

Development of Indo-Afghanistan relationship: A case study

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Abstract: *The Paper has historical and political, regional relevance affecting trade relationship between India and Afghanistan*

Keywords: Indo, Afghanistan, Pakistan, GDP.

1. Introduction

India has an important place in South Asia. India is the largest country in terms of size and area. Its central location in South Asia has led to these concerns among its neighbors. Nearly 75% of the population of South Asia lives in India and its GDP and trade, and so on. Represent similar proportions of the region corresponding totally. This makes the larger shareholder in mutually beneficial regional cooperation.

Bilateral relations between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India have traditionally been strong and friendly. While the Republic of India was the only South Asian country that recognized in the 1980s the Soviet Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, its relations were diminished during the civil war in Afghanistan and the Taliban government.

2. The History of Afghanistan

Afghanistan was a poor nation. During the reign of king Zahir Saah. Afghanistan was undeveloped and cut off from the mainstream of international affairs. When ZAHIR saah had gone to Italy for medical treatment New chapter of Afghanistan started with the removal of mohammad Daud by peoples democratic party leader Noor Mohammad Taraki and his followers.

Afghanistan is a traditional country. When in 2001 H amid Karzai came to power the biggest challenge facing him was to establish a representation government. Presenting here Indo Afghanistan Relational pattern with following points--- Political institutional crisis, Political support base for Afghanistan government. Challenge of terrorism, Challenge of Pakistani intervention economic and commercial prospect. etc.

3. Political Institutional Crisis

The direct intervention of Soviet union in internal affairs of Afghanistan on December 27, 1979 and their continuation till 1988, gave birth to this political crisis. Its chief causes are follows... First.. Factional Rivalry The factional feud in the Afghan communist party, began with the formation of Afghanistan peoples Democratic party in January 1965 but it split into two factions-Khalk an parcham. Between the two group leader Noor Mohammed Taraki and Barbak Karnal there was bitter rivalry which proved dangerous for Afghanistan. Second. LACK OF POLITICAL SUPPORT BASE FOR AFGHAN GOVERNMENT. Since April 1978 there was no

government that enjoyed public support and governments there were formed after 1978 were controlled by military officers.

Challenge of Terrorism.. Present time terrorism has become a dangerous problem for the world. Although the Taliban route has ended in Afghanistan, yet in areas like Kabul and Kandhar, it is getting secret support, particularly on the areas bordering Pakistan. Present time politics, countries that are fighting against the source of terrorism are sidelined because of terrorism, the world is facing the following problems.

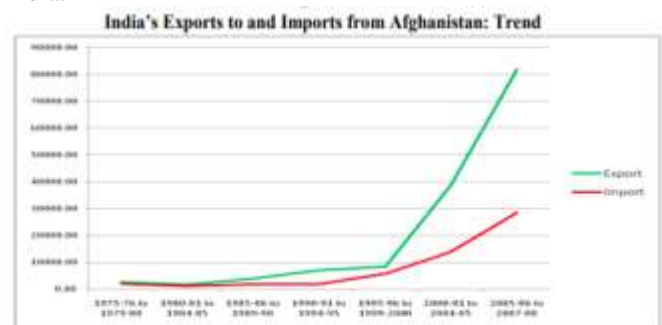
- A. POLITICAL INSTABILITY
- B. LOSS OF COMMON PEOPLE .
- C. DANGEROUS TO SECURITY

4. Challenge of Pakistani intervention:

Pakistan intervention has grown so much that he has closed her trade mission in Jalalabad and Kandhar without information Afghanistan and curtly told her to close her trade mission in Queta and Peshawar. Afghanistan is deeply worried because all her trade is conducted through this missions.

5. India's Exports to and Imports from Afghanistan: Trend

The following Figure 1 shows the trend of change in India's exports and imports from Afghanistan. This shows that India's exports and imports have coincided bilaterally until 1995-96 to 1999-2000, but then both are raising the trend and imports are lagging behind in exports, creating a favorable trade balance India.



Source: 1) Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, D.G.C.I. and S., Calcutta
2) Government Of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Challenge of Economic and Industrial Development: The primary challenge before Afghanistan was her economic and industrial development but because political instability, she could not successfully meet this challenge. During the Taliban rule, development was almost zero. All industrial output came to a grinding halt. Hand-made soaps, shoes and four furnishing suffered heavy losses. Afghanistan was only importing outside goods and exporting practically nothing. THE countries big problems was to seek outside market for export of Afghan goods whose lack has hampered her economic growth. Hence every country wanted to a share of its own pie in the country. This included countries like USA, China, PAKISTAN and IRAN. They posed the biggest challenge to Afghanistan.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS: After the year 2001, Indo-Afghan relations got further consolidated and India's policy toward her neighbor was to accelerate the tempo of development. There were some steps.....**FIRST STAGE...**the Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh gave a loan of 50 dollar on behalf of government of India in 2005 for developing Agro-Industrial complex in that country. This would greatly help Afghanistan in tackling the problem of drought. India was thus helping a small nation to develop quickly.

SECOND STAGE: The second stage of Indo-Afghan relations, India endeavored to extend all those projects which were operational in Afghanistan, so as to provide maximum benefit to both. From 2001 onwards, the number of India-aided projects increased from 250 to 500 and this included developing sea route also to Afghanistan.

6. CONCLUSION:

Indo-Afghanistan relation is nice with other countries but here a major problem exists that is terrorism. Terrorism has become a dangerous problem for the world. It is affecting the South Asia and developing countries. If the problem of terrorism acquires dangerous dimensions no any countries in the world would remain unaffected by it. So it is necessary that all countries join hands to solve this problem and the challenge passed by it. It should not be the concern of the countries of South-Asia only. All the countries of the world should endeavor to solve this problems and take suitable steps in this direction.

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