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Afghanistan: Power Struggle, Political strife and Interference

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Summary

When power is legitimized, it is considered to be power. Power is voluntarily exercised. Therefore social power is a universal phenomenon in human societies and social relations. It can be individual, it can also be collective. One who has power – he imposes his will on others by force. Power is mostly used as synonyms of power in terms of prestige, ability, influence, superiority, ability, knowledge, dominance, authority, coercion etc. Which emerges in the form of political conflict and instability? The paper presented in the paper has studied the power- domination and political instability in Afghanistan, how the countries of the West influenced Afghan society and politics.

Key words – Power, Political, Afghanistan, Taliban, Supremacy

Introduction

A system in which the government of any country is elected by a referendum or by the people. It is called democracy. Which is also called democratic expression. Each state is liberal or socialist – communist. Even the totalitarian of Pakistan, a country ruled by the army or by a general, calls itself a democratic.ⁱ India is considered to be the strongest example of democracy in many ways. Apart from India, a total of 56 countries including America, France, Germany, Brazil and Australia follow the democratic process. While Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Cuba, China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, North Korea, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Swaziland, Vietnam and Uzbekistan have autocratic regimesⁱⁱ If we talk about the data, then the report published from the US government fund, titled 'Freedom in the world'. In the report of 2021, 82 out of 195 countries were found to be independent, 59 partially independent and 54 not free. On the basis of democracy the status of India has been reduced from independence to partially independent.ⁱⁱⁱ

It is clear from the above description that only getting freedom does not signify democracy, but expression, reduction in violence, society without discrimination also defines democracy. According to the Economic Intelligence report of 'The Economist Magazine' which 'Democracy Index', 84% of the world's population lives in full democracy, in the same order 41% of the population lives in a defective democracy, 15% of the population is a dictatorship while 35.6% of the population lives in a dictatorship system.^{iv} The only purpose of giving a brief description was that democracy is not merely freedom, but the electoral process, the functioning of the government, political participation, political, cultural and civil liberties are included. This principle does not appear in the case of the Taliban government in Afghanistan.

Democracy

Change in the form of democracy is not only in Afghanistan but as it is known from the above description that in most of the countries the system of governance is being run by giving the form of democracy to the dictatorship. So what is democracy? It is important to understand this. Developing a precise definition of democracy is a complex process. As democracy and the process of democratization involve four main points – constitutional origin, procedural and process – oriented a constitutional approach focuses on the laws that govern political activity. One can differentiate between monarchy and presidential system. Democracy mainly solves the problem in a peaceful way along with promoting human welfare, individual liberty security, equality, social concern, public discourse.^v

Paula Beaker and Dr. Jean-Aime A. Ravelson (2008) Democracy, as a state, must be distinguished from monarchy and aristocracy. Fundamental Freedoms, Fundamental Rights, Electoral System, Law and Order, Division of Power, Parliamentary under a Democracy system, liberal democracy, government, government and opposition, freedom of expression of the people is included in the democracy.^{vi}

Afghanistan: Power Struggle, Political Change and Intervention

The history of Afghanistan is full of wars and violent conflicts, which include foreign occupation, civil war and internal insurgency for three decades since 1978. Since 1970, the history of power struggle in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan's internal It begins with interference in matters. After this, it has been important for America to continue to influence the political system of Afghanistan.^{vii} Afghanistan as a state originated as a dynastic expansion in the middle of the eighteenth century. Briefly, the Pashtu-led power under Ahmadshah Irani who conquered Delhi. In addition, there were three separate Afghan wars. There was also some political strife during the period. Internal rebellions, successive conflicts caused great damage to the politics of Afghanistan. After the Third Anglo-Afghan War of 1919, the British government withdrew its foreign policy from Afghanistan and King Amaullah continued his policy until World War II. Maintain a policy of neutrality. After 1950, the process of modernization started but Afghanistan remained the graveyard of war.^{viii} Amaullah decided to modernize his kingdom. He was the first ruler to get military help from the Soviet

Union. He announced reforms. Issues such as education and social change were involved. But as civil war broke out in 1929, the weakened king resigned and a chaotic Afghan ruler Habibullah Kala-Kane reigned for nine months. Zahirshah worked with various Prime Ministers and with the help of USSR created a modern army.^{ix}

Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Political Intervention

In Afghanistan, a war was fought between the Soviet Union and its government supported by Afghanistan and the Mujahedeen fighters between December 1979 and February 1989. It is worth noting that the Communist government was established in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. This new government was called the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But the Afghan people did not like this government. They believed that the rules of the communist government were against Islam. But the situation worsened when in 1989, Afghan leader Hafi Zullah killed the President of the Communist Party. But the Soviet Union suspected that Hafizullah was in contact with America, so Russia attacked Afghanistan. They killed President Amin and made Barbak Karmal the President in his place. But the pressure on the Soviet Union It was increasing. So Mikhail Gorbochev decided to end the war. He ended the war in 1999 by signing a peace treaty.^x But before this, the Soviet Union showed cruelty, only suspicion and to gain power, the Red Army of the Soviet Union destroyed the entire village. About one million Afghan towns and 13 thousand Russian soldiers were killed. The economic loss was isolated. The Soviet Union destroyed crops - wiped out the inhabitants to overthrow the Afghan rebels.^{xi} Even though the Soviet Union had little success in this war, but due to this act, it had to cause embarrassment in the international community. More than 5 million people left Afghanistan and went to Pakistan-Iraq.

America, Afghanistan and the Political Conflict

The original purpose of the US military in Afghanistan was to eliminate al-Qaeda. For this, both the US and the United Nations Security Council jointly declare a committee against al-Qaeda and the Taliban under their resolution number 1267. Wale banned economic, travel and weapons. The Taliban, which had emerged from the ashes of Afghanistan after the civil war of the Soviet Union, gave refuge to Al-Qaeda to achieve their goal.^{xiii} It is noteworthy that about three thousand people were killed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 in the US. Al-Qaeda chief Osama-bin-Laden was held responsible for this attack. At the same time Afghanistan was ruled by the radical Islamic group Taliban. Who was patronizing bin Laden. The Taliban refused to hand over bin Laden to America. In such a situation, America attacked Afghanistan a month after the September 11 attack. US-led coalition forces entered Afghanistan in December 2001.^{xiiii} In 2003, NATO assumed leadership of a UN mandated International Security Assistance Force mission. The organization included more than 130,000 NATO soldiers. ISAF Bal fought with Afghan national defense and security forces against the Taliban Was.^{xiv} Not a military invasion of Afghanistan by the United States and its allies in 2001, but a military action that was an initiative to correct the political instability of Afghanistan.^{xv}

The CIA team also quickly joined the US and British Special Forces teams. They provided weapons, equipment and advice to the Afghans. US and British warplanes targeted Taliban positions as part of Operation 'Adoring Freedom'. By the end of October NATO forces began to liberate former cities from the Taliban. Meanwhile, in 2007, the US captured the Taliban's Leader, Mullah Obaidullah Akhund, from Pakistan, and the Taliban's top military commander was killed by US forces. Finally, after a lot of efforts, Osama-bin-Laden was killed by US Army personnel on May 2, 2011 in Abbottabad, Pakistan under Operation 'Neptune Spear'.^{xvi}

Conclusion

The British rule in Afghanistan, followed by the Soviet Union-backed communist government and the US-NATO move to Afghanistan to eliminate the radical organization Taliban, was a great tragedy. To reform the British Afghan society, to change the Russian system, America had gone to drive the extremist forces out of Afghanistan. But if seen, all the countries could not eliminate the radical forces, but kept them on hold for some time. This is because the countries Afghan society or community never understood. Afghan society and community is divided into many tribal communities, whose aspiration has been longing for power. The system that radicalized the NATO and US military campaigns was eliminated from Afghanistan. The system returned to Afghanistan after about 20 years. In the end, it can be said that all the countries intervened in Afghanistan's politics according to their own accord. When the objective was accomplished, Afghanistan was left on its own.

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