



Afghanistan's Stand in a multi polar Global Politics

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The paper seeks to map consequences and legitimization for the strategies of regional organization like, SAARC, BRICS, SAFTA since its formation. It will focus the role of state representatives of Afghanistan and member countries could justify Afghanistan stand in a multi polar world in past. The paper aims at formulate and explain past patterns for future agenda of these majors regional organization. The paper will analyses role of these three regional organizations in the multi polar word. Afghanistan as a representative to the regional organizations seek to identify the casual mechanisms and its policies for legitimization in South Asia. The paper will focus SAFTA agreement and its legitimization in south Asia and challenges ahead. The paper seek to evaluate Afghanistan engagement with world.

The paper would also evaluate discursive legitimization strategies of these regional organization and its changing nature over the period of time particularly scenario of multi polar world.

The paper to evaluate the Afghanistan engagement with word particularly India, China and Pakistan.

Afghanistan engagement with world economic forum and issues concerning to south Asia peace and security.

The paper would evaluate Afghanistan foreign policy responded position parties for national security.

Introduction:

In the Cold War era US intention to gain pressure in the Afghanistan for two major reasons, first geopolitically Iran lay between the Russia and the Persian Gulf. Afghanistan lay between Pakistan and Persian Gulf. India is the rival neighbors of Pakistan. India pursued the strategic neutral position due to its affiliation of NAM. India stood neutral on Soviet Intervention on Afghanistan for which India relations with Afghanistan adversely affected.

Again, in 1996 when Taliban return to power and it gained support from Pakistan India had troubled period with Afghanistan it is due to civil wars and Islamic terrorism. The India's influence on Afghanistan eclipsed by India's rival states Pakistan. However, India extended its support Northern Alliance, Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazaras mostly anti-Taliban resistance group.



The Iranian Revolution was, in Cold War terms, a lose-lose situation. Though US supporting Iraq, in Iran-Iraq war but in slip back US presence in Caspian Sea for energy transport Iran stressed on East West strategic axis to prevent the US presence in the region. However, the emerging pipeline corridor in south Asia, Central Asia, West Asia from these energy rich areas to energy poor areas where Afghanistan.

Afghanistan respond to the future agenda and challenges make the region for an opportunity for market with free trade zone by engaging other players like Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, China and EU.

It is understood that Tehran ever at an angle towards Moscow, the expected Cold War era of power equations changed dramatically because the Soviet Navy attempt to gain access to warm water ports. The Iranian Revolution split one of the pillars of the Cold War for which United States equaled an equivalent gain for the Soviet Union. In fact, for the Soviets, the rise of an Islamist state on their border was terrifying. However, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran are major energy supplier along with Russia to Indian energy market. The extended neighbors hood syndrome and mutual energy dependence for laying gas pipelines connecting any destination to South Asia. The bypassing Pakistan and pipeline Iran or Caspian countries via Iran as an alternative to Gwader port and Chinese presence in South Asia and Indian Ocean. The Chabahar port which and mechanism for peace and surety found to be a geopolitical realities and new legitimizing strategies for India and unveil issues Baluchistan Province on Iran's and new strategic transit route between India, Iran and Afghanistan.

Though Taliban favored the construction of Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India(TAPI) gas pipeline project facilitating major reconciliation effort among sharing neighbors of boarder of Afghanistan (TAPI) was major steps for stability in the region.

Hamid Karzai interim government overthrown the Taliban in 2000. Karzai major effort to bringing closer between New Delhi and Kabul by opening embassy in Kabul including four other four other regional consulates.



“In line with this policy India has moved to create connectivity, as much as possible on its own and also persuading the neighbors to join in where ever it is not possible, India has tried to find alternative, like in case of Afghanistan where Pakistan is blocking India’s connectivity and Iran route has been worked out 280km” .(Muni, S.D. SAARC in Changing Dimension, in SAARC in Socio economic Transformation (ed) SaradgiShani ,Srivastav.)

Afghanistan’s Transport and Trade corridor.

Developing the Chabahar port was seen in geopolitical context countries both Pakistan and China. The trilateral historic agreement among the Iran, Afghanistan and India aimed at to reduce the fifty percent cargo cost which likely to extend Europe. India has witnessed Chinese presence in Pakistan Gwadar port and India Ocean...The challenges in India’s stand for growing economic self-confidence and political resilience The foreign Secretary Shyam Saran stated from a public platform . India is today one of the most dynamic and fast growing market but also a competitive source technology and knowledge based services. Countries across the globe are beginning to seeking mutually rewarding economic should our neighbors also seek to share in the prospectus for mutual prosperity .

The bilateral agreement between Iran and India for Chabahar port is a sign of geopolitical codes. The Chabahar port related infrastructure and expenditure about \$500 million from India is an important milestone as PM Modi said. Rouhani said Chabahar can become a very big symbol of cooperation India and Iran. PM Modi and French President moved closer for cooperation at New Delhi, March ,2018 with presence of SAARC members heads Bangladesh and Sri Lanka including UN General Secretary.(Sandeep Dikshit , Opinion Tribune 12th March 2018).In OIC Iran was against India for Kashmir and India voted against Iran in IAEA. The agreement on South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) which come into force 1995 with decision of 25th SAARC meetings transferred to (SAFTA).In the words of Muni, “ Besides new members , SAARC has now followed the ASEAN model to invite observers. At the Last summit held in Delhi April 2007, a number of countries joined SAARC as observer. They were China, US , European Union , Japan, South Korea and Iran”. Mostly South Asian Countries suffers from challenges of security both bilateral level and multilateral level. The security also covers nuclear non proliferation, drug trafficking, terrorism and arms smuggling.

Afghanistan and New Silk Road initiatives



President Hassan Rouhani's visit to India, India, Iran and Afghanistan cooperation for energy implies the legitimization of strategies and extended neighborhood syndrome that bypassed Pakistan. Both sides seal details of the final takeover of operations of the strategically important port by India. The Chabahar port is crucial for trade and alternative to contain China and China's presence through CEPC and India's trade to extended neighbors its partners in this tripartite project major step forward Modi government to revive silk road diplomacy in multi polar world.

Chabahar project reformulate Modi government strategies which reduce of cargo cost for both India-Iran and revive silk road diplomacy . Moreover, the future agenda India found alternatives to Persian Gulf which energy syndrome for "New regional geopolitical order: South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia". Kazakhstan, Iran, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan is a observer status in SCO (Singai Cooperation Organization). India's engagement with world after Modi Government took over New Delhi found to be continued trade links with Iran in spite of isolated by Western countries and New Delhi is Tehran's second-biggest oil client after China.

.The huge toll caused by the domestic infighting and the spread of violence forced the international community (including Pakistan and Iran) to intervene in Afghanistan, further complicating the scenario. In this context it becomes necessary to find and address the roots of civil wars in order to prevent them from occurring in the future. The country is also natural resources rich and recently, huge mineral deposits, including rare earths, have been discovered. It is time that Afghanistan becomes a stable country and plays its critical role in the region and beyond. For several decades various endogenous and exogenous players have been active in Afghanistan not letting the country achieve its due place in history. For a better understanding of the prevailing insecurity in Afghanistan, a study of domestic factors rather than focusing exclusively on external elements is required. In order to discuss and resolve the issues which have been hurting Afghanistan's polity, economy, society and culture, it becomes necessary to analyze the factors that have contributed to insecurity and instability during the past decades. Years of infighting among the rival Afghan political groups as well as combating foreign forces has led to the creation of a distinct political culture in Afghanistan. The Afghans have been engaged for years in a war against invading foreign



forces and in destructive infighting over the issues created by domestic groups based on differences and competing identities.

The proposed India –Myanmar –Thailand trilateral highway for connecting South-East Asia which will facilitate easy transportation of goods and greater flows of trade investment is the major strategic engagement of Modi government. It also can be evaluated the India’s policy for look east in respect with trade partner of ASEAN. This project may promote creating jobs including tourism according sources of MEA Thailand. The transport corridor could counter as economic corridor like CEPC. “Myanmar has earlier conveyed to India that it would proceed with the proposed motor vehicle agreement after compressively reviewing the implementation of similar arrangements it has with other countries. In its report, the parliamentary standing committee has also recommended extending IMT (India –Myanmar – Thailand) high ways to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam as that would be beneficial in facilitating trade and promoting production networks.” (Verma, Sunny. Indian Express 29, March, 2018)

Pakistan reaction about China expansion in Pakistan “abandonment” Knee-Jerk response to ally china. PM Modi carefully took decision to visit Middle East and made his first destination to UAE in 2015. The discursive legitimization strategies to modest neutral sign in the prevailing situation regional tension. Again, Abu Dubai appear to least controversial port. If PM Modi would have visited other destination then Modi government would have welcome unprecedented criticism from the oppositions. Moreover, Arab Spring limited the option Indian engagement to extended neighbor hood including Arab Persian gulf countries and Non Arabs Muslim countries. However, to make more precise India’s stand in a multipolar world India broke the silence and confirmed the engagement strategies of two non-Arab Muslim countries (Iran and Turkey).

Chinese move to separate military base and up gradation of Jiwani airport to handle larger Chinese Military aircraft and joint naval base in Pakistan to handle Baluchistan... China, however, denied the reports and denied to set up any military base in Pakistan. Meanwhile it is common practice to separate civilian and military port. Rohingya in Myanmar The major changes for India and Iran in energy sector as India is major oil client after China. In terms of energy consumption India occupies sixth position but India rank in terms oil consumption is third position and its consumption in 2016 is approximately 212.7 million tons per day. In 2017, India jumped about 64 percent oil import from Iran. India closer to Iran escalated due



to western sanction against Teheran's nuclear pregame. Persian Gulf is natural supply source as it less cost to imports. India and Iran a traditional partner although both made distance from each other on Kashmir and IAEA.

The recent two important developments as MEA took two steps with engagement with China to partially overcome sour relations marked by past Doklam face off. The western power especially Marcron, French President for Belt and Road (BRI) initiatives and France engagement Europe and China to cooperate more on BRI. New Delhi desire to aggressive engagement with Japan and ASEAN did not clear much air due to uncertainties between New Delhi and Beijing. "Element of the reset so far: India making deal with China to put Pakistan in 'grey list' of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in exchange for Beijing gaining the Vice-Presidency of the organization; Gol coldly distancing itself from all events mark the Dalai Lama 's 60 years in exile, and essentially biting its tongue regarding the Maldives so as not to "provoke" the Chinese. (Sirohi, ET,15 March,2018). President Trump attempt to frequent change economic policy and US has a trade deficit and India trade deficit with US of \$24 billion. Since China is major economic power in Asia India opened the door for EU to move forward in enhancing competitiveness for tackling Chinese imports. (Sengupta, The Tribune 15 March, 2018, EU a better bet for India: Shifting international Economies ties). From mid 1990, India found Myanmar as strategic interest to bridge to South East Asia and supported pro –democracy movements. However, the India took step under responsibility to protect in the EAST Pakistan, sending peace keeping force to Sri Lanka in 1987, Nepal in 2007 and Doklam .

However, a strategic coalition initiatives may change stand in more visible options to balance Chinese in Myanmar for which India option international pressure involving US, Japan ASEAN. The inter- state transport system and consolidate system bringing energy cooperation through pipeline linkages and SAARC secretariat initiated among south Asian states for connection. However, showing enthusiasm among SAARC countries was not warm providing connection between India and Pakistan to setup railway connection for which Regional Multimodal Transport Action Study (SMARTS) WITH cooperation of Asian Development failed to make heavy volume of trade in the region. The political and ethnic turmoil in Pakistan and Afghanistan became major roadblock for cooperation. However. the construction of Chabahar port both Iran, India a new strategic transit and symbol of cooperation both bilateral level.