

# World War I and World War II: Their Effects on the Islamic World and Afghanistan

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## ABSTRACT

The tremendous effects that World War I and World War II had on the Islamic world are investigated in this research, with a particular focus on Afghanistan. The aftermath of World War I resulted in the breakup of empires, most notably the Ottoman Empire, as well as the restructuring of political boundaries. The study aims to explore and analyze the far-reaching impacts of World War I and World War II on the Islamic world, with a particular focus on Afghanistan. The study seeks to examine how these global conflicts reshaped political, social, and economic dynamics in Muslim-majority regions, leading to the disintegration of empires, the rise of nationalism, and the realignment of power structures. The significance of this study lies in the fact that it sheds light on a relatively unexplored facet of world history, namely the manner in which the Islamic world, and Afghanistan in particular, was impacted by the two World Wars. Specifically, it sheds light on the growth of nationalism, decolonization, and geopolitical competition, all of which played a role in shaping the position of Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the Middle East within the global system. This work employs the doctrinal research methodology along with descriptive, explanatory, and analytical research approaches. It is worth mentioning that this research study is entirely based on library sources. Most of the sources are reputable and trustworthy textbooks, scholarly published and unpublished journal articles, law reports, and online websites related to the research area. One of the main findings is Both World Wars accelerated the disintegration of Islamic empires, notably the Ottoman Empire, and paved the way for European colonial powers to carve out new territories in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia. Afghanistan's strategic position made it vulnerable to foreign influence, particularly from Britain and Russia. After World War I, Afghanistan gained greater autonomy, but it became a battleground for influence between the Soviet Union and the West following World War II, especially during the Cold War. It is recommended that further research and documents are needed the Islamic world's experience during both World Wars, which has often been overlooked in global history. Incorporating these perspectives into academic curricula could help reshape understanding of global conflicts from a non-Western perspective.

**Keywords-** First World War, Second World War, Islamic World, Afghanistan, empire.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The First and Second World Wars were among the most catastrophic and transformative global conflicts in modern history. While the primary theaters of battle were in Europe, the ripple effects of these wars profoundly reshaped regions far beyond the Western world. The Islamic world, spanning from North Africa and the Middle East to South and Central Asia, experienced a significant upheaval during and after these wars, particularly as centuries-old empires collapsed,

colonial powers tightened or lost their grip, and nationalist movements began to surge.

In the aftermath of the First World War, one of the most consequential events for the Islamic world was the fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1924. As the last major Muslim caliphate, the Ottomans had represented a unifying political and religious force for many Muslims. Their defeat at the hands of the Allied Powers led to the fragmentation of vast territories into new nation-states, many of which came under European colonial rule. This period marked the beginning of a new era in the Islamic

world, one where independence movements began to take shape as Muslim-majority regions sought to break free from Western imperialism. During the Second World War, many Muslim countries were still under colonial control, and the global conflict accelerated their quests for independence. The power struggles between the Axis and Allied powers also impacted these regions, as colonial rulers either weakened or shifted their focus elsewhere, providing an opportunity for local leaders to assert their independence. After the war, the wave of decolonization that followed saw many Muslim countries, including Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and others, gain their freedom from European powers.

Afghanistan, although not directly involved in the wars, was deeply affected by these global shifts. Throughout both world wars, Afghanistan maintained a policy of neutrality, carefully navigating its position between competing global powers, particularly the British Empire to its south in India and the Soviet Union to its north. However, the broader geopolitical consequences of the wars still influenced the country. In the wake of World War I, Afghanistan seized the opportunity to assert its independence from British influence in 1919 after a brief third Anglo-Afghan war. This marked the beginning of Afghanistan's modern era of sovereignty.

During World War II, Afghanistan once again remained neutral, but the effects of global economic disruptions and shifting power dynamics influenced its internal development. The war years saw Afghanistan trying to balance relations between the Axis and Allied powers, with limited economic modernization attempts and diplomatic maneuvering to maintain its independence and sovereignty. While Afghanistan avoided direct involvement in the fighting, the global power reconfiguration after World War II shaped its future relations with both Western and communist blocs during the Cold War era. Thus, both world wars left deep imprints on the Islamic world and Afghanistan. For many Muslim countries, these wars were turning points that initiated the breakdown of colonial dominance and paved the way for independence. In Afghanistan's case, the wars underscored the country's strategic importance and set the stage for its emergence as an independent nation, albeit one that would soon find itself caught in the crosshairs of Cold War geopolitics. The long-term effects of these global conflicts would continue to resonate in the Islamic world, influencing political, economic, and social developments for decades to come.

## II. WORLD WAR I, ITS CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES

The First World War began on July 28, 1914, and lasted until November 11, 1918. The war initially started in Europe, but its effects quickly spread to Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean. The war involved many countries and was

mainly fought between two main groups: the Allies and the Central Powers. The Allies included important nations like the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Italy, the United States, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, and Portugal, who worked together to oppose the Central Powers. The Central Powers were led by Germany and included Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria. The war started after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, which raised tensions between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and pulled in other nations due to complicated alliances. Many colonial troops from various empires also fought in the war. Some countries, such as Spain, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, chose to stay neutral. The war led to significant changes in the world, including the collapse of empires and new national borders, which set the stage for future conflicts and greatly influenced global politics. (Hardach, 1981).

The First World War was the first aerial conflict in world history. In the early stages of the war, many countries used airplanes to determine the positions of enemy units. The United States and the Allies responded to German invasions with a naval surveillance system. Several ships moved together for reconnaissance purposes. In March 1918, just 18 days after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, German forces were compelled to shift from Russia to the Western Front. The Germans launched a brutal assault on the Western Front, employing heavy artillery bombardments and gas attacks. English, French, and Belgian units were pushed back to the riverbank. In September 1918, Bulgaria agreed to a temporary armistice, and by the end of October, the Ottoman Empire surrendered. On November 3, 1918, Austria-Hungary signed the armistice, marking the end of their involvement in the war. (Wheeler, 1938).

### 2.1 Causes of World War I

In the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution and political changes led to difficult conditions for European nations at the start of the 20th century. In many countries, people grew increasingly frustrated with monarchy and developed strong resentment towards it. In some nations, pathways for resolving tensions between monarchy and parliament emerged. This period was marked by a struggle between the persistence of monarchies and the rise of republican and parliamentary systems. European nations held a significant place on the world map, yet they were also plagued by expansion and warfare. The quest for power, ethnic and cultural differences, language conflicts, historical battles, and a desire for revenge reached their peak. Acquiring new territories became a secondary ambition for every European country. (Khalili, 2013).

Here are a few of the primary causes of the first world war, which involved a complex web of political, economic, and social aspects.

**1. Militarism/ efforts for the supremacy of land, naval, and air forces:** Alongside industrial

progress, the production of new weapons in European countries accelerated. European nations spent a significant amount of money on the manufacturing of new rifles, machine guns, artillery, and tanks. They also invested heavily in mobilizing troops and establishing military connections. European military strategists learned from past wars, which is why they focused heavily on the military. Railways, which were an effective means of transportation at the time, rapidly expanded their networks. (Khalili, 2013).

2. **Imperialism/ efforts for Economic Strength:** A major contributing factor to the outbreak of World War I was European powers' struggle with one another for resources and markets, which intensified rivalries and tensions. As a result of the drive for imperialism, several countries acquired colonies, which sparked disputes, especially between Britain, France, and Germany, over profitable lands in Asia and Africa. Nationalistic feelings combined with economic interests drove nations toward aggressive measures, while industrialization heightened economic rivalry, particularly between Germany and Britain. The military-industrial complex also created a readiness for war by associating military might with economic prowess. The state of diplomatic ties was further complicated by trade disputes and pre-war alliances, which made the conditions ideal for war to break out.
3. **Hostility arising from past wars:** European history shows that at the beginning of the 19th century, Europe was engulfed in the fires of war. A reduction in these wars occurred when the people of Europe faced a decline in the balance of power, allowing Bismarck to rely on his leadership and assert control from the Berlin throne. The Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) left France humiliated and eager to regain its lost territories, while Germany sought to assert its dominance in Europe. Additionally, the Balkan Wars intensified rivalries among the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Serbia, and Russia, leading to a complex web of alliances and hostilities. These historical grievances not only influenced national policies but also shaped public opinion, making countries more inclined to resort to military solutions when conflicts arose. (MacPherson, 2014).
4. **Nationalism:** Europe is a vast continent of twenty-five major nations, where, in 1914, each nation was distinct due to its language, way of life, customs, and traditions. These nations made efforts to assert their prestige over others. Notable among these nations were the Germans, Czechs, Hungarians, Poles, French, English, Serbians, Croatians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Greeks, and Romanians. Each of these nations spoke different languages and did not recognize the superiority of another's language, leading to significant discord. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire, there were speakers of

more than 21 languages, which was a constant source of problems for the government. Additionally, during the war with Serbia, the army was issued declarations of war in 21 different languages. The tensions among different nations escalated to the point where they could not accept one another. European history is rife with internal conflicts, particularly during the 19th century, which was marked by numerous wars, many of which were driven by ethnic issues. Following a short period of relative peace, these tensions were on the verge of erupting again as the 20th century began. (Khalili, 2013).

5. **Failed leadership:** As many European leaders found it difficult to handle the region's complicated political environment and escalating inter-national conflicts. Their incapacity to politely communicate, negotiate, and settle disputes was blatant evidence of their failure. Rivals were heightened when politicians frequently turned to militaristic posturing and alliance-building rather than resolving nationalist aspirations and ethnic tensions. Important leaders like Russia's Tsar Nicholas II and Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II failed to bring about enduring harmony and peace, which finally threw their nations into a terrible war. The start of World War I was partly caused by their lack of vision and inability to draw lessons from earlier conflicts. (Blainey, 1988).
6. **Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand:** The direct cause of World War I was the assassination of Austria-Hungary's Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, by Bosnian Serb nationalist Gavrilo Princip. Due to this act of brutality, major European nations activated their alliances, setting off a chain reaction of increasingly forceful diplomatic and military responses. Germany supported Austria-Hungary in issuing an ultimatum to Serbia, which set off a chain reaction that included Russia, France, and finally Britain. Thus, the killing started a series of events that threw Europe into a catastrophic world war.
7. **Alliances:** As a result of the diplomatic efforts of Prussian leader Bismarck, the German unified empire was established, with Kaiser Wilhelm II appointed as its leader and Bismarck as the Chancellor. Instead of pursuing expansionist policies, Bismarck focused on strengthening the empire and defending it. Alongside this, he secretly signed a Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy. Bismarck preferred smaller regional conflicts over major wars, which is why he did not place much importance on acquiring new territories outside Europe.

## 2.2 Effects/Consequences of The World War I

World War I had profound effects and consequences that reshaped the global political, social,

economic, and military landscape. Here are the key effects and consequences.

On a political level, the war was responsible for the fall of a number of long-standing empires, such as the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, German, and Russian empires. The map of Europe and the Middle East was redrawn as a consequence of this, which led to the formation of new countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Germany was forced to pay hefty reparations and suffer territorial losses as a result of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought an end to the war. Germany was left with a profound sense of bitterness as a result of these punitive measures, which ultimately contributed to the outbreak of World War II by creating the framework for political instability and the eventual ascent of Adolf Hitler that followed. (Prior & Wilson, 2000).

A power vacuum was formed in the Middle East as a result of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, which led to the emergence of new political organizations that were under the control of European powers through mandates. During this process of redrawing boundaries and imposing foreign rule, the seeds of strife were planted, and they continue to have an impact on the region even today. (Osman, 2024).

Europe was left in economic ruins. National treasuries were empty, economies were damaged, and infrastructure was wrecked by the war. As opposed to other European countries, the United States escaped with little harm and went on to become the world's most powerful economy. The United States strengthened its position of power in world politics by beginning to lend money to nations that had experienced war. The war also heralded the beginning of the United States and Japan's ascent to prominence in the world economy, replacing European domination. (Mintz, 2024).

Socially, the human cost of the war was excessive. Over 16 million people, both military and civilian, lost their lives, while millions more were wounded or psychologically damaged. The war also created huge societal changes, particularly for women, who took on new roles in the workforce while men went to the front lines. This transformation in gender roles helped to expedite the movement for women's suffrage in several nations, including the U.K. and the U.S. (Model & Haggerty, 1991).

The war introduced of new kinds of military conflict, like as trench warfare, tanks, chemical weapons, and airplanes at the military level. These advancements in military strategy led to an increase in the magnitude and destructiveness of future clashes. Additionally, the League of Nations was founded with the intention of preventing future wars; however, the League of Nations was unable to enforce peace and did not have the cooperation of significant nations such as the United States, which ultimately limited its efficacy. (Jones & Wessely, 2014).

The impacts of World War I were profoundly altering and could be seen in a wide range of areas. It was the war that changed borders, altered the balance of power, and prompted social and political transformations that would echo throughout the 20th century. It was also the war that laid the stage for future world battles.

### **III. WORLD WAR II, ITS CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES**

World War II (1939-1945) was one of the largest and most destructive wars in world history, involving numerous countries from Europe, Asia, and Africa. The war occurred between the Axis powers (Germany, Japan, and Italy) and the Allied forces (Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States, and France). The conflict began with Germany's invasion of Poland and quickly expanded on a global scale. Throughout the entire war, more than 100 million people from thirty countries were involved, with major participants committing their entire economies, industries, and scientific capabilities to the war efforts, without distinguishing between civilian and military resources. Aircraft played a central role in the conflict, conducting strategic bombings in densely populated areas, and the two atomic weapons used to date were deployed exclusively in this war. The Second World War was the bloodiest conflict in human history, resulting in casualties ranging from seventy to eighty million people, the majority of whom were civilians. Tens of millions were killed in genocides (including the Holocaust), famines, massacres, and diseases. After their defeat, the Axis powers, Germany and Japan, were occupied, and war crime tribunals were held against their leaders. (Walzer, 1991).

#### **3.1 Causes of World War II**

There are a variety of political, economic, and social elements that contributed to the outbreak of World War II. These causes are complicated and multi-faceted. The following is a list of some of the main causes.

- 1. Treaty of Versailles:** The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, imposed severe penalties on Germany, leading to widespread discontent and economic hardship. Key provisions included reparations of 132 billion gold marks and significant territorial losses, which devastated the German economy. Military restrictions created a sense of vulnerability and humiliation among the population. The "war guilt clause" placed full blame for World War I on Germany, fueling anger and a desire for revenge. These factors contributed to the rise of nationalism and militarism, paving the way for Adolf Hitler's ascent and the outbreak of World War II. (Brady, 2012).
- 2. Economic Instability:** Because of the Great Depression that occurred in the 1930s, the economy of the entire world was plagued with serious challenges, including significant unemployment and

inflation. Many nations, including Germany, resorted to authoritarian leaders who promised to restore national pride and economic stability. One such leader was Adolf Hitler. (Cartwright, 2024).

3. **Rise of Totalitarian Regimes:** The interwar period saw the emergence of totalitarian governments in Germany, Italy, and Japan, where leaders sought aggressive expansionist objectives. Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, and militarism in Japan were fueled by nationalism and the desire for territorial expansion. (Robertson. 1971).
4. **Expansionist Policies:** Germany, Italy, and Japan attempted to extend their domains by armed aggression. Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939, Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, and Japan's invasion of China were important examples of this expansionism, leading to tensions with other countries. (Cartwright, 2024).
5. **Failure of the League of Nations: the League of Nations** is established after the first World War to promote peace and prevent conflicts. It was ineffective in stopping aggression from powerful nations. Its inability to enforce resolutions or disarmament treaties weakened its authority. (levy, 1998).
6. **Nationalism:** Extreme nationalism, notably in Germany and Italy, caused by the desire for expansion and supremacy, which led to wars with neighboring countries and minority people within their borders. This was especially true in Germany and Italy. (Brady, 2012).
7. **Appeasement:** European powers, especially Britain and France, initially pursued a policy of appeasement, tolerating aggressive moves by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in an attempt to prevent another large-scale war. This approach encouraged Hitler to intensify his expansionist goals.

### 3.2 *Effects/Consequences of The World War II*

World War I had profound effects and consequences that reshaped the global political, social, economic, and military landscape. Here are the key effects and consequences:

1. **Human casualties:** As a result of the war with an estimated 70–85 million individuals losing their lives. This number includes millions of civilians who perished as a result of bombs, the Holocaust, and other horrors. (Stein, Arthur & Russett, 1980).
2. **Economic Devastation and Reconstruction:** Europe and parts of Asia were left in ruins. The post-war recovery led to major reconstruction efforts, including the Marshall Plan in Europe and the rebuilding of Japan, shifting economic power towards the United States and the Soviet Union. (Testbook, 2024).
3. **Cold War and Division of the World:** The outcome of the war deepened ideological differences, which ultimately led to the Cold war between the United States of America and the

Soviet Union. In the same way that Europe was separated into Western democracies and Eastern communist regimes, Germany was divided into two distinct regions: the East and the West. (McManus, 2024).

4. **United Nations and Global Institutions:** After the League of Nations was unsuccessful in its mission to avert future hostilities, the United Nations was founded as a replacement. In addition, newly established global institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were established in order to encourage international collaboration. (Stein, Arthur & Russett, 1980).
5. **Decolonization:** The war diminished the strength of European colonial powers, hastening the decolonization process in regions like Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, where numerous colonies sought independence in the post-war years. (Tripathi, 2024).

## IV. IMPACTS OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

With World War I, Jerusalem once again fell into the hands of the English Crusader forces, and they began bringing Jews from all corners of the world to the city. The united Arab homeland was divided into several parts under the Sykes-Picot Agreement, creating new small governments under the names of Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Hejaz, Lebanon, and Syria, which became colonies of France and England. The spirit of nationalism and Pan-Arabism was revived among the Arabs, leading to ethnic hostility between the Turks and Arabs. Atatürk, who viewed Arabs and Islam as one, started enmity with Islam due to competition with the Arabs. He established a secular government, banned the Arabic script and many Islamic practices, and changed the call to prayer (Adhan) from Arabic to Turkish. (Saeed, 2014).

As a result of this war, the colonial grip of Russia and Britain on Iran tightened further. In the Caucasus and Balkan regions, Muslim-populated areas of the Ottoman Empire fell into the hands of the Allies, and new small republics were established there. This war also caused significant human losses for Muslims. The Ottoman Turks, who had hoped that the colonized Muslims of the world would rise against Britain, were instead countered by the British and French, who succeeded in mobilizing millions of Muslims from India, Punjab, and African Islamic countries to fight against the Ottoman Caliphate on European and Middle Eastern fronts. (Saeed, 2014).

As a result of the First World War, widespread opposition to the British rule in India emerged for the first time. Muslim leaders issued fatwas in support of the Ottoman Caliphate, calling for jihad. The Khilafat Movement was formed in India, declaring India as Dar

al-Harb (abode of war) and Afghanistan as Dar al-Islam (abode of Islam). Consequently, Muslims began a mass migration from India, and in August 1920 alone, 18,000 Indian Muslims migrated to Afghanistan. Similarly, in the African Islamic countries, resistance against British, French, and Italian colonial powers intensified, leading to popular uprisings. These movements later laid the foundation for the eventual independence of these nations. (Jan, 2023).

The outbreak of World War II accelerated these shifts. The process of decolonization accelerated despite the fact that European powers were weaker as a result of the destruction caused by the war. In the years that followed the war, a number of countries with a largely Muslim population, including Egypt, Libya, and Pakistan, achieved their independence. On the other hand, the geopolitical landscape that emerged after the war, which was dominated by the rivalry between the United States of America and the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War, presented fresh obstacles. Islamic countries found themselves stuck between the influences of superpowers, which resulted in political instability, ideological strife, and interference from outside sources. Additionally, the development of Zionism and the eventual founding of Israel in 1948 further exacerbated tensions in the Middle East, which resulted in a succession of wars and long-standing disputes that continue to have an impact on the region even to this day. (Sela, 2012).

## **V. IMPACTS OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II ON AFGHANISTAN**

The impacts of World War I and World War II on Afghanistan were significant, shaping the nation politically, socially, and economically. After the first World War, the political chaos in Afghanistan during the conflicts weakened Britain's influence in the region, leading to a reduction in its control and allowing neighboring countries to assert their presence. The rise of Russian influence was particularly notable, as Britain recognized its diminishing power, which enabled Russia to expand its influence over Afghanistan and its neighbors. This struggle between Russia and Britain resulted in significant harm to Afghanistan, ultimately bringing it under Russian influence. (Imrani, 2014).

Another impact was the influx of refugees into Afghanistan. People from neighboring regions, including Russian and Indian migrants, sought refuge in Afghanistan due to the wars, putting additional pressure on the Afghan government. This led to a shortage of resources and a lack of essential supplies for the Afghan population. Furthermore, Afghanistan's trade was adversely affected. The global conflicts disrupted trade routes, whether maritime, aerial, or terrestrial, which diminished Afghanistan's ability to engage in international commerce. This situation arose primarily

from the tensions and conflicts among various countries, further isolating Afghanistan economically. (Imrani, 2014).

World War II significantly impacted Afghanistan's trade, reducing its commercial relations with European countries to a standstill and plunging its economy into a recession. Politically, the war marked the beginning of increased American intervention in Afghanistan. The primary goal of the United States was to monitor and control China from Afghan territory, but this involvement ultimately harmed the Afghan populace. Moreover, the Soviet Union began to assert its influence in Afghanistan after World War II. As a result, the country became a battleground for proxy wars between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, each pursuing its interests and agendas. Consequently, Afghanistan was transformed into a theater of conflict, leading to devastating consequences for both the country and the surrounding region. (Hauer, 1982).

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

Both World War I and World War II had a significant and diverse impact on the Islamic world, particularly Afghanistan. These wars were fought between 1914 and 1945. Not only did these worldwide conflicts hasten the fall of the Ottoman Empire, but they also changed political boundaries throughout the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia, which resulted in political fragmentation and instability that lasted for a very long time. Afghanistan became a site of strategic significance for both Britain and Russia, and later for the United States of America and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. This was due to the fact that Afghanistan was situated at the intersection of colonial ambitions and geopolitical rivalries. Over the course of both conflicts, trade was hampered, resources were stretched, and nationalist and anti-colonial activities were heightened throughout the Islamic world. Additionally, both World Wars severely disrupted trade routes across the Islamic world, cutting off vital economic lifelines for many countries. Resources were drained as nations were drawn into the global conflict, either through direct involvement or by being forced to support the war efforts of colonial powers. The wars also ignited nationalist and anti-colonial movements across the Islamic world, as people grew increasingly disillusioned with foreign rule and sought independence. Afghanistan, while maintaining its nominal independence, was not immune to these forces. The country's economy and internal stability were undermined, and it became a pawn in the broader geopolitical rivalries that defined the 20th century.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Islamic nations, particularly those located in regions such as the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia,

- ought to collaborate with one another through regional organizations in order to encourage economic, political, and security cooperation. This has the potential to assist in the stabilization of borders, the reduction of conflicts over past grievances, and the encouragement of global progress.
2. In order to be successful, Afghanistan and other post-colonial governments need to place a primary emphasis on the development of solid national institutions. These institutions should include a strong judicial system, an efficient military, and effective governance structures. This will assist in preventing influence from outside sources and will improve long-term stability.
  3. It is important for Islamic nations to diversify their economies in order to minimize the possibility of future economic disruptions comparable to those that occurred during the world wars. They are able to lessen their dependency on natural resources and international trade channels by making investments in fields such as education, technology, and renewable energy.
  4. Post-conflict rehabilitation should be a priority for Islamic nations that have been afflicted by wars. This should include an emphasis on restoring infrastructure, providing assistance to populations that have been displaced, and providing psychological support to communities that have been harmed by war. It is possible to seek aid from different countries for these endeavors.
  5. The fact that Afghanistan has recently been used as a battlefield for proxy conflicts between superpowers ought to serve as a lesson. For the purpose of avoiding being used as proxy battlegrounds, Islamic countries ought to adopt a neutral posture in the ongoing power battles around the world. The establishment of neutrality pacts or the building of alliances with countries that are neutral could be helpful in preventing events of this nature.

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