Abstract

**Purpose:** 18-year occupation of the United States and NATO in Afghanistan has ended. The ideal goal of removing terrorism desired by the international community and forming a democratic and liberal state through the formation of a government has been broken by the Taliban's ruling. There are several factors that do not form a state in Afghanistan. The purpose of this paper is to consider these factors.

**Method:** For the purpose of research, it is important to look at the historical context and social structure of Afghanistan and to look at the results of the Western 'anti-terrorism war'. First, we examine the tribe-centered decision-making system (Jirgah) and the ideological role of Islam. And we examine whether the formation of a national state has been stagnant through wars since the late 19th century and the civil war in Afghanistan.

**Results:** The role of the extreme Sunni Islamic group played a role in the rapid growth of the Taliban. Mujahideen was formed during the war against Britain and the Soviet Union, of which the Taliban of the Pashtun people living in southeastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan grew their power during the civil war in Afghanistan, and the Taliban was given a representative position in the war against the United States. In addition, the Taliban succeeded to some extent in integrating a divided ethnic society by force.

**Conclusion:** After the United States-Taliban ‘Doha Agreement’ (Peace Agreement), where the Afghanistan government was excluded, the Taliban occupied most of Afghanistan in a short period of one month. Although the Taliban group does not have a unified leadership system, it will become the ruling power of Afghanistan in the future. The Taliban's Wahhabism or Salafism will serve as the norm of social integration in Afghanistan.

**[Keywords]** Pashtun, Jirgah, Mujahideen, Deobandi, Taliban

1. Introduction

The Taliban established the Taliban regime after occupying Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, on August 16, 2021[1]. This happened more than a month after President Joe Biden declared the end of the United States military mission in Afghanistan on July 8. There were intermittent battles due to the Taliban attacks, but government forces surrendered in most areas, and it did not develop into a national civil war. The Taliban announced the formation of an interim government on September 6. The international community has begun to worry about the Taliban's non-human rights feasibility and the spread of terrorism.

The United States launched an "anti-terrorism war" to oust Al-Qaeda and Taliban from Afghanistan, and Al-Qaeda's forces reached the level of collapse, but the Taliban did not collapse and immediately began armed action to dominate Afghanistan as a peace treaty announced plans to withdraw the United States.
The main thing that Afghanistan was pursued by the United States and NATO coalition forces was to establish a stable national state system, form a democratic society, and prevent Russian and Chinese influences from expanding in Central Asia. These experiments in the United States and NATO ended in failure. Some scholars compare the failure of the United States in Afghanistan with that in Vietnam. According to their arguments, there were consequences such as the withdrawal of the United States troops without strategic alternatives, the initiation of peace negotiations excluding the Afghanistan government, and abandonment of the Afghanistan government, as the United States showed at the end of the Vietnam War.

What this paper intends to deal with is not to discuss the failure of the United States strategy. In this paper, we examine the reasons why it was difficult to form a historically integrated state in Afghanistan and the process of the Taliban growing up and re-enforcing power for the first time in 20 years since the 1990s. Specifically, I try to grasp the political and social characteristics of Afghanistan by looking at the historical context of Afghanistan. In addition, I would like to find out why it was difficult to form a national state, but whether the Taliban became the leading force and was able to take power. Finally, I would like to describe the prospects of change in Afghanistan after the peace agreement.


The history of Afghanistan was the history of invasion and plunder of various tribes. The tribes present in Afghanistan were formed during this invasion. The first residents were not identified, but the first migrants were the Indian Aryans. Starting with the invasion of Arian, the invasion of Greeks, Arabs, Mongolians, and Iranians continued[2].

Afghanistan's geographical environment was more suitable for nomads than agriculture, and a strong tribal tradition serves to make the construction of a nation-state incomplete by forcing the individual to understand other tribes as strangers or hostile forces[3].

Afghanistan's dominant tribe is the Pashtun. They claim themselves to be of pure descent in Afghanistan. Pashtun is located in southern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan and is called the Pathans in Pakistan. The Pashtuns account for 42% of the population of Afghanistan and are divided into the Durrani tribe and the Ghiljai tribe. The Ghiljai tribe uses Pashto and lives a nomadic life. The Durrani tribe conquered Qandahar in the 18th century and lived in settlement. Other people were Iranian, once occupied Afghanistan and India, and now about 27% of Afghanistan resides. In addition, there are the Hazara, Aimak, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen of Shia.

In the Pashtun society, there is a norm called Pashtunwali consisting of detailed norms such as Badal, Melmastia, and Nanawati. In addition, there is a meeting of tribal leaders called Jirgah, and through Jirgah, important issues of the tribe are determined. In the Pashtun society, there is a norm called Pashtunwali consisting of detailed norms such as Badal(revenge), Melmastia(hospitality), and Nanawati(protection). In addition, there is a meeting of tribal leaders called Jirgah, and through Jirgah, important issues of the tribe are determined.

It is difficult to establish an integrated state among the tribes that make up Afghanistan. The majority of Afghans are religious Muslims, but they do not prefer an orderly state system under one central power. Therefore, historically, there have been many cases where certain tribes resist taking over central power, and conflicts have frequently occurred within the tribes. Conflicts within Afghanistan are divided into five categories[2].

First, it is a dispute between individuals related to Pashtunwali. Revenge of blood leads to disputes between family and relatives over political power. A representative example is 'revenge between the Mushahiban family and the Charkhi family'. Second, it appears in conflict within the tribe, that is, between clans. There are several blood clans inside the same tribe, but
there is no integration or harmony between blood clans. For example, the Durrani built the Durrani Empire in the 18th century, but fought for power of the 18th century. Third, it is a conflict over political development within the same race. The Ghiljai and Durrani have political differences due to the difference between settlement life and nomadic life. The fourth is the confrontation between tribes. The confrontation between Pashtun and non-pashtun is the biggest obstacle to the formation of a national state in Afghanistan. There is no marriage between Pashtun and non-pashtun. Fifth is the conflict between the central power to build a national state due to hostility between tribes and the local power against the central power to preserve the tribe society.

For Afghanistan, the state has been accepted as an immigrant ruler or as a being different from the tribal living community. In this situation, the central state power was largely in urban areas such as Kabul and Kandahar, which are spatially far from the Pashtun tribe, and in rural Pashtun tribes, national security services were rarely provided[4].

Traditionally, Islam in Afghanistan was conservative but not extreme. However, it was the Soviet-Afghanistan War, where the Soviet invasion began, that served as an opportunity for the seed of Islamic extremism to be sown in this traditional Afghanistan tribal society. As the Soviet uprising unfolded, the existing traditional society focused on the Mujahideen struggle, and the military struggle against the Soviet army functioned as a leading paradigm governing the daily lives of the tribe. Along with this, many foreign Muslims volunteered for the Mujahideen struggle in Afghanistan flowed into the Afghan region, followed by Sunni Islamic extremism. Islam in Afghanistan also begins to extreme as extremist Islamic law scholars who followed foreign Mujahideen begin to exert dominant influence throughout Pakistan's refugee camps and Afghanistang tribal society. War orphans who lost their parents in the Afghanistan-Soviet War live in refugee camps in Pakistan and grow up receiving Islamic extremist religious education, terrorism and military training at religious schools run by Islamic extremists. After that, they formed the Taliban and grew into the main force of this organization.

This is also the case with Mullah Mohammad Omar, the leader of the Taliban. Among these religious schools, the most direct background of the birth of the Taliban was the Deobandi-affiliated religious school. Against this background, Taliban-led Islamic extremism later contributes to the transformation of Islam in Afghanistan into a form of Islamic extremism such as Deobandi, Wahhabism, and Salafi extremism through the Taliban regime. Islamic extremism in the Afghan region continued after the collapse of the Taliban regime and served as a leading and influential Islamic perspective in this region today. In Islamic extremism, ethnicity, nationalism, and national state are basically regarded as paganism, which is interpreted in a religious sense[2].

The worldview of Islamic extremism understands this world by dividing it into Muslim and pagan regions. From this worldview, the area of Islam is viewed as the territory of Allah following the teachings of Allah (God), and the area of paganism is dominated by Satanic elements, so it is ultimately viewed as a left area to be conquered by Islam. This unique Islamic worldview acts as a serious obstacle to the creation of Afghanistan’s people and the construction of national states, and continues to undermine the political stability of the local national state by continuously allowing the influence of foreign Islamic extremism such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Islamic extremism divides non-Muslims or pagans into two concepts: Kafir and Munafiq. Kafir refers to pagans who are not believers or Allah’s people. This includes all non-Muslim populations, including Christians, Jews, Hindus, Buddhists, or atheists, socialists, nationalists, and republicans who have never been Muslims. On the other hand, Munafic is a word that means hypocrite, false, traitor, Muslim, or Muslim on the surface, or actually secular political power, wealth, or Western individualism, liberalism, nationalism, secularism, or material civilization[3].
Islam, which has traditionally been believed in Afghanistan, has been tolerant of different sects, different religions, and different lifestyles. Until 1992, Hindus, Sikhs, and Jews played an important role in the country’s market economy, and since 1992, this tolerance has collapsed due to the brutal civil war, leading to unexpected ethnic battles between sects. Until the Taliban established control of Afghanistan, Islamic fundamentalism such as Saudi Arabia’s conservative Wahhab faction did not come in.

Islam’s interpretation by the Taliban presupposes a radical and self-righteous interpretation of Deobandism taught by a Pakistani mullahs in a refugee camp in Afghanistan. During the war against the Soviet Union, a small number of deobandis were ignored. However, during the war, JUI (Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Islam) established hundreds of Islamic seminaries in Pakistan’s Pashtun areas to conduct military training for Afghan refugees and young Pakistanis. Theological Seminary was run by mullahs who could hardly read letters and did not study their original reformist doctrine of Deobandism. Mullahs were being funded and paid for tuition in Saudi Arabia and were greatly influenced by conservative Wahhabism[5].

The reason why Islamic forces can be politicized in Central Asia is that first, as the economic difficulties faced by Central Asians continue to exist, they are dissatisfied with the ruling forces who take the lead in long-term dictatorship with security. Second, before becoming president, Central Asian leaders appointed a large number of families and hometowns from major government posts, and under these circumstances, the role of secular leaders was reduced and Islamic parties were highlighted[6].

The Soviet invasion provided an opportunity for the unusually diverse tribes and ethnic groups to cooperate with a sense of unity across geographic boundaries in Afghanistan’s history to defeat huge foreign powers. However, this unity was temporary, and the collapse of the Najibullah regime in 1992 exposed conflicts between Islamic and other Mujahideen forces, in which Taliban forces took control of much of Afghanistan and began power in 1996.

The United States invasion of Iraq in 2003 marked a turning point for the resurrection of the Taliban. As the United States focused resources and attention on military operations and occupational rule in Iraq, the Taliban gradually expanded its power in northern Pakistan and southern Afghanistan. It should be noted that the Taliban differs greatly from the international terrorist network Al-Qaeda in its goal and methodology. Al-Qaeda launched a strategy aimed at attacking Western Christian and Jewish forces to protect the Islamic world. On the other hand, the Taliban had the character of a rebel to remove Afghanistan’s “internal enemies” and expand its territory with the aim of constructing a nation-state of a divine nature based on Islam as a national ideology[7].

Given that the Taliban was once the ruling power of Afghanistan, it also had its own legitimacy to take over the power deprived by the U.S.-led West. Therefore, Islamic forces such as the Taliban were not the direct cause of Afghanistan instability, but rather a derivative political organization created by political instability and vacancy caused by the formation of an inadequate national state[8].

3. The Emergence of the Taliban and Islamic Fundamentalism

In the center of Afghanistan, there is a high mountain area, including the Hindu Kush Moun-
tains. The largest ethnicity of the land is Pashtun, which accounts for about 42% of the total population, mainly in the southern region. There are more than 27% of Tajiks in the northern region, including Uzbeks (9%), Hazara(9%), Kyrgyz, and Turkmen. It can be said that the special terrain and the land inhabited by various races were the result of the 18th-19th century Russia and Britain’s dispute[9]. The tribe that took the lead in this area was Pashtun, especially the
Taliban composed of Pashtun people.

After 10 years of war with the Soviet Union, Mujahideen occupied Kabul and civil wars began across the country. During the civil war, the Taliban, which consists of Pashtun, the majority of southern and eastern Afghanistan, declared that it would realize peace, establish law and order, and disarm to apply Sharia. In 1998, the Taliban occupied most of northern Afghanistan and drove the Northern Alliance, which consisted of minorities except Pashtuns, into a small area in the northeast[5][10].

**Figure 1.** Formation of tribe groups in Afghanistan.

In 1994, the Taliban was established in changing Afghanistan. As the Taliban dominated major roads, cities, airports, and customs posts within four years of its establishment, they implemented a transition from local predatory warlord based on a criminalized open economy to weak ‘rental state’ power[11].

The Taliban resulted in inheriting legitimacy as an armed Islamic tribal community that instilled strong religious ideology into the symbolic community of Afghanistan’s traditional resistance and struggle. The Taliban approached the base of the people with a thorough asceticism with the purest and most powerful Islamic doctrine, and was recognized as different from other political forces and warlords. For them seeking to build a state beyond pure Islam, the public sentiment rapidly assimilated, and eventually they grew into the largest political force with infinite support from the public, entered the capital Kabul and emerged as a ruling force. They maintained a doctrinal style of governance with a powerful Islamic Sunni regime. These were the ruling forces that effectively ruled Afghanistan until they stepped down to the southern region due to the United States anti-terrorism war.

The growth of the Taliban can be attributed largely to the support of Pakistani government agencies behind the United States. The purpose of the United States supporting the Taliban was to need a Sunni regime that could become Iran’s opponent under the Shiite regime in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union stepped down and quartered amid the confrontation of the Cold War. It is also due to the importance of the Tripartite Coordination connecting the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan to block links between Iran and the Soviet Union, which turned to
extreme anti-American tendencies after the Islamic Revolution. At its peak in 2001, the Taliban regime did not come to power by democratic voting, but was recognized as a legitimate regime [9].

Behind these Taliban is Deobandism, a kind of Sunnis. Deobandism was a movement initiated in India by Pakistan’s Mullah for the purpose of trying to converge Islamic doctrine and reality, that is, regenerating Islamic society, but established anti-American and anti-emperialist political parties in Pakistan, and trained them militarily.

However, the seminary here did not study the original reformist Deobandi doctrine. This is because most of these seminaries are located in rural and Afghanistan refugee villages, and they were run by Mullahs, who had nothing to do with the early reform agenda of the Deobandi school and had little education. They received a lot of funding and tuition support from Saudi Arabia’s Wahhabism along with religious influences. The Taliban insisted on an extreme attitude that they did not need discussions on doctrines or interpretations of Quran with other Muslims, as well as knowledge of Islam such as Quran and Sharia, as well as those ignorant of Afghanistan’s history. The Taliban can be said to be a new form of Islamic radicalism based on Pakistan’s radical and fundamentalist Deobandism JUI, Saudi Arabia’s Wahhabism, which provides financial support, and Jihadism and Islamism[12].

Historically, Afghanistan is a very conservative Islamic country, and governance was mainly based on Sharia interpretation by tribes. 80% of the population is Sunnis, especially among the most free Hanafi sects. People in Afghanistan were very tolerant of different sects, different religions, and different lifestyles. No Islamic radicalism emerged in Afghanistan until the Taliban appeared. However, after the Soviet army stepped down in 1992, religious tolerance disappeared by the Taliban as the civil war, which killed more than 40,000 people[13].

4. The response of the United States: Strategy to stabilize Afghanistan, Counter-terrorism and the Formation of a Nation State

Afghanistan is having a greater impact on neighboring countries. The civil war in Afghanistan polarized the entire region. This is because Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, India, and the former Soviet Union of Central Asia supported the anti-government Northern Alliance[5].

The collapse of the Afghan government provides fascinating opportunities for Muslim warriors in Pakistan and Iran, former Soviet Union countries in Central Asia, and the Xinjiang Uighur region. This is because Afghanistan is a sanctuary where you can run away in case of an emergency and is becoming a place to raise funds through dark transactions.

During World War I, Afghanistan remained neutral. After World War I, civil war and coups occurred frequently in Afghanistan, and it was communalized when the People’s Democratic Party took power in 1978. The Soviet government supported the People’s Democratic Party and confronted the people of Afghanistan[14].

In December 1979, Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan. The background of the Soviet Union’s invasion of Afghanistan is based on maintaining authority over the World Communist Movement, maintaining power in the Indian Ocean, concerns over the spread of Muslim power, and worsening relations with the United States[15][16]. At the same time, with the emergence of Mikhail Gorbachev, a Soviet reformer, the former energy between the two countries began to rise[17]. The Secretary-General of the United Nations agreed to negotiate a ceasefire, and eventually on May 16, 1988, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan signed a ceasefire negotiation, and Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan[18].

When the Soviet Union was disbanded in 1991 and the new Russia refused further support,
the Najibullah regime collapsed in April 1992. Najibullah hid in the accommodation of United Nations employees. A power struggle began between the remnants of the People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan and rebels and warlords who had fought against each other[19][20]. The Taliban was born in 1994, and the Taliban quickly took control of Afghanistan.

By 1990, the battle between government forces and Mujahedeen became fiercer. However, interest in Afghanistan in the United States and the Soviet Union declined. The international community focused its attention on the simultaneous Gulf War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, and did not pay attention to the situations occurring inside Afghanistan. However, the rapid expansion of the Taliban’s power following Mujahedeen drew attention from neighboring countries such as the United States and Pakistan. The United States evaluated that the Taliban would be a force to establish order in Afghanistan, and wanted to do so. Pakistan's support was behind the Taliban’s expansion of power.

Meanwhile, the Taliban, which appeared following Mujahedeen, attempted to establish a centralized system to resolve division and corruption, but their attempts rather amplified conflicts between tribes. This is because the Taliban thoroughly united around the southern Pashtun to maintain their power. They continued ruthless control over other tribes. Their attention was focused on how to spread power deeper into the village and control society rather than on the formation of a power system.

On October 7, 2001, the United States attacked Afghanistan with the aim of destroying terrorist organizations. It has been identified that there are several major terrorist groups.

As a Taliban-affiliated terrorist organization, the first is the Afghanistan Taliban. Political and military organizations aimed at ruling Afghanistan. It has now occupied 60% of Afghanistan and protected Bin Laden, the head of Al-Qaeda. Second, the Pakistani Taliban was separated from the Afghan Taliban in the 2000s and aimed to overthrow the Pakistani government. The third is Al-Qaeda. Although it was an organization that caused the 9/11 terrorist attack, it has not maintained the same power as before since Bin Laden’s death. Recently, only terrorist activities have been carried out in Africa, and the Al-Qaeda branch in the Middle East seems to have become a significant number of IS members. Fourth, an Al-Qaeda affiliated terrorist organization in Afghanistan enters IS, forming the IS-K (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – Khorasan Province). They are at odds with the Taliban and Al-Qaeda, and are currently active in Kabul and Ghazni[21].

The international public opinion was that the attack by terrorist organizations was a thorough violation of international law and international norms, and 58 countries around the world supported the United States attack. The early Bush administration focused on the short-term and military goals of removing the Taliban and Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan. Air operations focused on aerial attacks, ground operations using the 'Northern Alliance', information acquisition aimed at searching for Bin Laden, and operations by a small number of elite special forces were carried out, and large-scale ground operations were later carried out. When the United States launched an attack on the Taliban, Pakistan provided an operational base to the United States military[22].

The purpose of the American War against the Taliban is, first, to reduce Russia’s power by strengthening its influence in Central Asia. Second, it was possible to achieve the economic goal of securing resources by organizing disorder between the Caspian Sea neighboring countries based on the Caspian oil field and natural gas and constructing oil pipelines and pipelines that do not pass through Russia. Third, by taking control of Afghanistan and Central Asia, China, Russia, and Iran can be monitored in neighboring regions.

However, the United States also sought to achieve its military goals and the goal of "national construction" in Afghanistan. As the Taliban’s power base collapsed by the military attack,
American attention was focused on forming a democratically elected government in Afghanistan.[23]. Through the so-called Bonn Process, the United States tried to complete Afghanistan’s "national construction.” During this period, the United States and NATO Allied forces allocated more than 90% of their operational hours to reconstruction activities in Afghanistan. Despite these efforts, however, the democratic construction of the state in Afghanistan has not been completed to the extent that it has gone through the Bush administration and the Obama administration[24].

In August 2017, the Trump administration of the United States changed its policy to give up further national construction in Afghanistan and focus on military goals again. The burden of achieving the two goals of Afghanistan’s national construction and the elimination of the Taliban was greatly evaluated. Finally, on February 29, 2020, the United States signed a peace agreement in Doha, Qatar, ending an armed conflict with the Taliban. President Trump announced that he would complete the withdrawal within 14 months. However, the agreement failed to form a consensus between the United States, Taliban, and Afghanistan governments, and two days after the agreement, the Taliban resumed its attack on Afghanistan[25].

5. Conclusion: Doha Agreement and Outlook

In the center of Afghanistan, there is a high mountain area, including the Hindu Existing experts generally argue that there are three causes of the prolonged Afghanistan war. First of all, it is argued that the war between superpowers is prolonged because they have unusual ambitions, complacency, and pride of the strongest country[26]. The second is that even though the nature of the war has changed in modern times, the United States military did not prepare enough for it and carried out the war. Third, the United States military initiated and carried out the war without sufficient strategic and operational preparations due to a lack of information[27].

On February 29, 2020, the United States and Afghan armed organization Taliban signed a peace agreement in Doha, Qatar. The move is aimed at ending the Afghan War, which has resulted in a total of 136 countries participating or supporting and killing about 160,000 people over the past 18 years since October 7, 2001. The agreement signed by United States envoy Zalmay Khalilzad and Taliban political chief Mulah Abdul Ghani Baradar calls for the withdrawal of United States and NATO forces within 14 months of ending relations with extremist armed groups, including al-Qaeda[25].

The United States has set the way out of the longest war in history that has cost about $2 trillion over the past 18 years, with the Doha agreement not interfering with Afghanistan's internal affairs, withdrawing 12,000 U.S. troops within 14 months and lifting economic sanctions on the Taliban in August.

Experts' assessment of the United States war in Afghanistan after the merger is summarized as follows. First, in 1973, the United States decided to withdraw Vietnam only to end the war without a strategic alternative, and in Afghanistan, President Donald Trump's election pledge to end the endless war agreed without a "strategic alternative." Second, just as the United States excluded Vietnam in 1973, the United States excluded the Afghan government from the Doha agreement. Third, it was a decision made by domestic politics in the United States. In 1973, the heightened atmosphere of war in the United States resulted in the end of the Vietnam War, and this Afghan war also had a great political influence on President Trump, who is considering the presidential election, to put the end of the war as a diplomatic achievement. Fourth, just as the United States gave up the Vietnamese government after the 1973 Paris Peace Agreement, the United States will give up the Afghan government in the future. Fifth, there is no principle of distribution of power between the Afghanistan government and the Taliban. Sixth, it is
civilian damage. In particular, the Taliban will reproduce non-human acts against girls and young women. Seventh, the Taliban is likely to defend the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization, which is expected to threaten neighboring countries.

Some scholars predict that Islamic principle forces will naturally disappear in Central Asia [6]. However, these predictions proved wrong. The reason why Islamic principle prevails is that major groups’ indifference to democracy, dictatorship, and economic development are insufficient, deepening economic discrimination, and monopolizing certain forces of major domestic resources. Unless these backgrounds are resolved, there will be an opportunity for Islamic fundamentalists to emerge at any time. By appropriately transforming and interpreting the pure religious ideology of Islam in problems that the existing system cannot solve, citizens are brainwashed and forced through force. The United States wanted to resolve the corruption of the ruling forces in Afghanistan and contribute to the interests of the United States as a stable country, but it did not go as planned by the United States[28][29].

Although the Taliban took power in Afghanistan, there will be several difficulties in advancing to an integrated state encompassing all tribes.

First, Afghanistan's tribe-centered decision-making system has a certain opposition to allowing the central government. Since the Taliban's occupation of Kabul, some forces have resisted while armed with opposition signs. This anti-Taliban resistance movement will not easily end thanks to topographical conditions.

Second, another Islamic fundamentalist group, such as IS-K, will not quietly wait and see the Taliban's conciliatory diplomatic strategy with neighboring countries. The Taliban is not pleased with signing a peace agreement with the United States and having talks with China and Iran.

Third, it is difficult to predict how the Taliban's extreme religious rule will affect. From the standpoint of citizens who enjoyed Western liberalism for 18 years, the Taliban is always feared, and if the Taliban recognizes it as an object of overthrow, reform movements such as the 'Arab Spring' could emerge. Recently, several measures have been taken to alleviate discrimination against women, but public complaints will accumulate if the Taliban still maintains a coercive ideology without human rights protection.

Fourth, since opium cultivation alone cannot properly function Afghanistan's economy, economic backwardness and discrimination will always be resisted by new forces. One of the biggest reasons for the repetition of civil wars in Islam is that it originated from economic discrimination[30][31].

**Figure 2.** Opium production intones (1990-2019).

Note: UNODC, afghanistan opium survey.
In Afghanistan, Taliban-led Salafism and rule using military power will be difficult to last. In light of the current situation, related countries expect the Taliban to realize democratic rule and revitalization of a free market economy, but it will be difficult to put any pressure on them for the time being. At best, it is all about pressing economic measures that make Afghanistan people’s lives needy. It is necessary to take a close look at whether the Taliban ruling forces will take measures to reform themselves in the future.

6. References

6.1. Journal articles


6.2. Books

7. Appendix
7.1. Authors contribution

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