of Indian Survey in February 2004. India also dispatched its telecom specialists for a period of one year from June 20, 2003 to June 19, 2004 to impart practical and literary training to Afghan Telecom Sector Officials.

Urban Development

Afghanistan was at long day war and insurgents due to its domestic ethnic problems, which pushed the main capital city Kabul and other interior places to water

⁹⁰ Abdul Quyummand, "The great game reconstructed," Journal of Regional Studies Centre for Afghanistan, winter, vol.27, no 32, 2014, pp.11-55.

shortage situations, pollution and power shortage. The Afghanistan municipality authority was unable to maintain all cities with power supply, water facilities and hygienic condition because of sporadic unrest and commotion⁹¹. The capital city had around 3 million inhabitants and its population had increased so much during the last two years and became a great burden to arrange transport facilities and meet the daily needs of the people.

Therefore, to keep the cities clean and to provide with water, sanitation facilities and power supply, India was approached by the Kabul municipality officers asking assistances; very soon it accepted to give garbage collecting vehicle and India gave 105 vehicles on behalf of Indian Automobiles Industries of Tata Motors and Eeicher to Afghanistan municipality which included dump trucks, bulldozers, motor graders and, garbage tippers in July 2004. The civil engineering lab equipments were gifted to the Ministry of Urban Development in May 2003. Further, the Government of India gave assurance to Afghan municipal authority to construct public toilets and constructed and 8 public toilets (sulabh) in Kabul at:

- Indira Gandhi institute of child health (2)
- Park-e-Zarnigar
- Pul-e-Bagh-e-Omomee area
- Tahia-e-Msakan area
- Deh-Kepak area • Charahikotesangi and
- Debori park⁹².

Moreover, in order to develop engineering facilities in Afghanistan, lab equipments and yardstick instruments were provided to the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing Board Modernization in May 2003

⁹¹ Nirupama Rao "On two Democracies: Defining the essence of India-US Partnership," *Woodrow Wilson Centre*, vol.23, no.12, March 15, 2010, pp.23-35. www.vifindia.org/.../The-Emerging-Situationin-Afghanistan-andIndoAfghan-Relations.

⁹² Ahmed Rashid, *Descent into Chaos*, Penguin Books Publisher, Great Britain, 2008, Pg. 172.

Telecommunication

During the Taliban period telecom sector was damaged so badly that people could not call from one city to the other and they were unable to contact their relatives either. When Afghanistan it sought the help of India to boost its telecommunication facilities. India came forward to provide 35,000 digital telephones for 11 provincial capitals. Due to the implementation of this telecom network facility in 11 provincial capitals of Afghanistan, people got benefited with standardized facilities through media satellite and microwave connected to central hub and international gate way at Kabul. With these facilities the subscriber would have internet facilities and wireless telephone instruments would be able to be used up to 20 kilometres radius. Thus, India provided 35,000 CDMA lines for 11 provinces which protected telecom links with Kabul and with the rest of the world and the subscribers could get internet and fax facilities⁹⁶.

Transport

The population in Afghanistan increased as the refugees came back and reclaimed their abandoned family properties and they also preferred to inhabit Afghanistan as the war faded away. Hence, on the basis of the population the bus facilities were increased. As the transport facilities had been destroyed during the war many provinces had no public transport facilities. Therefore, India offered 400 Tata and Ashok Leyland buses, which were carrying around 2000 passengers daily to work places, market other places and providing cheap and comfortable means of transport. Three air buses and aircrafts were gifted to Afghanistan, after proper test, for three years in Arianna air lines. India also focused at improving and giving training to officers of Afghanistan civil aviation. Following are buses the gifted to Afghanistan government by India which have been running in different provinces 205 buses are operated in Kabul, in which 35 buses are operated in Kandahar, 30 buses in Heart, 20 buses in Balkh, 17 buses in Nangarhar, 8 buses in Baghlan, 7 buses in Paktiya, 6 buses running in Takhar, Kunduz and Bamiyan, 5 buese in Parwan, Wardak, Kapisa, Logar, Badakhsan, Ghazni, Saripul, Samangan, Jawzjan Hilmand and Farah, 3 buses running in Daikondi, Ghowr, Khost and Panjsher and 2 buses running in Nirmroz.⁹⁷

Water and Energy

Water and Energy play an important role in propelling a country's economic growth ahead⁹⁸. As a serene atmosphere returned to Afghanistan, its economic growth

became so fast. To generate economic activities, boost agricultural sector and electricity became an urgent need in different cities and villages of Afghanistan. Pertaining to this, Afghanistan received \$500 million assistance from various countries to meet the crisis. Additionally India generated 40% power, which could be transmitted to various cities of Afghanistan. India Water Survey Agency did water availability testing for three projects such as Khartabad Irrigation Project, Quargha Reservoir and Amir Ghazi Dam in Afghanistan. Again Wapcos Water Analysis agency accomplished 50 deep well surveys in Heart province of Afghanistan in 2003.

For increase of water storage in Afghanistan, India committed at the Berlin conference \$ 800 million for constructing and executing Salma Dam project in Heart province, whereby, the construction works were done by the Indian engineers⁹³. The measures taken by India to provide energy for Afghanistan are as follows:

- Power has been transmitted at a distance of 143 kilometres from Chiste-Sharif to Heart province.
- Lasting 5,000 square meters power transmission buildings have been constructed in Chiste-Sharif place to transmit power from Pulekhumri to Kabul.
- To abate power shortage in Afghanistan in 2005, India committed \$111 million to generate 220 kV power which would be sent from Pul-e-khumri to Kabul transmission line and Kabul substation.
- The power transmission line is passing over the Salang Range Mountains crossing over heights of 400mts. Further it involves construction of 600 transmission towers; this project is one of the important projects of power link which carries power to Kabul. The whole works was commenced and completed by Indian engineers by 2008.
- Amid Karzai President of Afghanistan visited India in March 2003, when the then Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh announced a financial assistance worth of US\$ 70 million for constructing road from Delaram to Zaranj to carry India's goods and materials from the Iran port.

⁹³ Almaty, Kazakhstan, "India-Central Asia Unity Harmony Synergy", *Indian Council of World Affairs*, New Delhi, India, vol,11 no. 17- June 2013 ,pp.1-19.

Development of Culture, Heritage, Media and Sports

To estimate the requirements of culture, media and sports in Afghanistan, the Indian team visited Afghanistan in March 2002 with the Ministry of Information and Broad casting and provided modern offset printing machines along with other facilities in 2003⁹⁴. They also Provided a new 100 KW SW transmitter setup, TV satellite uplink and down linking facility, musical instruments for the Afghan radio and television on 10th February 2002. For repairing and renewing the hazardous Ali shrine in Mazar – eSharif, India offered financial assistance of 20,000 US dollar in September 2002. To guide and teach Afghanistan programme maker to arrange programmes on the eve of National Day celebration, India has sent two choreographers for two weeks in April 2003.

Political Reconstruction

Democracy is name wide over the world that it is a house to discuss peacefully with all consent for the welfare of the common people, avoiding hostility. So, to avoid and alleviate troublesome situation in Afghanistan, India constructed a Parliament building for accommodating all those differences of different ethnic groups in order to create a peaceful atmosphere. Baba-e Millat Zahir Shah has laid the foundation of the new Parliament building in the presence of the Indian Prime Minister and the Afghanistan prime Minister in 2005. For bringing out better efficacies in Afghanistan administration, India committed to impart training to Afghan parliamentary staff and chief officials and moreover, Afghanistan planned to have training exchange programs to let them observe, and the process of Election commission of India which made Afghan election commission strong enough to conduct fair and effective election on democratic basis avoiding criminals and terrorists and also malpractice and favouritism⁹⁵.

⁹⁴ Anil Bhat, “India’s role in reconstruction process and politics transformation in Afghanistan,” Pentagon Press, *New Delhi*, vol.22, no.32, 2009, pp.10-20.

⁹⁵ Anwar Iqbal, “Indian role in Afghanistan needs to be spelt out: US,” *The Dawn*, 28 January, 2010, pp.24, www.dawn.com/news/858195/indian-role-in-afghanistan-needs-to-be-spelt-out-us.

The good features of Afghan Parliament ;

- An elegant Wolesi Jirga chamber with galleries and lobbies
- A Meshrano Jirga chamber with galleries and lobbies
- Separate rooms for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman of the Meshrano Jirga and leader of Wolesi Jirga and leaders of Opposition
- Chamber for the President
- Media person's room, viewers gallery, prayer hall
- Library, Auditorium and Car parking facilities.

India's basic interest is to bring out peace instead of conflict through parliamentary form of democracy. The visit of the Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh to Kabul ensured that the core way to solve Afghanistan internal problem was through the democratic political setup. Since it gives an equal opportunities to the interests of various people in which everyone has the right to express his or her interest and disinterest for the well-being of the citizens and nullifying the problems just for the bright future of the people as well as country⁹⁶.

India ensured to Afghanistan in 2001 that it would be always with Afghanistan for its democracy set up, solving problem and financing. Regarding this, Rahul Gandhi attended in Kabul in all the official functions of Afghanistan. Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai has spoken in a few lines about Indian democracy that it is a suitable form of democracy with various cultures and economic systems and its experiment has been continuing successful since 1947. The eternal mania of India is to make a democratic institution in Afghanistan which gives diversified opportunities, discussing nation issues, fulfilling the people needs, and protecting the people from all kinds of circumstances.

Afghanistan has been immersed in endless conflict since 1978 until now due to lack of collective patriotism, national integration, external power intervention, fights with Russia and within their own people. This has brought to them irreparable damages as well as a bad image in the international scene along with a tattoo of terrorists. To create a responsible and respectable government in Afghanistan, India stressed world communities to establish democracy in Afghanistan for preventing forthcoming damages

⁹⁶ Patrykkugiel, "India in Afghanistan: Valuable Partner of the West," *The Polish Institute of International Affairs*, vol.12, no.32, 19 October 2011, pp2-10.

and casualties at different situations in Afghanistan. The reason why India wants to establish democracy in Afghanistan is to create solidarity and unity among them and the Muslims be united with a feeling of peace rather than violence, forgetting differences, and discriminations.⁹⁷.

Democratic rule shall allow the people to access the ruler very smoothly without any hesitation or expressing their shortages to get benefit. This type of government will create epoch in the field of nation development, people development, village development, community development and agricultural development .Hence, the chief attribution of democracy is to defuse the problems in an optimistic way and nurturing the people's life, ruling towards integration, involvement, investment and invigoration in developing the country. It will embolden the citizens to work for the country's development than indulging in violence under the rule of immaculate ruler and political parties. Absence of democracy in Afghanistan paved way to incubate more terrorist outfits, who destroyed lacks of people in Afghanistan. Therefore, India aspired a democratic solution being a luminary way to divulge the power proportionally to multi ethnic people both legally and institutionally.

The Major features of Democracy

The present ambition of India on Afghanistan is to setup a democratic form of government to guarantee the people freedom, liberty and a peaceful civic life. Parliamentary form of government is mostly functioning in different parts of the world through the people representatives selected by the people from different sections and communities for assuring equality and to protect all its members and to prove secularism.⁹⁸Every parliament is functioning along with the attribution of democracy on the aspect of transparency to prove its behaviour through media, for the people to believe that it is functioning for the welfare of the people. So, the openness and activities of the parliament business must be as obligatory to protect the country and the people in the future.

⁹⁷ "India's Role in Afghanistan. Real Clear World," *International Institute for Strategic Studies*, New Delhi , vol.10, no.23, June 3rd, 2011, pp.1-10.

⁹⁸ Arjun Verma and Ambassador Teresita Schaffer, "A Difficult Road Ahead: India's Policy on Afghanistan", *Centre for Strategic and International Studies*, New Delhi, vol.144, no.17, August 01, 2010, pp.2-12.

Accessibility is an approach and a character of parliament which will guide to function peacefully without skirmishes and establish dharma in the society. A good democratic institution should give place for the participation of public and movement of civil society in the affairs of the parliament. This will highlight the commitment, dedication and accountability of the members of the parliament to the electorate to prove their performed activities in the parliament or in the office for the upliftment of their constituency. Members of the parliament should be enthusiastic and diligent for the welfare of the people, not being careless about their constituencies. A parliament will have discussions on tax, income, tariff, foreign investment, reforms on society, solving the domestic problems, coordination of states and keeping together various ethnicity as integrity as union etc., and the effective functioning of a parliament is an indispensable mechanism to develop the country from any setback, unless it will result at various negative connotation in the whole society⁹⁹.

Citizens are respected largely in a democratic government by getting rights and voting opportunities. It is obviously possible in a democratic institution, in which people can assemble together demand, compassion, propaganda etc., and live freely without any fear. Parliament gives better life and employment opportunities to people in a civil society with all civil rights such as political, social and economical. All citizens are protected legally through the Parliament Act, however the aim of the parliament is to fulfil the needs of people as the house of the nation. In the democratic form of government people are able to live freely according to their interest without any interference and they can access full rights from the government conduct personal and family life as per neighbour family.

It is highly possible for vulnerable people, marginalized people and minority people to live in a democratic country especially with the complete security, policy, welfare programmes and happy life. Than any other type of government, the democratic setup government only seems as a guardian, guarantor and protector of the people with constitutional rights, remedies and secular principles. It is a highly experimented institution worldwide. In each country the parliament or the house has a base to

⁹⁹ Arpita Basu Roy, *Afghanistan: Towards a Viable State*, Greenwich Millennium Press Ltd, London, 2002, pp.818.

accommodate and support multi ethnicity and race which gives proportional privileges and rights of all the people¹⁰⁰.

Equality for Minority and Marginal Communities

Since the origin of world, the people have been observing the conflict between majority and minority over power sharing, seeking respects, dignity, unequal treatments and self-respect where minority people have been under the power of majority. Is it possible to give equal power and status to minority people when minority people are ruled by autocratic majority rulers? Under their rule it is an impossible to live minority without social discrimination. Based on this connotation and experience India has established parliament with democratic political setup to accommodate minority peopled in the democratic institution. Which makes law irrespective of caste, creed and colour but based on the principle of secularism which let blossom multi ethnicity from the basket of secularism.

In fact, democracy is having federal Supreme Court, Human Rights commission and police force to protect the minority people from the majority influences. To satisfy the socio-economic and political needs of minority people, democratic governments initiate reservation policies and other welfare programmes in the fields of job, education, occupation and election. To make prosper and progress minority people with equity and equality in all spheres of life, shall be possible and feasible in a democratic form of government where people shall be ruled by the people representatives within the limits of their jurisdiction on the guidance of the government. In Afghanistan there is conflict between Pashtu, Tajik and minorities over the power sharing and ethnicity as they do not have a good government which will bifurcate the concentrated power to all the people¹⁰¹. India wanted Afghanistan to establish a democratic government that of India as to keep the people peacefully. As India desired to bring out gender equality in Afghanistan, it felt seriously the need to construct democracy which would enable the people to respect women in the civil society with the guidelines of democratic law. The condition of women has been at moribund condition in Afghanistan since Soviet invasion to Taliban rule, which can be saved by the democratic political settings.

¹⁰⁰ Arpita Basu Roy, *Challenges and Dilemmas of State-Building in Afghanistan*, New Delhi, Shipra Publications, 2008, pp.4-17.

¹⁰¹ Arpita Basu Roy, "Challenges to Peace in Contemporary Afghanistan", ed, in Mondira Dutta, *Emerging Afghanistan in the Third Millennium*, Pentagon Press, New Delhi, 2009, pp.85-106 .

India has positively suggested Afghanistan to establish a Democratic government in Afghanistan. Therefore, the perennial interest of India is to ensure eternal and everlasting fundamental rights, freedom of speech, duty and a peaceful life in Afghanistan through the democracy institution. Among the various forms of government, the democracy alone gives the obvious chances for the people to refine themselves in the civil society along with ideology to remove the impartial thought of male sections that women are weaker than men in the society. Therefore, if some institution, individual or group attempts to infringe the basic rights of either male or female in the democracy country, it will be protected and guarded by National Human Rights Commission, Supreme Court or federal court and police authority in the democracy. The above mentioned principles would be made successful if Afghanistan really likes to have its people trouble free in a democracy set-up as that in international community¹⁰².

Women rights are violated, infringed, exploited and disrespected in the commotional world but in democracy maximum anti-women activities and atrocities would not happen , because, in democracy, people are ruled by people's representatives possessing enough legal institutions such as parliament, opposite parties, ruling parties, federal court and police forces for protecting the people's rights, irrespective of racial distinction, community and caste. Anyhow, gender equilibrium can be achieved in the democratic setup government and the social status of women in the fields like socio, economic and politics shall be accomplished in a democratic government, because the prime function of it is to divulge the powers to diversified people for uplifting the marginal people from poverty to power, unemployment to employment and illiteracy to literacy. Hence, democracy is the optimal government for enriching all the life of everyone with security of law without discrimination and, especially women's rights and conditions shall be represented in political, socio and economic fields very well if Afghanistan adopts democracy.

Further, individual business bills will be facilitated by the parliament to submit proposals regarding industries, business and trade in the democracy form of government¹⁰³. An of individual bill is a non-public bill which exposes the interest of individuals to start a private business or for investment or for getting license to set up a

¹⁰² Arpita Basu Roy "Modernization in Afghanistan (1880-1901): Futile Experiments," Mahavir Singh, *ed, in Asia Annual 2001*, Shipra Publication, New Delhi, vol.23, no.12, 2001, pp1-10.

¹⁰³ Arpita Basu Roy, "Peace-building in Contemporary Afghanistan", in Arpita Basu Roy ed., *Challenges and Dilemmas of State-Building in Afghanistan*, Shipra publication, New Delhi, 2008, pp. 29-42.

new company, for example, (N.G.O) and other social organizations for fulfil their demands and interest through the democracy. The reason why democracy gives opportunities for individuals to carryout business and trade, is just for enriching the qualities of private companies and industries and thus encourage their investment for the growth of the country (G.D.P) as well as for the betterments of employees and employers. And the reason why India focus on democracy in Afghanistan is to allow the people to develop, progress and shape themselves according to their wish in the society. Afghanistan has a historical unrest situation due to the absence of a legitimate government, which has created illiberal societies instead of creating a conductive situation where civil people shall be able to live, breathe the air of independence and peaceful life. Therefore, the individual bill is being welcomed by democracy for promoting business investment, trade etc., So as to lead a better social life.

Independent Functions of Media

Mass media has been considered as source of witness, well-wisher, creator of public opinion, tool of social changes and teacher of public awareness of the world by revealing, bribe, exploitation, scam, corruption, affairs of parliament debates, and news of either national or international and good administration¹⁰⁴. Its presence in each country is an invaluable asset for enlightening the people for bringing out awareness about the parliament enacted law and create public opinion in the society. All the mass media activities are able to achieve and perform independently only in a democracy setup whereas in other forms of government, they will be crushed down, not let to live in the society. Media is a good social comrade on fetching good information, exposing the wrong activities of the parliament, informing the command of judiciary and broadcasting news from the world community without bias and differences, for the welfare of people. The good and bad activities of the government are exposed by mass media on public platform with the objective to inform the people so as to bring out changes in the existing government.

Mass media has been functioning as an important body of either public or government for the betterment of society revealing the merits and demerits of legislature

¹⁰⁴ Arpita Basu Roy, "Position of Women in Afghanistan" in K. Warikoo, ed., *The Afghanistan Crisis: Issues and perspectives*, Bhavana, New Delhi, 2002, pp.2-16.

and society for installing the good justice in the social system. The anarchy function of legislature, bureaucratic, executives, judiciary and social problems shall be broadcasted in the society to get punishment for wrongdoer and to bring out an alternative government under the good political parties. Therefore, India's interest is to be as a guardian, caretaker, well-wisher and protector of Afghanistan people at each incident and functions as a south Asian big democratic brother. India has offered a lot of humanitarian assistance for a successful democracy in Afghanistan which have been explained below.

Economic Reconstruction

Naturally Afghanistan geographic location is a landlocked structure which consists of 12% affordable land, 12% percentage of permanent pastures, 46 % of forests and 3% of woodland and other 39% of other purposes. There are plain lands which are not good for survival. So, for their survival they depends upon the drugs and narcotics cultivation than doing agriculture. Indirect export of narcotic and drugs is the main source of income of different ethnic leaders and war lords to pay for the soldiers of their community. Afghanistan has no plain area with water facility and hence they are unable to cultivate agricultural crops. The land areas are located 2,000 meters above from the earth thereby, its geographical structure and low rainfall are not been fruitful for the farmers for cultivating agricultural products.

The continuous low rain fall, hot climate and terrain land are stumbling blocks for the farmers to cultivate agro-products which result in diverting people's proclivity from peace to war, tension, commotion and terrorism. However, the New Silk Road project is a major junction for exchanging all relations with South Asia, Central Asia and Middle East which makes a strong viable economy with the help of foreign aid and surrounding neighbours¹⁰⁵.

Natural Resources

Though Afghanistan does not have much external wealth and resources, it consists of underneath resources as enormous as invaluable when compared to other gulf

¹⁰⁵ Suchandana Chatterjee, *Society and Politics in Tajikistan in the Aftermath of the Civil War*, Hope India Publications, Haryana, January 1, 2002, pp.1-35.

countries. Indeed, such precious internal deposited natural resources include natural gas, petroleum, coal, marble, gold, copper, chromite, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron, ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones etc., as per the estimation of Department of American Geological Survey in 2006. Its values have been as estimated 36 trillion cubic feet (1,0x10¹² m) of natural gas, 3.6 trillion cubic barrels (570x10⁶m) of oil and condensate resources according to 2007 estimation. Moreover, Afghanistan land consists of valuable and profitable colored materials such as stones and gems including emerald, ruby, sapphire, garnet, lapis, kunzite, spinal, tourmaline and etc.

It's a crucial issue that Afghanistan people are facing more constraints and displeasure because of their natural resources because they do not have plain areas for farming and moreover they have no technological mining equipments to dig underneath to get the natural resources, even though they are hydrocarbon resources. Therefore, such hurdles of lead them towards perceptual war and conflict and they are inclined towards cultivating opium, drugs, and narcotics for their daily survival. Such hurdles make them indulge in terrorist activities and the terrorist are opting terrorism polices to achieve their short plans and objectives through intimidation.¹⁰⁶

Even though Afghanistan is having much more problems, none of them does not seem to be most dangerous than the longer period ethnic problems which have ended more often at bloody, economic incineration, damages of public property and human rights violations. Ethnic groups like Pashto, Hazard, Uzbeks, Turkmen, Aimaq, Nuristan and Dari are not abided by their constitution privileges and asking more rights and seats for the purpose of each ethnic groups favour and welfare. These kinds of non-cooperation, power fighting, and ethnic fighting have let entire Afghanistan people to lose their natural freedom and happiness. Lack of agro lands with water facilities have also forced them to engage in war and ethnic conflicts.

Islamic integration is earthly formidable against foreigners invasion though they have factional splits. Very surprisingly, all these splits will be integrated to fight against foreign invasion, forgetting their ethnic problems to show their integrity. Afghanistan has been facing perpetual unrest, conflict and chaos, because of geographical location,

¹⁰⁶ Davood, Mordian, "*Democratic state building as an effective and ending conflict resolution strategy for Afghanistan*," Pentagon Press, New Delhi, 2011, pp.4-16.

and super power competition to show its imperialistic power over other country. As it has been mentioned, Afghanistan has been a victim of foreign invasion from 1979 -1989, ethnic conflict from 1989-1994, Taliban cruel rule from 1994-2001 and anti-terrorism war from 2001-2014.

To strengthen the relation and improve the economy of Afghanistan , Afghanistan President Mr. Hamid Karzai made an agreement with India during his official visit in October 2011 on wide range of areas such as: political, security cooperation, trade, economic cooperation, capacity development, education, social, cultural, civil society and people to people relations¹⁰⁷. The chief aim of this agreement was to make a permanent peaceful and stable government in Afghanistan. India's efforts and policies toward strengthening of the shattered Afghanistan economy structure since 2001-2010 was a collective responsibility of the world people and intellectual's .In this regard, India is the first country from south Asian region committed to Afghanistan reconstruction activities based on the solidarity of regional integrity and humanitarian basis. The frequent visits of Afghanistan President Mr.Hamid Karzai showed a great cooperation between Afghanistan and India since the broke out of anti- terrorism war in Afghanistan.

India is one among those countries in South Asia which helps Afghanistan when they seek cooperation or assistance without delay, with respect to a new international order for destroying war and terrorism in Afghanistan along with the motto to create a peaceful atmosphere to the forthcoming generation in Afghanistan. In this way, India shook hand with Afghanistan as neighbourly brother to bring back its discoloured economy to colourful economy by including it SAARC in 2007 to facilitate and motivate its economy through SAARC countries. Therefore, to accomplish these pro-friendly tasks both India and Afghanistan made an agreement, on September, 3, 1975 to strengthen the relations of both the countries through economic cooperation and laid down strict principles about, export, import, ¹⁰⁸authority to receive and goods utilization .Under the treaty of Indo–Afghan trade and commerce made on April 4th 1950, India offered below mentioned economic items to Afghanistan based on humanitarian aspects:

¹⁰⁷ Danila Bochkarev, *India and Pakistan's Energy Security, Can Afghanistan Play a Critical Role?* The East West Institute 11 East 26th Street, 20th Floor New York, pp.1-18, 2002.

¹⁰⁸ Claude Arpi, *India and her Neighbourhood*, Har Anand Publications, New Delhi, 2005, pp.16-20.

Textile, Cotton and Woollen

Various products offered by India includes cotton, woollen piece goods, cotton dhotis and sarees, hosiery and knitted garments woollen, cotton and rayon, silk, art silk and rayon fabrics, cotton ,handloom fabrics etc. Confectionery, tea, coffee, spices including pepper, fish-dried, salted, fish, prawns aired, preserved mango, other vegetable products, provisions, oilman stores, sago, tapioca and its products, Sugar cane Jaggery; Hydro generated oils, Vanaspati or vegetable ghee, vegetable oils and oilseeds, essential oils, tobacco-raw and unmanufactured; Drugs and medicines, naphthalene, antibiotics, sera and vaccines, alkaloids and opium and its derivatives; soap-toilet and household, toilet requisites and perfumery, paints, pigments, varnishes etc. The following table shows the spectrum of India's Reconstruction projects in Afghanistan during the period 2001-2010.

The Spectrum of India's Reconstruction Projects in Afghanistan since 2001-2010

Table 1

SL.NO	PROJECT	LOCATION
AGRICULTURE & VETERINARY		
1	Setting up of a demonstrative nursery	Khaskunar district in East Kunar Province in 2002
2	Setting up of a demonstrative nursery	Diabala district in Nangarhar Province in 2002
3	Setting up of a demonstrative nursery	Tani district in Khost Province in 2003
4.	Setting up of a demonstrative nursery	Dur Baba district of Nangarhar Province in 2003
5.	Establishment of veterinary clinic	Dur Baba district of Nangarhar Province in 2003
6.	Establishment of veterinary clinic	Khaskunar district of Kunar Province in 2003
7.	Setting up of a basic health clinic	Kamdesh district in Nooristan Province in 2003
8.	Establishment of veterinary clinic and providing equipments	Gurbuz district of Ghost Province in 2003
9.	Establishment of veterinary clinic and providing equipments	Spin Boldak district of Kandhar Province in 2004

10.	Establishment of veterinary clinic and providing equipments	Sayedkaran district of Paktia Province
11.	Construction of canal for Muhammad Umar village and anjiraankarez	Afghan dab district of Kandhar Province in 2004

Source: External Publicity Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, India from 2001-2010.

India's Health Reconstruction Projects in Afghanistan from 2001-2010

Table - 2

HEALTH		
1.	Setting up of a Basic Health Clinic	Khaskunar district in Kunar Province in 2004
2.	Setting up of a Basic Health Clinic	Asmar district in Kunar Province in 2004
3.	Setting up of Basic Health Clinic	Janikhel district in Paktia Province in 2004
4.	Setting up of Basic Health Clinic	Wakhan district in Badakhshan Province in 2005
5.	Setting up of Basic Health Clinic	Zaranj district in Nimorz province in 2005
6.	Setting up of Basic Health Clinic	Chakhansur district in Nirmroz Province in 2005
7.	Setting up of Basic Health Clinic	Musa khel district of Khost Province in 2006
8.	Setting up of Basic Health Clinic	Argghanistan district of Kandahar Province in 2006
9.	Setting up of Basic Health Clinic	Lajamangal district of Paktia Province in 2006
10.	Setting up of a Comprehensive HealthCentre	Warmamai district of Paktika Province in 2006
11.	Setting up of a Basic Health Clinic	Wama district of Nooristan Province in 2006
12.	Setting up of Comprehensive Health	Khogiani district of Nangarhar Province in 2006
13.	Setting up Comprehensive Health Centre	Warmami district of Paktika Province in 2006
14.	Setting up of Comprehensive Health Centre	Gayan district of Paktika province in 2006

15.	Construction of Child Hospital	Child hospital in Aybak city Samangan Province in 2006
16.	Setting up 2 Basic Health Clinic and 1 Comprehensive Health Clinic	Balkh Province in 2007
17.	Construction of a Genecology Clinic	Rodat district of Nangarhar Province in 2007
18.	Construction of Comprehensive Health Centre	Ali Sherdiadistrict of Khost Province in 2007
19.	Construction of Comprehensive Health Centre	Ziruk district of Paktika Province in 2007
20.	Construction of Basic Health Clinic in context of Health Development Programme	Kuranwamunjan district of Badakhshan Province in 2007
21.	Construction of Basic Health Clinic in Context of Health Development Programme	Wakhan district of Badakhshan Province in 2007
22.	Construction of basic health clinic in context of Health Development Programme	Shamal district of Khost Province in 2007
23.	Construction of Basic Health Clinic in Context of Health Development Programme	Jajimaidan district of Pakita Province

Source: External Division, Ministry Affairs Government of India, India,2001.

India's Reconstruction Projects for Water and Sanitation from 2001-2010

Table - 3

WATER & SANITATION		
1.	Setting up of 40 Water Points (Bore Well)	Sherzad district in Nangarhar Province in 2007
2.	Setting up of 50 Water Points (Bore Well)	Different Villages of Gomal district of Paktika Province in 2007
3.	Setting up of 40water points (Bore Well)	Different Villages of Khogianidiostrict of Nangarhar in 2007
4.	Setting up of 35 Water Points (Bore Well)	Different Villages of Shinkai district of Zabul Province in 2007
5.	Setting up of 54 Water Points (Bore Well)	Sarobi district of Paktika Province in 2007

6.	Construction of Protection Wall	Chaknahor Village of Lalpur district of Nangarhar in 2007
7.	Construction of Girder Bridge	Sherzad district of Nangarhar Province in 2007
8.	Setting up of 71 Water Points (Bore Wells)	Marawarah district of Kunar Province in 2007
9.	Construction of 8 Public Toilets	Shibirghan city in Jawzhan Province
10.	Construction of Basic Health Clinic in context of Health Development Programme	Jajimaidan district of Paktia Province in 2007
11.	Construction of Water Supply Pipe Scheme project	Surkot Village of Tani district in Khost Province in 2008
12.	Construction of Water Supply Pipe Scheme project	Tani district in Khost province in 2008
13.	Construction of Water Supply Pipe Scheme Project	Nari district of Kunar province in 2008
14.	Construction of Water Supply Pipe Scheme	Aurgon district of Paktika Province in 2008
15.	Construction of Water Supply Pipe Scheme	Matti village wuzazardan district of Paktia in 2008
16.	Construction of 67 Water Points Bore Wells	Kama district of Nangarhar Province in 2008
17.	Construction of 25 Water Points	Noorgai district of Kunar province in 2008
18.	Construction of 41 Waterr Points Bore Wells	Shamulzai district of Zabul Province in 2008
19.	Construction of 465waterr Points Bore Wells	Ziruk district of Paktika Province in 2008
20.	Construction of 60 Suspension	Ghaziabad district of Klunar Bridge Province in 2008
21.	Construction of 40 Grider bridge	Wakhan district of Badakhshan Province in 2008
22.	Construction of 2.807 Long Pipe Scheme with 10 Public Taps	Dangam district of Kunar Province in 2008

Source: External publicity Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, India from 2001-

India's Reconstruction Projects in Education from 2001-2010

Table - 4

EDUCATION		
1.	Construction of 8Schools	Paktia and Paktika Province in 2008
2.	Construction of 8 Schools	Khost Province in 2008
3.	Construction of 4Schools	Border districts (Asmar , Marawar , Noorgul and Dangum)of Kunar Province in 2008
4.	Construction of 4Schools	Shinwar , Nazyan , Achin and debala districts of Nangarhar in 2008
5.	Construction of 5 Schools	Pachirwaagham ,Ghushta , Sherzad , Kama and Khogiani districts of Nangahar Province in 2008
6.	Construction of 4Schools	Border districts (wama ,Noorgram , Noorgram and wegal) of Nooristan province in 2008
7.	Construction of 3Schools	Nirmroz Province in 2008
8.	Construction of 3 Schools	Mzar-e-sharif in 2008
9.	School Construction	Aryobjaji district in Paktia province in 2008
10.	School Construction	Lajamanagal districts in Paktika province in 2008
11.	School Construction	Barmal districts in Paktika province in 2008
12.	School Construction	Ziruk district in Paktika province in 2008
13.	School Construction	Khaskunarditriect in Kunar province in 2008
14.	School Construction	Sarkani district in Kunar province in 2008
15.	School Construction	Dangam districts in Kunar province in 2008
16.	School Construction	Goshta district in Nangarhar Province in 2008
17.	School Construction	Pachirwaagam districts in Nangarharprovinc in 2008
18.	School Construction	Lalpura district in Nangarhar Province in 2008
19.	School Construction	Azra districts in Logar Province in 2008
20.	School Construction	Chakhansur districts in Nimroz Provinc in 2008

21.	School Construction	Khwhahan district in Badakhsan Province in 2008
22.	School Construction	Kuranwamunjan in Badakhsan Province in 2008

Source: External publicity Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, India from 2001-

India's Reconstruction Projects for Women & Family Welfare from 2001-2010

Table - 5

WOMEN & FAMILY WELFARE		
1.	Construction of Orphanage	Aybak city, Samangan Province in 2008
2.	Establishment of Vocational Training Institute (Carpet Weaving)	Zawol and Puht-e- Koh regions of Shindand district of Heart Province in 2008
3.	Setting up of 2 Culverts	Panjwai districts of Kandahar Province in 2008
4.	Construction of rta Building	Jalabad, Nangarhar Province in 2008
India's Reconstruction Projects in SDPS with NGOS from 2001-2010		
SDPS with NGOS		
1	Hand in Hand Afghanistan Project for Deputation of Field Training Personal ,Specialist and Experts for Mobilizing Training and Coaching Local Entrepreneurs and for Job	Balkh Province in 2009
	Creation on the Self-Help Group Model being Implemented	
2	Turquoise mountain Foundation Proposal for Restoration of the House of Screens	MuradKhane in Old Kabul City in 2010

Source: External publicity Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, India from 2001-

Table - 6
India's Exports to Afghanistan during 2001-2010 (2)

	Serial No	Product description	Mfn duty %	M o p*
1	80620	Green raisins	105	50%
2	80620	Green large	105	50%
3	80620	Black raisins	105	50%
4	80620	Red raisins	105	50%
5	81310	Dried apricots nuts	30	50%
6	81310	Dried apricots	30	50%
7	80420	Fig dried	30	100%

8	80250	Pistachios closed shell	30	100%
9	80250	Pistachios open shell	30	100%
10	80250	Pistachios shell (kernel)	30	100%
11	80231	Walnuts unshelled	30	50%
12	80232	Walnuts shelled	30	50%
13	81340	Plums dried	30	50%
14	80212	Almond thin shelled	Rs.65/kg.	50%
15	80212	Almond hard shelled	Rs.65/kg.	50%
16	80212	Almond shelled	Rs.65/kg.	50%
17	81340	Mulberries dried	30	100%
18	81340	Pine nuts toasted	30	100%
19	80620	Raisins gold	105	50%
20	80620	Green raisins except large	105	50%
21	81340	Cherries sour dried	30	100%
22	80610	Grapes fresh ,all types	40	50%
23	80719	Melon fresh	30	100%
24	80810	Apple fresh	50	50%
25	80910	Apricots fresh	30	50%
26	81090	Pomegranates	30	50%
27	90910	Anise seeds	30	50%
28	90940	Car way seeds ,White, Black, Kajak	30	50%
29	120400	Linseeds	30	50%
30	121110	Liquorices roots plants for pharmacy etc	30	50%
31	121410	Alfalfa seeds	30	50%
32	130190	Asafoetida	30	100%
33	710310	Lapis lazuli, ruby, emerald etc Unworked	30	100%
34	710391	Emeralds otherwise worked	30	100%
35	710399	Lapis lazuli, ruby otherwise worked & Unworked	30	100%

Source: www.commerce.nic.in/eidb/ from 2001-2010

After 9/11 incident, Indo-Afghanistan relations were strengthened by their trade and commerce. In this regard, India has exported to Afghanistan at lower percentage tariff under the most preferential nation with an aim to promote Afghanistan economy development.

Table - 7
India -Afghanistan Total Trade (US\$ million)

Years	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Exports	142.67	182.11	249.21	394.23	463.55	411.78
Imports	58.42	34.37	109.97	126.24	125.19	146.03
Total trade	201.09	216.48	359.18	520.47	588.74	557.81

Source: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Ministry of Commerce & Industry DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Table 7 shows Indo-Afghan trade progress from 2005 to 2011 in which there was considerable development in India 's export to Afghanistan, they had been very less imports from Afghanistan and the percentage of total export and trade of the two countries had been increased during the 2009-2010 than any other year.

Afghanistan is a landlocked country and it is an advantage for its safety and security from foreign intervention and invasion but on the other side it is disadvantageous for to its economic growth. Without water and many other facilities Afghanistan could not become a prosperous country, due to which the attention of the people was diverted towards war .The various ethnic groups focused on exploitation, corruption, power sharing and anti-people activities based on their own separate ideologies. They involved in corruption, misusing the foreign funds that were offered by the peace loving countries for the socio, economic and political development of Afghanistan.

Various Islamic leaders had done marvellous socio-economic changes developments in Afghanistan, albeit they had faced much threats from the rivalry groups. Moreover, ethnic conflicts, eternal power interventions and wars had devastated the socio-economy and political infrastructure in Afghanistan and many, educational institutions, public health sectors, urban and rural infrastructure had been heavily affected, perforated and devastated by the massive attacks of rivalry forces. All those devastations and destructions were repaired and rejuvenated with fresh look by India's massive socio-economic and political reconstruction activities from the 2001 -2010 at the cost of the US\$ 2.5 billion. India's astounding humanitarian assistances to

Afghanistan with the cooperation of world countries in socio-economic and political fields have improved the indomitable and unshakable relations with Afghanistan as never before in the history.

The great construction Afghan's old Habiba school, Afghanistan Parliament, Zaranz Delaram road, Chabar port and Salma Dam, Hydro power project, Aynak mining project and power transmission line from Pulkumiri to Kabul are excellent monuments of India's contemporary relations with Afghanistan. The attack of Osama Binladen on the World Trade Centre had a great impact in world politics and in this regard, India's relations with Afghanistan was strengthened, the socio-economic and political infrastructure of Afghanistan were established newly with modern standard with the assistance of world countries.

Thus, India has done commendable great reconstruction works in Afghanistan and the following chapter discusses about the feedback and implications of India's assistances to Afghanistan.

Chapter-5

Implications of India's Reconstruction Policy in Afghanistan

Since Afghanistan has derived plenty of assistances from India it has been showing its good will by sending its people to India to access training in the field of Military, Civil Aviation, computer, science and technology, politics, health, education, culture, police, vocation, agriculture, commerce and sports which are considered as the outcomes of India's reconstruction policy in Afghanistan as never before in the history of both the countries. The Indians going to Afghanistan and people from Afghanistan coming to India have been major remarks in the relation of both the countries relations in the modern period and it would be a great advantage for India to attend and participate all the official meetings of Afghanistan. Hajigak iron ore mines contract, power transmission line and road constructions are hallmarks of India's assistance. The mutual visits, recent Taliban release of Indian origin priest Father Alexi Kumar and arrival for training are Major positive steps of India's reconstruction activities.

India -Afghanistan relations got estranged during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 due to India's support of communist government and its silence during that time. The reason for India's silence was to develop its own economic capacity as well as concern on its security. India was having indirect relation with Russia to protect its own sovereignty as Pakistan kept relation with US during the cold war period. India wished for either communism or democratic politics to come there with the willingness of Afghanistan but not by force. But the super power ideology rival has taken Afghanistan to endless war and confusions¹⁰⁹.

The position which India maintained during the cold war period was good to show itself not being with any of the super powers and to prevent its danger from the any super

¹⁰⁹ Daniel Norfolk, "India's Engagement with Afghanistan: Developing a Durable Policy Architecture", *Institute of South Asian Studies*, vol.23, no.138-12, December 2011, pp.1-15.

power. Indeed, India's stance with Russia was not to do harm to Afghanistan people but to develop them. India was voiceless and incapable to raise voice against super power involvement in Afghanistan. And the relation of the two countries ended bitterness due to super power politics and ideological confrontation but the relation in was refreshed after September 11 Incident through the co-operation of the world communities. This has been recognized as a great implication of India's reconstruction policy in Afghanistan since 2001-2010. It is known widely that the relation between India and Afghanistan attained the zenith of development after September 11 terrorist attacks on WTO, which gave a beautiful platform for India's involvement in Afghanistan reconstruction activities. The Afghanistan President Mr. Hamid Karzai visited India many times to strengthen its relation with India keeping concern that India is a big democratic country as well as developing super power and its help to his country is inevitable.

As per the needs of Afghanistan, India gave material assistances and Afghanistan President's frequent visits to New Delhi were the reason for the integration of the two countries this relation would be good in future to determine South Asian peaceful development. Visits of Hamid Karzai to New Delhi was as one of the chief reflections of India's reconstruction policy in Afghanistan. After September 11 terror incident there have been increasing significant development in India-Afghan political level relations and their relations are an important to strengthen Afghanistan and India's economic relations in Central Asia as well as south Asia. Afghanistan is getting all kinds of assistances and privileges from the government of India than any other country in south Asia. Since Afghanistan has been much affected because of wars, it needs the help of India and other developed countries. And Afghanistan President's visit to India have escalated India's interest more on Afghanistan since 2001. The political level visits of Afghanistan mentioned below, demonstrate the mutual relations between the two countries after 9/11 incident.

Afghanistan Interior Minister visited India on December 7, 2001, and his meeting with the External Affairs and Home Minister of India was so fruitful to reconstruct Afghanistan in the following ways:

To strengthen and develop Afghanistan Labour and Communication Department, its concerned minister Mr. Mirwaise Sadiq visited India on December 10, 2001.

To get the attentions of India's high level political authorities like PM, and EM on Afghanistan reconstruction policy, its Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah visited India on December 13-9-2001 and met PM and EM.

By the Instruction of Afghan Ministry for Light Industries its engineer Mohd Arif Noorzai visited New Delhi on January 8-2002¹¹⁰.

To make an advance and expand India's and Afghan's Civil Aviation Sectors, Afghan Civil Aviation authority came to New Delhi on January 24-25-2002.

The Deputy Defense Minister of Afghanistan, general Dostum visited New Delhi on January 29-2002 with an aim to find out a way to develop army skills and methods to handle violence.

With a concern to modernize Afghanistan's Agricultural Sector, its Ministry Mr. Seyed Husain Anwari visited India on April 21, 2002.

To learn the transport efficiencies to conduct flawless transport administration very effectively, Afghanistan Transport Minister came to New Delhi on April 21, 2002 and got 25 buses from India.

To strengthen Afghanistan's Civil Aviation sector, its Civil Aviation Minister Dr. Zalmay Raasool Visited India on May 5 and 8 in 2002. To receive support and technical expertise from India for strengthening Afghanistan Defense Sector, its Defense Ministry Marshal Fahim visited Delhi from May 5 to 8, 2002.

To participate in UNDP joint conference of South-South co-operation, Afghanistan Finance Minister Mr. Arsala and Education Minister Mr. Rasool Amin came to New Delhi to meet Indian External Affairs Minister and Finance minister.

¹¹⁰ Syed Farooq Hasnat, "Pakistan & Afghanistan: Domestic Pressures and Regional Threats: Pakistan's Strategic Interests, Afghanistan and the Fluctuating U.S. Strategy", *Fall/Winter*, vol. 63, no. 1, 2009, Page .141-155.

To know India's code of law, practices and implementation, Afghanistan Minister of Justice came to India to have a discussion with the Indian judges and Law ministers from May 30 to June 3, 2002¹¹¹.

To know more about unknown information and practical applications of Foreign Service, Afghanistan External Minister Mr Abdullah visited.

India from October 31st November 3, 2002. To have a discussion with the Indian prime minister as well as External Affairs Minister of India.

To learn about India's commercial structure and method, Afghanistan Minister for Commerce visited to India during 17-20, 2002 by the proper invitation of Indian Commerce Authority and he met EM and Commerce Minister.

In order to strengthen and get educational privileges from India, Afghanistan Education Minister Yunus QuanoonI and Human Resource Minister visited to India from November 21-24, 2002 and they discussed widely about their needs with the Indian Prime minister.

On the Invitation of Indian Minister for Communication and ITI, Afghanistan Communication and ITI Minister Mohammad Mason Stanekzai came to India on March 22, 2006 to acquire technical information and administration procedure to improve the infrastructure of his country. It induced a favourable climate for the Indian team.

With an aim to strengthen and increase Afghanistan transport sector, its Transport Minister came to New Delhi on April 20-30,2003 .During his official visit he was called by the Indian Prime Minister for detailed discussions¹¹².

¹¹¹ Aparna Pnade "India-Afghanistan-Pakistan: Not a Zero Sum Game", Hudson *Institute's Initiative on Future of India & South Asia*, vol.23, no.17, 2011, pp.1-15.

¹¹² Air Marshal BK Pandey, "Indo-Afghan Strategic Partnership", *Indian Defense Review*, vol. 27, no.1, 10 July, 2012, pp.2-9.

When Afghan Minister for civil aviation came to India on May 7-10, 2003 to know about the Indian Civil Aviation style administration and technique, India gave three air buss aircrafts with training persons and also spares parts.

Afghan Minister for Tribal and Cricket federation, Shehzada Masood came to New Delhi on June 17, 2003 to meet Indian Minister stressing for promoting cricket culture in Afghanistan.

To establish an eternal mutual relationship with India, Afghanistan National Security Advisor Dr. Zalmay Rassoul came to Delhi in 2004.

Afghanistan Foreign Minister Mr. Abdullah came to Delhi during 31st August to 3rd September, 2004 and had wide discussion with Indian External Affairs Minister and Prime Minister of India. Based on the call of Indian National Security Advisor Afghan National Security Advisor Dr. Zalmay Rassoul visited India during July 12-14 2005.

Afghanistan Minister for Parliament Affairs Mr. Farooq wardak visited India from May 6-15, 2006 to learn Indian method of parliament procedure.

Foreign Minister, Dr. Rangin Dadfar Spanta paid an official visit to India from June 29 July 1, 2006 to establish a smooth relationship between these countries.

Afghanistan President Karzai attended Second RECC meeting from November 9, 2006¹¹³. With interest to attend the 14th SAARC meeting and to join SAARC family, the President of Afghanistan Mr. Karzai visited Delhi during April 3-4, 2007.

Establishment of South Asian Peace in South Asian Region

The covert and introvert policy of India's reconstruction in Afghanistan is the manifestation of its dream and expectation to establish peace in south Asian region because, south Asia's peaceful atmosphere determines India's development at the world level without which it could not do any activity. To accomplish this task India thought of reconstructing Afghanistan to get Islamic support through the low and humanitarian aid for ensuring south Asia's peaceful integration unless its peace would have been

¹¹³ Devin T. Hagerty, "India's Regional Security Doctrine," *Asian Survey*, vol.31, no. 4, 1991, pp. 351– 63.

nettled by terrorist groups with an aim to undermine India's economic development. India has also earned Afghanistan peoples support through its majestic economic support which will prevent their support and cooperation to terrorist groups to carry out attacks in south Asia. Therefore, India earned Islamic good will which is one of the greatest implications of its reconstruction policy in Afghanistan since 2001-2010. ¹¹⁴

The overall aim and interest of India is to use the chance created by the US to strengthen its relation with Afghanistan for travelling from bitter relation to better relation through Afghanistan reconstruction activities. The blatant aim of India's reconstruction activities is to stop Afghanistan support to Pakistan to do business with central Asia as well as to grow terror free atmosphere in south Asian sub-continent. India was eager to show its pro-Islamic interest after Russia's withdrawal in 1989 for which the US brought war on terrorism have accomplished India interest to manifest its inherent interest on Afghan people through its reconstruction activities with an aim to eliminate terrorism¹¹⁵¹¹⁶. Therefore, the main motivation of India is to curb terrorism and continue its reconstruction activities in Afghanistan due to implications of under mentioned terrible incidents such as:

- 1999 Indian Airline hijack
- 2001 Indian Parliament attack
- 2008 Mumbai Taj hotel attack
- 2008 Bangalore bomb blast

These attacks forced India to establish relations with Afghanistan through diplomatic and strategic policy for the better growth of India's social systems for achieving its dream of Super Power. ¹¹⁷ Therefore, blatantly there is no terrorist attack on India especially after 2008 as the Afghanistan people have understood India's assistance to which has earned the goodwill of Islamic people and has stopped its support

¹¹⁴ Sanjeev Gupta, "India-US Relations", *Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses*, vol.19, no.22, 2016, pp.1-10.

¹¹⁵ Christine Fair C. "India and Iran: New Delhi's Balancing Act," *Washington Quarterly*, vol. 30, no. 3, 2007, 145–116 .

¹¹⁷ Christine Fair C "Indo-Iranian Ties: Thicker than Oil," *Middle East Review of International Affairs Journal*, vol.11, no. 13, 2007, pp.41–58.

to Pakistan for carrying out terrorism in India's .This outcome of Afghanistan is considered as the implication of India reconstruction policy in Afghanistan.

Due to scarcity of energy, India wanted to draw sources from Gulf countries. Tajikistan Afghanistan, Pakistan and India (TAPI) was one of the main sources. This project pass about 1700 kilometres to India through Pakistan¹¹⁸. To carry out this project, Afghanistan had an indispensable role to protect the pipeline and it accepted the request of India to pass pipe line without terrorist attacks from Islamic forces. Thus, India earned the good will of the Afghanistan people. Additionally, India gained international cooperation by its support to USA's antiterrorism war on Afghanistan as its international super power duty for establishing a good democratic government as well as peace in Afghanistan .For which India has done a marvellous reconstruction activities according to the USA interest to uplift Afghanistan from the war oriented destructions and ensure south Asia's full-fledged peace with international community's cooperation. In Afghanistan reconstruction activities, India is the fifth largest donor fulfilling its dual aims of attaining international cooperation and preventing its security's menace from the anti-social elements with aim to establishing a violent free south Asia. For this, India's thoughtful reconstruction activities in Afghanistan with respect to the USA interest has mad the America President Mr. Barrack Obama to say that India will become a permanent member in the United National Security Council, which was addressed in his official visits south Asia on November 2010.

Overcoming Pakistan's Challenges

The main interest of India was to develop its infrastructure politically ,economically and socially to become a peaceful super power in South Asian subcontinent, by establishing and earning good will from its neighbours since long back .Indeed, its interest had been deterred by plethora of anti –social elements which has destroyed India's social economic and political infrastructure .All these incident arose from the Pakistan as mark of its partition from India in 1947 and it has been attempting to show its belligerent attitude on India with the support of Afghanistan even before 2001.¹²⁷ Pakistan's attacks on India increased much more especially even before India's involvement in Afghanistan in 2001. The result of Pakistan's continuous attacks on India show it's hatred towards India due to India's relationship with Afghanistan

¹¹⁸ Sushil J. Aaron, "Straddling Faultlines: India's Foreign Policy towards the Greater Middle East", French Research Institutes in India, *Rajdhani Art Press*, vol.23, no.12, 2003, pp.1-10.

diplomatically and politically to prevent its support to Pakistan for the peaceful life of South Asian Family. Therefore, the recent Pakistan attacks on India are also reflections of its successful relation established with Afghanistan and Central Asia. India's socio, economic and political developments in South Asia and Central Asia have been spreading over the entire world by two reasons, first one is its peace loving policies and showing its humanitarian concern on Afghanistan's developments along with world community.

India's first dream to establish a democratic government in Afghanistan has become true by its cooperation with international community. The second dream to establish true and fair democratic election was fulfilled by the election which held in 2014 and third ambition to prevent Taliban's return to power also became true by the formation of Hamid Karzai government. The present government of Ashraf Hani has won democratically, amiable relation with Islamic people by its meticulous approach since 2001. However, establishing a violent free society in Afghanistan is still pending due to the resurgent obstinate policies of various ethnic groups but it would take place within a short period with the steady and stable policy of international community.

Central Asia Cooperation

India's sprawling cooperation against terrorism in central Asia has made a significant improvement for acquire energy resources through Afghanistan reconstruction activities¹¹⁹. There has been milestone improvement on India and Iran relations after India tried to manifest its Islamic love through its humanitarian assistances to Afghanistan to relieve them from a panic situation. Its relation is not quite new especially after 2001, actually 1979 onwards India has been embracing Republic of Central Asian countries such as Iran, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to establish transcontinental relation so as to make a stable government in Afghanistan.

It has maintained stable relations with non-Pashtu community toward containing Taliban's atrocities in Afghanistan. Therefore, India's steady standing in favour of Afghanistan's development has been successful because of central Asia support as well as USA. India is one of the top peace loving democratic countries in south Asian region,

¹¹⁹ AS Ahmed, "The Great Game Revisited: India and Pakistan Are Playing out Their Rivalries in Afghanistan," *Asia Today*, vol.21, no.11, September 30, 2009, pp.1-10.

which had never been apathetic or sluggish towards other countries during time of famine, drought, and war but doing savoir activities by money packages and assistances. In this case India has been manifesting its archetype of historical social service in its neighbouring country or transcontinental people significantly after getting sovereignty in 1947 from British. India is one of the affable and hospitable countries in the south Asian region and it has been showcasing its historical humanitarian service through Afghanistan reconstruction policy since 2001. It is a role model of a pro-peace country¹²⁰ Afghanistan is one among the first countries which gets more percentage of humanitarian assistances from India.

During the Past five years, Pakistan's relation with china politically and diplomatically is to put hurdles to India's economy and disturb its security, due to its impossibilities to establish good relation with Afghanistan and prevent India's unshakable relation with Afghanistan on humanitarian basis. In fact, the recent China intrusion inside India was also Pakistan's hidden instigation to prevent India's attentions on Afghanistan reconstruction activities and Sri Lanka was also with them as an indirect opponent country to India, by giving its naval base to China to pose menace to India's security. Therefore, the challenges of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and china to India to distract its attention from Afghanistan reconstruction activities have been known widely as a hard victory of India's successful relation with Afghanistan since 2001.

Afghan Mining Project

Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai offered Hajigak ore and iron mining project to Indian consortium of business community like Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) and (NMDC) Ltd. The Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh praised Afghanistan for giving the mining project to India and its investment on mining project would be helpful for Afghanistan reconstruction activities. Indian impromptu humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan will yield untapped benefits from Afghanistan deposited minerals which are calculated 1.8 billion metric tons of ore as per survey of USA geology department¹²¹. After September 11 India is being an attracted place in South Asia region by its marvellous international humanitarian policy that has been implemented in Afghanistan.

¹²⁰ Appadorai, A. , Select Documents on India's Foreign Policy and Relations 1947-1972, New Delhi, Pentagon press,1985.

¹²¹ Barnett, Rubin, *The Search for Peace in Afghanistan, from Buffer State to Failed State*, Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1995,pp.3-12.

This policy invited Afghan people to India as never before to participate in SAARC Band Festival on 20th February in New Delhi led by Mir Ahmed Sham. Moreover Indian cultural performance team led by HyderBakshWarsi went to Kabul to participate at Nawroz festival at Mazar –e Sharif which is held annually. Moreover, India established an Indian cultural Centre at Indian Embassy in Kabul in 2007 with the support of Indian Council for Cultural relation to keep exchange, perform and instruct Afghan people with fellowship whenever they like to comprehend.

India has sent music and yoga teachers to Afghanistan for teaching India's traditional arts of yoga and culture permanently and India organized ICCR sponsored painting exhibition at Indira Gandhi National Council of Art in September 2008 with collaboration of Centre for contemporary Arts of Afghanistan in which 18 Afghan women artists at the age of 16-25 participated and 40 Indian women painters participated to teach and exhibit their painting skills. Thus, Afghan people's visit to India to perform their culture in India is an excellent outcome of India's involvement in Afghanistan reconstruction works.

In order to bolster India -Afghanistan relations in the of educational, cultural scientific and technical fields, the two countries established India Afghanistan Foundation in 2008¹²². As mark of this foundation, recently Indian university Jamia Milia conducted a seminar on Khwaja MoinuddinChist and the Chista Tradition in February 2009. Another seminar was conducted by India on the title of 'Women between Tradition and Modernity' in Afghanistan with the cooperation of Afghans Ministry for Women Affairs in July 2009. The chief aim of this foundation is to translate all magazines into Dari and Pashto and finally entuse scholars and historians to exchange their works as to foster the relationship of the two countries. Afghan experts of media, radio and television have visited India to strengthen their television sector and media sector .India has augmented its radio broadcasts in Afghanistan into Dari, Pashto and Baloch languages.

Though India's dream is multiple to reconstruct Afghanistan, its reflections also appear multiple. For instance, India's inclusion of Afghanistan in SAARC in 2007 paved way to exchange trade and commerce on low tariff. Afghanistan exported to India from

¹²² Rubin Barnett, "*The Fragmentation of Afghanistan: State Formation and Collapse in the International system*," Yale University Press, New Heaven and London, 1995, pp.1-8.

2005-14 essential goods on the basis of zero percentage tariffs as mark of India's work there. The two partners have made an agreement on socio-economic and being members of SAFTA after September 9/11 incident and this facility would be helpful for India to access Central Asian oil market and import goods from Afghanistan on duty-free and tariff free service through the SAARC and SAFTA. In future India will be having plenty of chances to get excellent economic growth with Central Asia by the goodwill and support of Afghanistan¹²³.

Often Terrorist attacks on India

India-Afghanistan relations have attained the zenith of success during the recent one decade, especially since 2002 -2010 as part of anti-terrorism impact along the world community initiatives. It is to be noted that the frequent terrorist attacks at important places and cities in India have been reflected after India's involvement in Afghanistan reconstruction policy since (2001-2010). The purpose of these terrorist attacks on India was to prevent India Afghanistan relationship prevent its economic growth. Since India–Afghanistan have been pursuing their relation on a well understood and matured pattern, none of the anti-social elements are able to prevent or disturb their relations directly⁴⁰.

Therefore, these anti-social elements get involved to disrupt India–Afghan relations illegally and indirectly. These actions and attitude of antisocial elements are considered as Zealous perception and implication of India–Afghan mutual relations. The following table highlights the various terrorist attacks on India

Table of terrorism attacks
Table- 1

Year	Place	Death
July11,2006	In Mumbai railway station	180
September8,2006	Blast at a mosque in Malegaon	30
March 15,2007	Petrol bomb attacks on police camp in Bijapur	49
August 25,2007	Bomb blast at Hyderabad amusement park	30

¹²³ Arpita Basu Roy & Mishra, Binoda K., *Reconstructing Afghanistan, Prospects and Limitations*, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2011,pp.2-10.

November26,2008	Coordinated attacks on Mumbai over four days	170
October30,2008	Blasts in Assam	83
July26,2008	Bomb blasts in Ahmadabad	56
May13,2008	Bomb was detonated at Hindu temple in Jaipur	63

Source: The Heritage Foundation, December 8, 2008

Oil imports from Iran

Even before 2001, Afghanistan had been doing its international trade through Pakistan Sea –ports and India was having trade relation with Afghanistan through Pakistan. After India – Afghanistan relation became so strong, Pakistan stopped its trade route to Afghanistan, and hence India built Chabahar port in Iran to connect Afghanistan at the cost of 100 million along with the approved of the Iran government for doing dual work: Afghanistan development and India’s trade relation with Iran. And after 2001 India – Afghanistan relation blossomed as zealously as and fast speedy in the south Asia region¹²⁴.

The outcome of this relation have attracted all the other countries as to get envy and amazing to look at rapid development of the countries and most importantly it provoked which blocked its transit trade routes to Afghanistan.¹²⁵.Hence, India suffered a lot since 2001being unable to export the energy items needed during the time of antiterrorism war in Afghanistan. So, India constructed Chabahar port on Iran coastal area in Iran with its approval for doing easy commerce and trade with Afghanistan, quicker than Pakistan route and this paved way for the economic development of India. Iran’s cooperation and its approval given to India for constructing the port there is a great implication of India’s reconstruction policy in Afghanistan since 2001-2010.

Pakistan has been playing a destructive role in India and Afghan relation since 2001and its indirect negative role in instigating Taliban’s and other terrorist groups to attack Indian Border Road Engineers and employees and frequent attacks on India’s

¹²⁴ Arpita Basu Roy, *Challenges and Dilemmas of State-Building in Afghanistan*, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2008, pp.4-16.

¹²⁵ Burke, *Pakistan’s Foreign Policy: A Historical Analysis*, Oxford University Press., London, 1991, p.12-35. Chopra, V. D., *Afghanistan as the Asian Stability*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 1998,pp.4-14.

consulate office from 2007-2008 in Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad and Kandahar were condemned by the world community. Therefore, India deployed nearly 400 Indo Tibetan Border Police in Afghanistan to protect its employees from gun point. As to prevent India's growing influence in Afghanistan, Pakistan held a number of attacks in Kashmir and infiltrated in side innocent villages. Thus, Pakistan's continuous terrorist attacks and infiltration in Jammu Kashmir are clearly manifested as Pakistan's intolerance over India-Afghan positive Relations.

The majority population in Pakistan and Afghanistan are Sunni Muslims. They identify themselves as Taliban terrorist groups whose ideology is to fight against India with regard to the Kashmir issue and they have a wrong perception about Indian Hindus that they do not treat Indian Muslims as equal.¹³⁵ This misperception led Talibans to think that India is their traditional enemy though India thinks that Pakistan and Afghanistan are its close partners and friendly countries. Pakistan supported Talibans organize several training camps in Kashmir in which the young Muslims of the various Islamic countries are given training for doing suicide attacks, detonate bombs, war skill and shooting skills. For this, Bin Laden, Mullah Omar and mujahidin strongly revealed their support. The chief aim of this terrorist team is to disturb India demanding separate Kashmir for Kashmiris and divert India's influence in Afghanistan since 2001-2010. Therefore, the ultimate motto of Taliban and its supported terrorist team is to punish anyone who is against Islam and disturb the Islamic people in Non-Islamic countries.

Meeting of India, Afghan and Pakistan experts in New Delhi

In Indian history after 2001 it was the first successful story of India which brought together Afghanistan and Pakistan experts in New Delhi to discuss Afghanistan national problems in 2004. This meeting was a fruitful one to take a collective decision for reconstructing Afghanistan effectively by forgetting antagonism the experts of the three countries highlighted and pointed out various initiatives to be taken for the development of Afghanistan. India has been oscillating on the aim of how to mitigate and migrate its welfare policies to Afghanistan without any problem from Pakistan, even though it has recognized India as its enemy despite India always plays a friendly role with Pakistan.

List of the experts from the three Countries in Afghanistan Reconstruction Meeting.

List of Participants from Afghanistan

Table -2

Name	Designation	Institution
Mohammad Faheem Dashty	Editor	Kabul weekly
Mir Ahmad Joyenda	Member of Afghan Nation Assembly	
Shinkaikarokhel	Member of Afghanistan National Assembly	
Sirajuddin Khalid	Swedish International Development cooperation	SIDA
Abdul GhafoorLiwal	Director,	Regional Studies centre ,Kabul
Shah Mahmood Miakhel	Government officer UNAMA	Former Deputy Minister of Interior
Aziz Rafiee	Director Afghan Civil Society Forum	
WalliullahRamani	Executive Director	Kabul Centre for Strategic Studies
SanjarSuhil	Editor,	Hasht-e-Sobhs
MirwasiWardak	Program Director ,	Cooperation for peace and unity

List of participants from India

Table-3

Name	Designation
Mani Shankar Aiyar	Former Minister for Panchyati Affairs, India
IndraniBagchi	Strategic Affairs, Editor and Reporter of Times of India
KalimBahadur	Retired Professor of South Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Vishal Chandra	Research fellow and Expert in Afghanistan Conflicts, Former Institute for Defense and Analysis
PR Chari	Member of the Indian Administrative Service, Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies, New Delhi
Pramit Pal Chaudhary	Editor of the Hindustan Times
Ram Upendra Das	Professor, Research and Information Systems, Delhi

SudhirDevare	Professor and Director-General of Indian Council on World Affairs, New Delhi.
Mondira Dutta	Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delh
ArundhatiGhose	Former Ambassador of India to UN
WajahatHabibullah	Chief Information Commissioner of India
Pre Shankar Jha	Columnist of Tehelka Magazine
KapilKaul	National Security Council Secretariat
Air Chief Marshal Krishnaswamy	Former Chief of Air Staff and Former Chairman of Chief of Staff Committee
Tasneemmeenai	Director of Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi
Lt-Gen Prakash Menon	Commandant, National Defense College, Pune
MoskaNajib	Senior Managing Editor of BBC NEWS
Heela Najibullah	Daughter of Afghanistan's former Ruler Najibullah and Member of International Red cross
K Rangunath	Former, Foreign Secretary of India
Dr.Sudha Raman	National Security Council Secretariat
TCA Rangchhari	Former Ambassador of India to France
Arpita Basu Roy	Arpita Basu Roy is Fellow at the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asia
Anand Sahy	Managing Editor, Asian Age
Brig(Reted)ArunSahal	Consultant
Cmdt RajeeveSawhney	United Service Institution of India ,Deputy Director (Research)
Lt Gen PK Singh	United Service Institution of India ,Member – Secretary
Shakti Sinha	Ex IAS Officer, ISAS National University of Singapore
Shanthie de Souza	Expertise on Untied State counter Terrorism policy Toward Afghanistan .Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis
Phunchokstobdan	Diplomat, Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis
BG Veghese	Senior Indian Journalist ,Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

List of participants from Pakistan
Table -4

Khalid Aziz	Advisor to government ,FATA and NWFP
Bushra Gohar	Member of Parliament, Awami National Party
Aziz Guol Khattak	Visiting faculty, Sustainable Development Policy Institute
Aziz Ahmad Khan	Former ambassador of Pakistan to India
Afrasib Khattak	Senator, Member of the Upper House NWFP

Source: Ministry of External Affairs India, 2001-2010.

Delhi Policy Group

Table-5

Siddhartha Shriram	Managing Trustee, Delhi Policy Group
Radha Kumar	Trustee and Director of peace and conflict program ,Delhi policy Group
Pradeep Rao	Delhi policy Group
ZallaKhattak	Delhi policy Group Research Associate
MatthieuGregoire	Delhi policy Group (intern)
JavedNoorani	Conference (Intern)

Source: Delhi Policy Group Peace and conflict studies, 2004-2010.

Table of Afghanistan Exports to India

Table-6

Sl. Number	Product descriptions	Hs 6	Tariff rate
1.	Grapes fresh	080610	0%
2.	Apple fresh	080810	0%
3.	Pomegranate fresh	081090	0%
4.	Red Raisn	080620	0%
5.	Hard Almond	080211	0%
6.	Licorce root	121190	0%
7.	Marble	251511	0%

8.	Water melon	080700	0%
9.	Cotton	520500	0%
10.	Precious stones	710310	0%
11.	Carpet	570110	0%
12.	Saffron	091020	0%

Afghanistan

The above mentioned the items table highlights exports to India by Afghanistan which variety of Fruits and other things on the pattern of zero percentage tariffs as an outcome of India's assistance to Afghanistan.¹²⁶ The sign of zero percentage tariff goods exports to India shows that its peace loving nature and peace making interest with India to strengthen the historical and old age relations.

Afghanistan has exported its fresh, sweet and tasty apples to India up to 75 metric tons each week from apple-growing regions like Wardak and Paktya provinces until the end of December in the year of 2009 expecting to earn high price in India than Pakistan and other countries. Afghan's apple export to India has reduced slightly apple demands in India due to India's less apple production in 2009. The Afghanistan farmers were motivated, assisted and encouraged by the United State of America's Industrial Development authority to reinstate their war collapsed economy of the past three decades. The USAID helped the farmers by providing pesticides and other anti-bacteria manures so as to increase their productivity. The statement of the Afghan apple farmer Gull Amin Khan was commendable one that he would like to sell his apples in Indian markets for high price than in other countries. His wonderful and awesome statement became a part of reflections of India's reconstruction policy.

Afghanistan also provided saffron to India which has high medical value that purifies blood circulation, palliate stomach pain and also useful in cooking to make colourful and tasty food. Its unique natural red colour diseases and is used in preparing medicines for Kidney disorder, alleviating the side effects of chemotherapy, increasing

¹²⁶ Coll, Steve, *Ghost Wars: The Secret History of CIA, Afghanistan and bin Laden from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001*, Penguin Press, New York, 2004, pp.1-110

appetite, indigestion, stomach ailments, asthma, irregular menstruation, nose bleeding, fatigue and exhaustion etc.

Chapter-6

Conclusion

This study attempts to analyse the strategic outcomes, achievements and improvements of India's Reconstruction policy both in India and Afghanistan. Further it has attempted to explore the historical relations between India and Afghanistan, from Mughal period to present day. The relation between these countries has progressed towards renewed and mutual friendship of India's marvellous reconstruction works in Afghanistan. This study further elaborates all those reasons and causes which have spoiled the entire Afghanistan during the past three decades such as foreign intervention, invasion, exploitation, internal mutiny, Taliban cruel rule and Terrorism. Its infrastructure has been totally devastated by these incidents along with a lot of human rights violations and destructions for past three decades. India has been deeply involved in Afghanistan reconstruction activities in the socio, economic and political fields for renewing Afghan's lost life after 9/11 incident.

India has done excellent reconstruction and rehabilitation works along the support of the world communities to refresh Afghanistan. So far India's assistance to Afghanistan reached US\$2.5 billion, yet India may do more financial assistance in future as a close south Asian neighbour for South Asian integrity as well as for establishing peace in Afghanistan. Based on India's good reconstruction activities, this study has attempted to analyse the implications of India's reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. Indeed, its implications are positive that vast majority of political and diplomatic officers visited India. Many lower and higher officers from Afghanistan have visited India as never before in the history of the both countries especially after 9/11. Both the countries have exchanged lot of agricultural and non-agricultural materials is considered as an outstanding output of India's reconstruction activates in Afghanistan.

India's idealist policies in Afghanistan reconstruction activities have got the fifth rank among the world countries which contributed economically, politically and in the field of defence. Its policies were entrained with great approbation by the Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai and his people. India's massive humanitarian involvement to reconstruct and rejuvenate Afghanistan's economy after world Trade Centre attacks on September 9/11 is a major motivating factor and this factor has led India to refresh and rejuvenate its relations with Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Islamic people from cold war

period to contemporary world. The overall reconstruction policy and performance of India's from 2001-2010 has created a substantial growth in the fields of socioeconomic, politics, civil aviation, agriculture, education, judiciary, military, Health, telecommunication, rural development and science and technology.

It has accomplished all these constructive works with the support of world communities. Though India and Afghanistan are varied socially, economically, culturally and on other aspects of social settings, their varied habits and relations have been synthesized by the active, pro-peace and friendly attitudes of both the countries after 9/11 incident. This relation has created a cemented relation as never before in their history and both the countries should be reluctant to maintain this relation forever without minor gap. The flawless ambition of India to assist and reconstruct Afghanistan when it was in fear and panic and in a helpless and downhearted position has received untapped good will and praise from the entire Islam community as never before. Hence attaining this Islamic support, India was having cluster of ambitions to fulfil in Afghanistan by expecting chances. Those chances and interests were accomplished perfectly together with the support of world community after the 9/11 incident.

This peace –loving policy and nature of India was being practiced by ancient the political leaders, patriots, poets, artists, sociologists and freedom fighters who had been functioning with peace principle, pro-humanity service and feeling of regional integrity. Indian foreign policy aimed at regional integrity, peace and harmony. Only from these roots India has been doing its humanitarian service in Afghanistan without any expectation. This policy was understood thoroughly by Afghanistan that there is no hidden objective in India's peace loving reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. This positive attitude of Afghanistan will pave way to get more assistances from India by being a peaceful cooperative partner in South Asia.

Positive Reflections of India's Reconstruction Policies

Positively, there are a lot of developments in India through Afghanistan reconstruction policy in south Asia. Those benefits have been considered as reflections of India's humanitarian service to Afghanistan since the beginning of the smooth relationship between the two countries. These relations after 2001 have touched significant changes in Afghanistan politics, economy and security. Their relation in south Asia has reduced terrorist threats, which encourages the people to contact each other without fear and the interest of India towards strengthening its relation with Islamic

people has been accomplished by September 11 incident held at WTC. However, there were slight bitterness existed between India and Afghanistan due to lack of interaction and mutual understanding during the Soviet Invasion. India's idealist policy, friendly assistance, interaction and also the often exchanged visits of the political leaders of the two countries gradually helped to vanish those slighter bitterness. Moreover, India may get the following positive benefits through the Afghanistan reconstruction programme in future:

- India's, identity of unity in diversity will be protected with Afghanistan's support, though some of the anti-India elements may try split Muslim and non-Muslim unity in India.
- Its economic development will be flourishing without terrorism as a stumbling block in future.
- Since India has accommodated Islamic support, obviously there will be a chance in future to become a permanent member in United Nations Security Council.
- Central Asian countries resources could be derived in future through Afghanistan reconstruction programme.
- The worries and fears of terrorism which exist among the Indian people will be uprooted since it has earned the support of Afghanistan people.
- The negative connotations, perceptions and thoughts of Pakistan on India's pro-peace policies will become ineffective without the support of Afghanistan.
- Though some of the neighbouring countries are so powerful by having weapons and making secret agreements in south Asia against India, India's sovereignty cannot be slackened, threatened or maligned since it has earned Afghanistan's support. And moreover, Islamic support is a milestone factor in the contemporary international politics to determine peace and prosperity.

Recommendations

India has demonstrated its long cherished peace loving policy in Afghanistan reconstruction programme after September /11 incident. It has gained global approbation and reputations for its excellent coordination with international factor. Indeed, India's duty is not ended in Afghanistan reconstruction works until it works for their normal life

to live with peace and freedom along with the world community. India's presence in Afghanistan would be like a guardian, well-wisher and saviour for Afghanistan people as well as south Asian peace. In the list of Afghanistan international assistance, India is a close neighbourly companion, having given \$ 2.5 billion humanitarian assistance for the solidarity of regional peace and integrity.

Thus, India has delivered humanitarian assistance with the connotations of humanity and tranquillity life without expecting any gain. After 2014 India would be an unavoidable, real helping partner of Afghanistan development, since no country can come quickly to do social service without expectations and objectives. Therefore, people of Afghanistan are expecting India's massive friendly support to embolden their social infrastructure for regaining and renewing old cultural identities as well as strengthening its economic systems. For this, India would be indebted to do its possible assistances for the furtherance of Afghanistan people's life. Further make Afghanistan so strong. Indian has to help it for its autonomy in the following ways:

- Canvassing and conducting awareness programmes about a democratic political setup and its benefits.
- Establishing a new subject about Peace Study in Afghanistan education system
- Starting industries and companies for generating employment opportunities and to divert terrorism proclivity on economic activity.
- Constituting a neutral committee to know their socio-economic and other problems to reduce their unnecessary aversion.
- Afghanistan may instruct its Army not to show favouritism and ethnicity affinities while they are on duty to counter terrorism and violence.
- India may extent more training to Afghanistan students about civics and morality which will make them realize the value and essence of human life.
- Encouraging Afghanistan people to do productive agricultural works rather than doing from opium cultivation may gradually reduce terrorism and violence.

- The education ratio among the Muslim people seems to be very marginal which is a major reason for violence and terrorism .So, as to this India may suggest them to increase school enrolment ratio through its educational assistance.
- It can approach Pakistan through the world community to allow it to for send its assistances to Afghanistan through the Pakistan transit route instead of sending it through Iran chaphar port.
- India may request Afghanistan to make it clear to Pakistan that India's involvement in Afghanistan is not against it but to do its reconstruction works.
- India is supposed to increase its security personal in Afghanistan to protect India's Consulate which is attacked very often by terrorists.
- As Afghanistan is getting India's assistance packages, it may instruct Pakistan not to kill Indian labours, tourist and security personals.
- To save patients in Afghanistan, India may send more young doctors, nurses because, terrorism in Afghanistan has been claiming child to elder by sporadic incidents and violence.
- India may show much more interest on strengthening democratic political culture of Afghanistan without sectional fights.
- India should continue to offer further full-fledged assistances and be concerned about Afghanistan's economic development in the fourth coming years.
- The regional donors and actors can play a neutral role with an ambition to bring up a peaceful relation in Afghanistan without any political game and conspiracy
- India may also have to converse with Taliban for either Afghanistan developments or its own developments along with the partners of central Asia as.
- To penetrate India's, absolute reconstruction activities and stabilize its status of south Asia regional big brother role, it needs to smoothen its relationship with Taliban and other terrorist groups. .
- India in future may concentrate fully on Afghan peace by utilising Indian professors of sociology, civics, political science, anthropology, women's studies and human rights for inculcating the values of life and peace in Afghanistan school going children, adults and research scholars.
- India should not take over advantage and feel braggart of its Afghanistan reconstruction activities as Afghan feels that India is a good partner. So, it is a

good policy for India to continue its soft character always as it may get much more benefits and supports from Afghanistan.

- India needs to adhere to soft, steady, strategic policy, diplomatic initiative, steadfast policy and embracing attitude with all sections of Afghanistan people. This will help India to be a democratic super power for accomplishing its dream of overthrowing and over taking its political and economic competitors.

The possibilities to accomplish India's goal in the contemporary world such as renewing India's relation with Afghan, strengthening its relations with central Asian republics, becoming a permanent member of UNO etc depend upon the use of soft power along with meticulous international policy with absolute toleration for time being. Hereafter, India should show much more concern on Afghanistan developments than before so that it should not give place to its opponent countries to enter into the smooth relation between India and Afghanistan, because, it will ruin the mutual relations. Further, India may attempt to go ahead for Afghanistan development policy in future beyond Afghan local resistances because it will bring the good will of Afghan people for India's.

The root causes of continuous and interminable terrorist events and attacks on India are, Hindu-Muslims ideological dissimilarities, political leader's alienation campaign, unilateral government welfare schemes, anti-Muslims public speeches, and unfair government policies. Apart from the theoretical and pragmatic news, the demolition of Babar mosque in 1992 and the Godhra incident had killed nearly 1000 Muslims in India which created violence along with wide spread Muslims resentment across the world. Thereby, Muslim's perception on India greatly changed and the sense of revenging India happened a lot by utilising Muslims abroad and within India.

Therefore, India should strictly follow the ideology of unity in diversity and secularism for ensuring people's freedom in socio economic and political fields without caste and religious distinctions and discriminations, for its comprehensive national security purpose besides developing a relentless mutual relation with Afghanistan as well as central Asia. This fruitful and conscientious foreign policies and domestic pervasive religious approaches of India will bring the highest socio-economic and security development in future rather than the present policy. The finding of this study is to expose today's situation of Afghanistan i.e. by whom, how, when and what to do with regards to Afghan problem. It is to be noted that today's pathetic situation of Afghanistan is due to

the cold war game of USA, Russia, and Pakistan, because the ideological purpose of United States of America motivated and induced Afghan based and Pakistan based mujahedeen ethnic groups to fight with soviet Russia to make them withdraw from the Afghanistan.

Pakistan benefited financially and weapon wise more from the USA than Afghanistan but what benefited by Afghanistan were countless death tolls along with irrecoverable damages. When the British imperialistic power was involved in Afghanistan domestic issues while it was ruling India, its policies in south Asia was so exploitative rather than bringing improvements. British wanted to control the entire Afghanistan by force and coercion without bothering about their feelings. In Afghanistan its Anglo– Afghan war broke out due to the stubborn and unyielding interest of British to control over Afghanistan despite the fact that the Afghanistan leaders had long thrust to rule their nation themselves.

As such, there are differences between the British power and the USA power that is British ruled others by its coercive power with exploitative ideology but USA ruling others with the ideology of arms destruction, human rights violation, and antiterrorism. Destruction happened a lot in Afghanistan due to the continuous super power attacks on Islamic people and intimidations through their attacks and invasions resulted both positively and negatively. This super power attitude created nationalist feelings among the Muslim's to emerge with ISIS and Taliban for their defense purpose and also to oppose those who attack Islamic people on the name of protecting human rights, destroying mass weapons accumulation and terrorism. It is observed that USA should have been involved in Sri Lanka genocide issues before it happened and should have been involved in anti-terrorist activities when Indian parliament was attacked, if USA was having the aptitude of protecting human rights truly.

In fact, India's role in USA's actions and performances in the world in the field of protecting human rights, expelling terrorism and anarchy rule have been as contributive and cooperative one. At the same time, India's financial assistance and support to Afghanistan for compensating the damages of USA's war in Afghanistan shows its continuing respect to world countries expectations. Therefore, the super powers hereafter should not handle provocative policies despite some errors happen in the world against humanity rather than adopting a mitigating policy. Therefore, India's help and

assistances in Afghanistan would be as commemoration of USA's Anti-terrorism war since 2001-2010. It would be an ever unforgettable one on the relation of the two countries, making innovative changes on education and cultures and on old relations.

Collectively, India's cooperation with the world community to reconstruct Afghanistan has several expectations and foreign policy principles which India should do in future:

- To establish cordial relationship with Afghanistan to prevent its support to Pakistan to stop terrorism in India
- To counter Pakistan long years terrorism and cross border attacks on innocent people
- To establish an unshakable and infallible bridge between India and Islamic people of central Asia
- To manifest its historical humanitarian service to countries which are suffering from serious natural hazards and unnatural calamity.
- To protect South Asian multicultural family settings without partiality between nations
- To make rampage to India's multicultural people by strengthening Hindu and Islamic relations.
- To reveal the extrovert and spontaneous interest of India toward pro-Islamic reconstruction policy only with an interest to uplift Afghanistan from the war affected situations.
- To maintain a terror free progressive atmosphere in South Asia due to India's great reconstruction effort in Afghanistan.
- To gratify lacks of Indian origin Islamic people through Afghanistan reconstruction policy a India is an absolute secular country.
- To draw and take benefit of central Asia and Afghanistan energy resources in future through its reconstruction activities.

- To reduce and uproot the continuous terrorist attacks on India thereby India's economic condition will be developed.
- To become Permanent member in UNO through its international social service.
- To divert Afghanistan's attention on India than Pakistan through its newly established relations.

Indeed, all the above stated points of India's principle and policies have been accomplished through its marvellous reconstruction policy since 2001-2010. India has been doing over all embracing infrastructure developments in Afghanistan as per its GDP capacity along with the world community for a peaceful atmosphere in Afghanistan. Therefore, India's policy will be continuing until Afghanistan stands on its calibre without gap and stop. Its gap and stop in its relation with Afghanistan would be a great disturbance for its economic development and peace. India is one of the countries which could not still eradicate poverty, unemployment, corruption, majority domination over minority and ruling community domination over poor people. All these reasons have made India meagre politically, economically and socially. Finally, India's soft policy and continuous touch with Afghanistan would be the success of its reconstruction policies in Afghanistan rather than any other policies, activities and diplomacy. Finally, this study concludes that India's soft policy and continuous touch with Afghanistan by means of its reconstruction policy would be a great success and it will be also be helpful to maintain peace and prosperity in India in future.

Appendix

India-Afghanistan Joint Statement during Official Visit to India, Foreign Minister Dr. Rangin Dadfar Spanta

Publish Date: Aug 24, 2011, Released on: Jul 28, 2009 (New Delhi) New Delhi At the invitation of Mr. S.M. Krishna, Minister of External Affairs, Republic of India,

His Excellency, Dr. Rangin Dadfar Spanta, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, is currently on a visit to India.

During the visit, the Afghan Foreign Minister called on Prime Minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh and had meetings with the Minister of External Affairs and the National Security Advisor Mr. Narayanan on a range of bilateral, regional, and global issues of mutual interest.

Prime Minister conveyed his best wishes to President Hamid Karzai and other leaders of Afghanistan. He expressed India's support for the aspiration of the Afghan people to build a peaceful, prosperous, democratic, and pluralistic nation. The Afghan Foreign

Minister conveyed Afghanistan's deep appreciation for India's friendship, generous contribution and vital role in the processes of stabilisation, reconstruction and national

Development of Afghanistan. They expressed confidence that the forthcoming Afghan presidential and provincial elections would strengthen the democratic process in Afghanistan.

The two Ministers reaffirmed the abiding determination of the two governments to work for making South Asia an abode of peace, prosperity, moderation and cooperation. They highlighted terrorism as the most important security threat facing the region and reiterated their full resolve to combat it.

The two Ministers underlined the strategic partnership between India and Afghanistan, based on enduring historical and cultural ties, and common interests and values. They expressed their satisfaction on the progress of bilateral development projects.

The Ministers decided to establish an India-Afghanistan Partnership Council composed of separate groups on political consultation, capacity development & education, power & water, culture, trade & industry, health, and agriculture. This will harness greater institutional support for the implementation of ongoing programmes and enlarge development cooperation between the two countries.

The Ministers reaffirmed the determination of their two governments to strengthen the forward-looking and long-term partnership between the two countries.

India-Afghanistan Joint Statement during Official Visit to India of Foreign Minister. Rangin Dadfar Spanta, Publish Date: Aug 24, 2011, Released on: Jul 28, 2009 (New Delhi)

II

Agreement on Strategic Partnership between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India

Agreement on Strategic Partnership between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India, hereinafter referred to as “the Sides”,

Recognising the time-tested and friendly relationship between the two countries, underpinned by historical and cultural ties;

Emphasizing the fundamental and lasting importance of the Treaty of Friendship between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Afghanistan of 4

January 1950, and subsequent Agreements and Joint Statements;

Proceeding from a desire to further strengthen their traditional and historical ties to mutual benefit;

Drawing upon their rich and fruitful tradition of cooperation in various fields since the establishment of their diplomatic relations;

Convinced that the further comprehensive development of their bilateral ties would promote progress and prosperity in both states and the region as a whole;

Appreciating the significant expansion of bilateral ties between the two countries and, in this context, the sincere and generous assistance that the Republic of India has provided to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan over the past ten years;

Seeking to impart a long term commitment to their multifaceted bilateral relations and to actively develop them in political, development, economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields in the years ahead,

Confirming their adherence to the common ideals of peace, democracy, rule of law, non-violence, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming their commitment to international law, including to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, Hereby proclaim the establishment of relations of Strategic Partnership, as laid out in the following paragraphs:

2-General Principles

1. This Agreement, based on mutual understanding and long term trust between the Sides, envisages the elevation of the multifaceted ties between the two countries to higher levels, both in the bilateral field and in the international arena. 2. The Strategic Partnership between the Sides is based upon the principles of sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, mutual respect and mutual benefit. 3. The Strategic Partnership between the Sides is not directed against any other State or group of States.

Political & Security Cooperation

1. The Sides agree to engage in close political cooperation and, in this respect, establish a mechanism for regular bilateral political and Foreign Office consultations. Political consultations will be led by Foreign Ministries of both countries and include summit level consultations convened at least once a year.
2. The Sides agree to consult and cooperate at the United Nations and other international, regional and multilateral fora. Such cooperation is to be aimed at influencing decision making in these fora in the interest of both countries. Cooperation at the UN and multilateral fora would include: (a) Joint initiatives on key regional and international issues; (b) Support for the reform and expansion of the United Nations Security Council, including a permanent seat for India in the Council.
3. The Sides agree to establish a Strategic Dialogue to provide a framework for cooperation in the area of national security. The Dialogue will be led by NSAs and involve regular consultations with the aim of intensifying mutual efforts towards strengthening regional peace and security.
4. Security cooperation between the Sides is intended to help enhance their respective and mutual efforts in the fight against international terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in narcotics, money laundering and so on.
5. India agrees to assist, as mutually determined, in the training, equipping and capacity building programmes for Afghan National Security Forces.

Trade & Economic Cooperation

1. The Sides commit to strengthening trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation, as well as cooperation between other bodies of business and industry representatives, with a view to expanding trade and economic relations;

2. In the interest of Afghanistan's sustainable development, and furthering economic interdependence between the two countries, the Sides commit to deepening and diversifying cooperation in sectors such as agriculture, rural development, mining, industry, energy, information technology, communications, transport, including civil aviation, and any other areas that the Sides may agree on.

3 The Sides agree to take effective measures to create a favourable environment to promote trade and investment. The measures shall include, among others:

- (a) Enhancing investment protection;
- (b) Simplifying customs and other procedures, [and] promoting the removal of nontariff barriers, and gradually lowering tariff barriers;
- (c) Work towards the creation of air-cargo facilities for promotion of commercial exchange;
- (d) Cooperating in the areas of banking and finance, and improving credit and insurance facilities; and (e) Enhancing cooperation and coordination at international trade, economic and financial bodies.

4. To achieve a sustained expansion of bilateral trade and economic ties with a long term perspective, the Sides will establish effective mechanisms for interaction between Indian and Afghan entities. Specific measures will include:

- (a) Encouraging contacts between regions/provinces in both countries with a view to promoting trade, economic and cultural cooperation;
- (b) Mandating the relevant bodies of countries to jointly explore the possibilities of regional trading arrangements with third countries;
- (c) Further enhancing the quality and international competitiveness of their goods by, promoting cooperation between the institutions of quality assurance and standardization, and on new technologies; and
- (d) Encouraging greater cooperation between the Chambers of Commerce and

Industries of both countries.

5. Recognizing that regional economic cooperation is vital to the future economic prosperity of individual nations, the Sides agree to cooperate, both bilaterally and through regional organizations in promoting regional economic cooperation. Regional economic cooperation shall:

- (a) Envisage assisting Afghanistan emerge as a trade, transportation and energy hub connecting Central and South Asia and enabling free and more unfettered transport and transit linkages;
- (b) Focus on development of regional infrastructure projects;
- (c) Help facilitate the integration of the Afghan economy within the South Asian and global economies by opening markets for Afghan and Indian products for mutual benefit; and (d) Strengthen regional cooperation under SAARC, of which both sides are members.

Capacity Development and Education

In the interest of Afghanistan's long-term, sustainable development, and building on the existing generous aid programme offered by India to Afghanistan, India commits to continue its assistance to the development and capacity building efforts in Afghanistan. (a) Cooperation will, among other areas of focus, concentrate on the agriculture, mining and health sectors, reflecting Afghanistan's priorities; and

(b) India further commits to expand ongoing Small Development Projects (SDPs) for grass-root level development in the remote and rural areas.

The Sides agree to establish institutional linkages between their respective governments by encouraging cooperation between Ministries/agencies of two sides. India offers the experience of its own institutional, administrative, political and economic systems as references that Afghanistan can study and benefit from in the light of its own needs and realities.

As part of its highly successful annual scholarship programme, and the broader strategy of support to higher education for Afghanistan, India will continue to expand education

and training opportunities in India through the ICCR and ITEC scholarships, and multilateral funded programmes.

(a) Responding to the requirements of Afghanistan, India will explore avenues to expand scholarships in medical, engineering and management institutes of India; and (b) The Sides will also encourage and facilitate annual student exchange programmes at the school and university levels.

As part of its capacity building support for the Afghan government, India will continue and expand technical, training and other capacity building support to the various departments in the three branches of government, including the Executive, Judiciary and the Parliament.

In response to Afghanistan's need to strengthen its administration and governance at national and sub-national levels, India offers its experience of governance at the national, state, district and local body levels, and technical assistance in setting up a permanent, career-based civil service suitable for Afghan realities.

Social, Cultural, Civil Society & People -to-People Relations

1. In pursuit of further expanding the people-to-people bonds that exist between the two countries, the Sides envisage greater exchanges between parliament, media, women, youth, sports, academic, cultural, intellectual and religious figures and bodies.
2. Through the India-Afghanistan Foundation, the Sides will seek to promote social and cultural ties, with a focus on arts, literature, and poetry and so on, and further expand the exposure to each other's cultural heritage and achievements.
3. The Sides will encourage and promote greater exchanges between media Organizations in their respective countries, within the framework of an independent and free media

4. Both Sides will work for the upliftment of women, their education and rights, and also for the poorer or weaker sections of their societies.
5. To encourage and expand interaction and legitimate movement of people between the two countries, the Sides agree to simplifying rules and procedures for travel by citizens of both countries.

The Sides intend to promote tourist exchanges and cooperation between tourist organizations in both countries; and (b) Encourage sister-city agreements between the cities/provinces/states of the two countries.

6. To facilitate legal cases involving nationals of one country in the other, the Sides will work towards agreements on mutual legal assistance in civil and criminal matters.
7. To promote relations between civil societies and, in particular, enable intellectual exchanges, the Sides intend to establish India-Afghanistan Round Table consisting of eminent persons representing different fields.
8. Both Sides agree to promote cooperation and exchanges in the field of sports.
9. Both sides agree to share and learn from each other's experience of the values and institutions of democracy, including the sharing, distribution and devolution of powers, relations between the Centre and States/Provinces, electoral reforms etc.
10. The Sides agree to establish parliament-to-parliament exchanges between the two countries by organizing visits of parliamentary delegations and establishing parliamentary friendship groups in the two countries.

Implementation Mechanism.

This Strategic Partnership would be implemented under the framework of a Partnership Council, which will be headed by the Foreign Ministers of both countries. The Council will convene annual meetings.

2. The Council will consist of separate Joint Working Groups on Political & Security Consultations, Trade and Economic Cooperation, Capacity Development & Education, and Social, Cultural and Civil Society, involving high level from concerned Ministries/Authorities.

3. The existing dialogue mechanisms between the two sides will become part of the Council.

CONCLUSION

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India go forward in this partnership, re-asserting the fundamental and lasting spirit of the Treaty of Friendship between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Afghanistan of January 04, 1950, which states: “There shall be everlasting peace and friendship between the two Governments who will further strive to maintain and strengthen the cordial relations existing between the people of their respective countries.” Signed on the 4th October 2011 at New Delhi in two originals, each in Hindi, Pashto, and Dari and English languages. President Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan of the Republic of India

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