
Present Security Situation in Afghanistan

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ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the present security situation in Afghanistan & its implication for India. Studies based on the primary as well as secondary data. Afghanistan is located at the crossroads between central Asia, the Middle East & south Asia. Historically, Afghanistan has been at the centre point of a large number of conflicts. while the southern provinces are majority / dominated by the peshtuns , the northern provinces ethnically closer to the bordering / surrounding of Central Asian states. The geo strategic location of Afghanistan is an important feature due to which the country has been in a state turmoil situation for a long time. Afghanistan lies at the edge of Pakistan since its origin; Pakistan has been tense relation with India. Pakistan has also had a tense relation with Afghanistan.

Actually the studies based on to analyse the main cause of internal conflict in Afghanistan which led the country in a struggle & destruction. The foreign countries took the benefit of internal conflict & seem to get trapped in the Agenda & interplay of national interest of several external powers.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To analyse & study the current security situation in Afghanistan.
- (2) To study the role of international forces to maintain peace in Afghanistan.
- (3) To understand & analyse impact of Taliban & other insurgent groups on Afghanistan society.
- (4) To analyse the security implication for neighbouring countries particularly India.

KEY WORDS : *Afghanistan , India , Turmoil Situation*

INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan has been long history of struggle for the establishment of peaceful and stable government. It has long been used as battle ground for strategic wars by big foreign powers. Afghanistan is located between the Middle East, central Asia & south Asia. in addition the divided & conflict nature of Afghan society which is made up of many different ethnic groups , which has led to its many internal struggles & have gained sport from the different external powers for the establishment of government of particular group . As a result, group & fragmented politics led to destruction of the country from three decades.

The continuous destruction cause to the country is strong evidence to the strength & survival of its masses & the constructive mind groups who work & sport forwards rebuilding their country. 1 The incident of 9/11 happened & US invaded Afghanistan. This incident opened ways to the regional as well as external actors to intervene in the region & build their influence. Before the tragic event of 9/11, Afghanistan was ruled by “pro Pakistani” elements Taliban, & that time Pakistan was the first country in the region to recognise Taliban regime in Afghanistan. Beside from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia & most western countries including USA maintained their good diplomatic relation with Afghanistan, for their sentiments against the Soviet. On the contrary, the secular & pro Russian India until dismissed Taliban rule did not recognize it because it was comprehend as a Pakistan installed regime. 2

After immediate 9/11 attacks the US & NATO forces enter in Afghanistan under the mission of maintaining peace & stability in this country. But NATO & US forces completed its 17 years, their presence has not brought peace & stability but rather the situation has worst until now. The prolongation of the war in Afghanistan has deepened the challenges in the country in various areas and has increased the desperation among Afghans for a better future. Due to the Challenges in recent few years, thousands of Afghans fled to European countries, most of Afghans were compelled out in the neighbouring countries & these crises continues till now. Amnesty international institution officials reiterate that nowhere in Afghanistan is safe including Capital city .It means the current position or situation of Afghanistan is not safe place for Afghans that are returned from European countries. Amnesty international institution also said that the Afghan government has failed to provide basic facilities & aid among these returnees. 3

CURRENT SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The continuing war in Afghanistan is deteriorating day by day & causes the lives of innocent Afghans on daily basis. In past two years Afghanistan situation is deteriorating. The Taliban have made tense situation in Afghan & targeting & attacking in urban areas of Afghan. This result loss of many lives day by day. This year Afghan government made some humble improvements to control of some districts, population & area .as of January 31st 2018 approximately 65 % population of Afghan lived in areas under Afghan government control or influence. The insurgency continued the influence are where 12% population of Afghan lived, while the population living in contested areas where turmoil situation in still going on since last quarter. Decrease to roughly 23% about 1 % point decline. This 25% population of Afghan control figures show slight deterioration from the same period last year, when the Afghan government ruled are influenced 65 % of population & the insurgency only 9.2.

As of January 31st 2018 using Afghanistan’s 407 districts as the unit of assessment , 229 districts were under Afghan government control 73 districts are influence 156 districts and increase of two districts under the government influence since . This shows Afghan government control are influence to 56.3 % of convey Afghanistan 407 districts there were 59 districts under insurgent control 13 are in influence , 146 and increase of 1 district under insurgent group influence since last year . Consequently, 14.5 of the Afghan total district are now under the insurgent control or influenced, only little increase from last year. The left over 119 districts (29.2%) are contested controlled by neither the Afghan government nor the insurgent.

In brief last year 2017 between January to December 10, 453 civilians casualties 3438 death & 7015 injured recorded in Afghanistan according to the UN HCR 16 % of civilian casualties were recorded in Kabul in 2017 for the first time in Afghanistan Attacks by Islamic state of khorasan group (ISKP) outside of Nangarhar are Kabul in Herat province. New displacement in 2017 occurred in 31 provinces out of the 34 provinces. the situation in Afghanistan still turmoil according to UNAMA from the 1st January to march 2018 ,2258 casualties (763) deaths & 1495 injured reflecting the same situation in the first three months of 2017 & 16 civilian casualties improvised explosive devices I E d & Destructive attacks were the cause of civilian casualties in 2018 . Ground battles were the second main cause of civilian casualties, followed by targeted & deliberate killings, explosive remnants of war, & air strike operations, mainly in those living provinces of the Kabul, Helmand, Nangarhar, Faryab , & Kandahar most impacted by the conflict . The Segar quarterly report of April 30 shows that security situation in Afghanistan is bad. The data shows that Afghan government control our influence of districts has declined from 72% of the districts in November 2015 & 56 % in January 2018 mean while the number of the contested districts has increased from 21 % to 29 % . As report of January, 2018.

73 are under government control
156 are under government influence
119 are contested
46 are insurgent influence
13 are insurgent control 4

INDIA's CONCERN

India's fearful anticipation about Afghanistan's imbalance situation is chiefly driven by its own practical security concerns. An unstable backyard is not only harmful to India's larger strategic interest abroad and future goals but can also impact its internal security. After the withdrawal of Soviet Union forces from Afghanistan in 1989, jihadist moved to new conflict zone. including Kashmir .following 9/11 Pakistani terrorist groups moved to Afghanistan to fight the western coalitions forces , after the withdrawal of ISAF forces from Afghanistan it is highly likely that they could focus their attention back on Kashmir . Militant group like Jash e Mohammed (JEM) Harkatul mujahedeen (HUM) & Lashkar e Taiba (LET). Now increase their in Indian Kashmir in recent years, which saw regularly declined in cross border terrorism over the past decade. This is further escalated by the spikes in the number of young kashmiries join militant group over the past two years .The gradual beginning of Islamic state terrorist groups local franchise IS khurasan , & AL QAIDA,S south Asian affiliates has further complicated the regional threat environment the gradual increase of Islamic group state group in Afghanistan is serious threat to India's security because this group clearly mention its intention of expanding its presence in khurasan which includes INDIA , though the presence of traditional groups like the Taliban and geopolitical conflicts in the Afghanistan Pakistan region & Kashmir decrease Islamic state traction.5

CONCLUSION

Eighteen years after the start of international intervention in Afghanistan, the country remains in trouble by making weak array of conflicts, sabotaged political stability & economic & security decline since the withdrawal of a majority of international forces, & Afghanistan's divided government since the 2014 elections. Now Afghanistan needs to reform & reorganise its political institution of it ease to have stability, peaceful and sustainable governance. 6 There should be no alternate for state to state relationship underlining the importance of bilateral relationship within the region programmed further. regional agreement on the long term stabilisation of Afghanistan in support of an Afghan led & Afghan owned peace process is required. Determining peace & accepting Afghanistan as a point of working jointly over opposition is important. There should be no duplicity or selectivity in defining terrorism. The message that terror can have no military victory needs to be communicating terrorist as well as state sponsor of terrorism. In short, we can say that the future of Afghanistan & security of the world will depend on a holistic serious & sincere fight against terrorism both at the regional level & global level. India, in the context of security, will continue strategic place in Afghanistan's firm policy in all fields of cooperation in domestic development & security.7

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