

Independence Components in International Law with Emphasis on the Restoration of Afghanistan's Independence

Mohammad Evaz Etemadi

Abstract

National independence provides security for the people of a country from different aspects versus the interventions of aliens. Independence is the fundamental principle for absolute existence. Because, governments possess exclusive and respected authorities and jurisdictions for the exercise of sovereignty based on the basis and fundamentals of independence. From the international law perspective, Independence consists of essential and significant components and elements — without the accomplishment and existence of which independence loses its meaning and concepts. This paper reviews these components and elements with an emphasis on Afghanistan. From the international law viewpoint, we believe that Afghanistan is a country with legal and political independence, in a certain territory, unfiltering population and fixed human groups, possession of internal and external sovereignty, officially recognized by other countries and United Nations and a member of significant regional and international organizations. Thus, based on the approval of United Nations Security Council and Afghanistan government's official permit, the presence of international community and NATO military forces will not be an undermining challenge for the legal and political independence.

Keywords: independence, political independence, legal independence, international law, components, Afghanistan.

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From the contemplation of an Idealistic Independence to the pitfalls of a Pragmatic Collapse

Mohammad Hossein Kholousi

Abstract

The tension over independence and dependence to secure financial assistance has overshadowed Afghanistan's foreign policy throughout the last century. Daoud Khan transformed the political system from monarchy to republic through a military coup. The newly founded republic featured an idealistic foreign policy approach, which facilitated the extension of legal sphere to that of political. Daoud Khan adopted a dual approach towards foreign policy; the perpetuation of financial support from both East-West Block as well emphasizing the independence of his government. The geopolitical conditions rebuffed idealistic opportunities in Daoud Khan foreign policy, and in response to national and international pressures, he was leaned towards a pragmatic approach. Daoud Khan realized that he was unable to pursue foreign policy goals independently. Neither was the pragmatic approach executed with required ingenuity and astuteness; hence, the hasty shift in relations from Eastern-orientation to Western-inspiration radically transformed the foreign policy system. The transformation was so profound, extensive and unendurable that it led the political system to disintegration.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Daoud Khan, Independence, Idealism, Republic, Pragmatism.



Contingency and Challenges of Political Independence in Globalization

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Abstract

Globalization has impacted disparate political, economic, cultural, and security aspects of societies. Globalization aligned rules and regulations as international norms in the international arena that are contradictory to the traditional meaning of national sovereignty; sovereignty lost its traditional meaning in this process. The permanent features of governments' sovereignty such as definiteness and integrity have been threatened in their confrontation with the wave of globalization. Although, as independent and ruling nation-states the governments and globalization confrontation and communication with other actors on account of cooperation and rivalry is inevitable. With the assumption that in the present course of action in the world traditional national sovereignty has faced erosion; current paper seeks to respond to this question that what opportunities and challenges have been formed by globalization for the political independence of national governments? Nonetheless, this issue does not imply the liquidation of political independence and annihilation of governments' sovereignty. For all that national governments play an effective role in international arenas as major actors.

Keywords: Independence, Political Independence, Globalization, Government, Sovereignty.

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Metamorphosis of the concept of Independence in the Contemporary Political History of Afghanistan

Amanullah Shafaie

Abstract

«Independence» is a notion intertwined with the fate and the nature of Afghanistan, which has imprinted various concepts in the political history of the country. The present study seeks to answer the question that how in political periods of history of Afghanistan the independence has evolved and what notions it adopted in the political discourse of its time? Findings reveal the need to focus on the transformation of semantic independence in four historical periods in the political history of Afghanistan. The first period marks the establishment of Afghanistan up to the announcement of its independence in 1919, independence is intelligible in the dawn of isolationism. The second period encompasses Afghanistan independence up to the abolition of family rule in 1973, independence is deemed as impartiality and recedes from isolationism. The third period, 14 years of ruling by Democratic People Party, Mujahidin governments and Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan-which is considered as the dependence to the east block and the regional powers. And, eventually Post-Taliban period, the profound and the complicated association of Afghanistan with the international community strictly entails the principles of mutual dependence through independence and national sovereignty.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Independence, Isolationism, Impartiality, Dependence, Mutual Dependence.



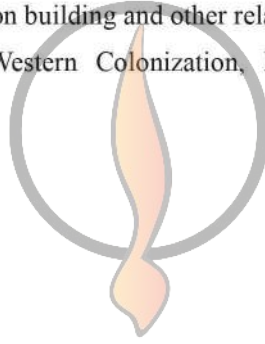
Colonization, Independence, State-Nation Building Process in Afghanistan

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Abstract

Freedom and independence form the key pillars of human and human societies. Philosophers, religions, ideologies and disparate school of thoughts have interpreted the concept of freedom in different ways with regard to their various views of the world and proposed different approaches and methods to reach this ideal and human aspiration. The political and international relations scholars discuss the notion of freedom and independence from an international and political perspective and focus their narratives around colonization; political independence; dependence; national identity; and political, social and civil freedom. Taking into account the arrival of 100th independence anniversary of Afghanistan from Britain, this article deals with topics such as the modality of the presence and the influence of colonization in Afghanistan, independence process, state-nation building and other related topics.

Keywords: Ancient Ruling of Empires, Western Colonization, Independence, Afghanistan, State-Nation Building.



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The Promise and Failure of King Amanullah's Modernisation Program in Afghanistan

Andrew Chua

Abstract

Nearly a century before the United States embarked on the perilous task of transforming Afghanistan into a modern nation state, King Amanullah dreamed of his country joining the ranks of modern states and embarked on a wide-ranging modernisation program. For ten years no area in society was left untouched by Amanullah's reforms; which, had they succeeded, would have transformed Afghanistan into a modern and westernised nation state. By 1929, however, the self-described revolutionary had been forced into exile, never to return to his beloved country, and his reforms were abrogated. This paper examines the policies and objectives of Amanullah's modernisation program. It argues that Amanullah mismanaged the reform process to the point of alienating almost every group in society. This led to a tribal revolt that brought an end to both Amanullah's reign and his modernisation program.



The Influence of Pan-Islamism in the King Amanullah Khan Foreign Policy

Dr. Farooq Ansari

Abstract

Sayed Jamaluddin Hosseini Afghani raised Pan-Islamism in nineteenth century, and its import to Afghanistan by Mahmud Beg Tarzi that possessed a favorable ground in Kabul led King Amanullah Khan to incorporate it as a key pillar in his foreign policy. This approach boosted the King's reputation which particularly benefitted from the erosion of the Caliphate's influence to the extent that numerous scholars including Fazl Mohammad al-Mujaddidi (Shams ul-Mashayekh Hazrat Shor Bazar) named him the Caliph of Muslims.

By pursuing a Pan-Islamism policy, the King engaged in a two-pronged policy: on the one hand, the King aimed to support the Muslims under the colonization of British India, and on the other, he aspired to assist Muslims under the tyranny of central Asia (Soviets) sending arms, ammunitions, and scholars to invite them to Jihad against the communists.

The adoption of this policy proved extremely costly for the King and Afghanistan including political isolation, enduring central Asian and Indian immigrants and other internal issues which forced him to abandon his policy.

Keywords: King Amanullah, Mahmud Beg Tarzi, Afghanistan, Pan-Islamism, Innovation Movement, Basmachi.

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The Impacts of the Kemalism Discourse on Amani Reforms and Modernism

Mohammad Hanif Taheri

Abstract

This paper aims to review the impacts of Kemalism Discourse on Amani (Amanullah Khan) reforms and modernism. Kemalism is a discourse grounded in the ideas of the founder of new Turkey Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk). Kemalism Discourse consists of certain benchmarks and principles such as modernism, secularism, westernism, and Europeanism as its founding premises. These fundamental principles comprise the main axis of Kemalism Discourse and have had a significant impact on the modernist and reformist king Amanullah modernization and reform plan. Following Atatürk, Amanullah pursued reforms in educational, judicial, economic, political and women rights and carried out progressive reforms. Thus, the current paper seeks to identify and analyze the impacts of Kemalism on Amanullah modernization and reforms. The superficiality, precipitance, westernization, and lack of sufficient understanding of the basis and terms of European modernism and the traditional and the tribal condition of the society are just few factors, which led Amanullah's reforms to failure. This article finds that that the spirit of modernism exists in all cultures, hence the potential for its emersion is embedded in all nations, but its determining factors are largely contextual-specific.

Keywords: Kemalism, Reforms, Independence, Modernism, Secularism, Westernization, Westernism, Amanullah Khan.



Amanullah's Diplomacy in the course of achieving Independence

Mohammad Akram Arefi

Abstract

This paper uses historical-analytic method to review the grounds for the dominance of Britain over the foreign policy of Afghanistan in nineteenth century and Amanullah diplomacy approaches to avoid this domination. The questions proposed herein include: why Afghanistan became a country under the domination of Britain? What goal did Britain pursue by political domination over Afghanistan? What methods were used by Afghan emirs and particularly Amanullah Khan to avoid this dominance? The findings of current study suggest that subsequent to the all-around control over India, to form a reserved area, Britain embarked to march towards the areas under the dominance of Afghan emirs in tribal territories. The government of Britain was concerned about Afghanistan's interference in India and Russia's influence in this region. Britain heightened inside-family conflicts of Afghan emirs to provide border security in north of India and utilized the conflicts of Afghan princes to impose its presence and political domination in Afghanistan. Afghan emirs that were engaged in grave internal conflicts, replaced foreign force "confrontation" policy with the "interaction" policy to acquire the support of foreign forces in return. This issue degraded Afghanistan's status from a powerful and independent country in Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani) era to a dependent one. Amanullah employed a trilateral diplomacy: negotiation, pressure and military to change conditions in favor of Afghanistan and repossessed Afghanistan's independence from Britain.

Keywords: Political Dependence, Independence, Diplomacy, Power Conflict, Confrontation, Interaction.

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