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Challenges to democracy in Afghanistan and a way forward

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Abstract

Reform and democratic rule started following the fall of the insurgency in Afghanistan. From 1996 to 2001, The Taliban established an Islamic government in Kabul. Over the past two decades, since the collapse of the Taliban regime. The Kabul administration backed by the US, took control of Afghanistan and made significant progress in the educations system, state-building, human rights, and women's liberation. Though achievements and developments were made during the two decades, the Afghanistan government faces security challenges. With the withdrawal of US and NATO troops from Afghanistan the Taliban reemerged. The Taliban believes that Islamic and Sharia law is against democracy, so they struggle to build a true Islamic state based on traditionalist ideology. This article discusses why democracy failed in Afghanistan and What is the main challenge of democracy? Which still faces many obstacles to building a real democracy in Afghanistan, despite the government's attempts to find democratic gains over the past twenty years, finally the democratic regime toppled by Taliban and establish Islamic state in Afghanistan.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Democracy, Security, Challenge, Stability.

Introduction

Historians and political scientists have described Afghanistan, as a land bridge, the roof of the world, the Indian subcontinent, the Silk Road, the eastern gateway to the Islamic world, the hub of civilizations, the highway of international trade, and some as the heart Asia (Belkner, 2012). Due to its geostrategic importance, Afghanistan has often been the battleground of great powers and various invaders. Throughout history, the country has paid a heavy price for its sensitive geography and location. Throughout history, Afghanistan experienced different regimes, including monarchy, autocracy, Islamic, democracy, and anocracy, but the other was not stable after the monarchy regime. Over the past two decades, Afghanistan has made significant progress in rebuilding its institutions and political systems (Shah, 2012). Since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001, the country has had a new political structure, a constitution, the organization of presidential and parliamentary elections, the reform of the judiciary, the formation of a cabinet, and a rich media with active civil society. In the post-Taliban political order, political participation has increased, especially among women who participated in various parts of the government and this is all success that has come from the efforts of Afghans and their international partners (Ahmad Murid, 2017, P.6).

Former Afghan President Hamid Karzai said at the inauguration of the new parliament in June 2011: "Many powerful democracies have gone through critical stages today. Afghanistan must learn and integrate democracy according to the will of the people." Though Afghans have negative and positive attitudes towards democratization in Afghanistan, they still hope that democracy can lead Afghanistan to a better future and, both men, and women have shown their desire for democracy by going to the polls despite all the threats and intimidation "(Katzman, 2012). The Afghan government also attached great importance to integrating the views of different groups in its political dispute which helped in maintaining some political stability (Asia Foundation, 2016). While the history and experience of fledgling democracy show, the potential for disintegration increases in the face of instability in political structures and since the Political stability has always been one of the main factors in strengthening security and stability in any country. It is the main critical elements of stability and security in a new democracy like Afghanistan.

As mentioned earlier, without a secure and responsible democracy, particularly in post-war societies, the issues of establishing state institutions, law and order will be challenging, if not impossible. Democratic societies and their gratis value contribute to peace and harmony between people, therefore democratized nations must support and embrace these values for progress. The purpose of this study is to examine the recent and future democracy challenge in Afghanistan which has been in chaos for four decades due to the lack of a democratic and legitimate government. Relying on the democratic achievements after Taliban regime, the argument presented here is that a democratically elected country in Afghanistan can unite the citizens, establish a superior government, and assist the government in advancing political, security, and economic change. Based on these discussions, we need to answer the following question: what are the main challenges of democracy, and why democracy failed in Afghanistan? The other scholars as Sonjia and Julia noted the conflicting are the main challenge of democracy (Sonjia, and Julia, 2014). Saira Yamin discussed the opportunities for the United States to lead the international process for executing the change in safeguards landscape and try to restore Afghanistan's position in international trade and regional stability (Yamin, 2013). So this paper will discuss the fundamental challenges that democracy has faced over the past two decades and will examine the effect of ideational factors and culture in the shadow of constructivism theory which is different from others scholars.

Constructivism is one of the fundamental theories of International Relations that emerged from the 1980s to onwards. The basic assumption of the constructivism' school is that: ideational factors, such as identity, ideology, and experience of interaction between states, as well as non-state actors are important factors of constructivism theory.

Constructivism was formulated with the aim of responding and criticizing the materialist theories of Neo-realism and Neo-liberalism. There are not just material, but also ideational factors and culture (Baylis, Smith, and Owens, 2014). Actors and their identities and interests are socially constructed by their cultural environment, including nationalist, religious, ideological, and cultural norms, and why these affect people's stance towards others. In addition, armed clashes between the Taliban and the US are mostly fought by ideological and cultural norms. According to constructivism, the democracy system failed because of the ideational factors and culture.

Challenges of democratization

The roots of post-Taliban democratization efforts in Afghanistan are supported by the international community, and its stability and positive political change can be an antidote to radicalization and militancy. The United States and its allies were determined to transform the Liberal Democratic Party and prevent it from becoming a haven for terrorists. In the beginning, there was strong optimism among Afghans that their war-torn country would soon enter political and economic stability and that they would have the opportunity to live and work in a peaceful environment. Although progress has been made in various arena, including infrastructure, education, health, communications, and the formation of the Afghan National Security Forces, most Afghans and the democratization process still face many challenges. The Economist Intelligence Unit shows the declining state of democracy in Afghanistan. This report bases its overall index of democracy on five categories: the electoral process and pluralism, Civil liberties, Government performance, Political participation and political culture. Countries fall into one of four types of regimes: imperfect democracies; Hybrid regimes and authoritarian regimes. Afghanistan is ranked 152 out of 167 with a score of 2.48 out of 10 and is in the group of authoritarian regimes (Economist, 2011: 1-8). Freedom House, another observer of democracy, annually ranks the world in terms of political and civil liberties with the freest "1" and the lowest "7". In 2020, the Afghanistan Freedom House declared "political" and civil liberties "6 free." This survey shows a decrease in the rank or status of Afghanistan compared to the previous survey (Freedom House, 2020). The following are some of the challenges of democracy in Afghanistan.

The Regional condition and challenges

For any democratized state, the surrounding regions and states can play an important role, as they seen as a stakeholder in the region, and it can support a democratic government (Gould, 2009). In the case of Afghanistan, the regional actors had not interested in supporting democratic system in Afghanistan. The first reason is that new democratic regime in Afghanistan does not necessarily serve the interests of the regional countries. This is due to the ongoing conflict among the countries of the region for the utilizing of greater influence in the region. The second cause may point to security threats imposed through governments and non-governmental actors in the region. Countries in the region tend to see that the authoritarian regime is more committed to the rule of law than a democratically elected government.

As pointed earlier, historically, Afghanistan's security challenges over the past two decades have rooted in the country's illegitimacy and instability. To ensure political security and economic stability, it failed to maintain a stable regime through a democratically elected government. For example, a legal political system that can guarantee national security and help the country move on a long-term sustainable path has never appeared in its political arena. Moreover, tensions and hostilities among countries in the region are not only an important source of apprehension for Afghanistan but the focus of the wider region as well. (McAdam, Tilly, 2001). Maintaining the security and stability of a democratic legal system has always been a major challenge to regional security especially with those countries that have borders with Afghanistan. The real policies dominated by countries in the region have prevented democratic forces from cooperating to advance regional integration. For instance, the important neighbors of afganistans, China, Iran, and Pakistan are the good examples. Pakistan is in turmoil due to instability in its domestic political scene, mainly due to the confrontation between civilian and military leadership (Goldstone, 2001). Therefore, the role of the army in power is very significant, especially through the timely intervention and control of government affairs. Although such actions by the military leadership have prevented political turmoil in Pakistan, they have also hindered the country's desire for greater civilian control and democratic sovereignty. Iran, another influential country bordering Afghanistan has a religious government and its political leadership considers it democratic country, despite the role of military and paramilitary institutions has always been the key to controlling Iran's foreign policy and national security.

Therefore, the revolutionaries have continued to control the regime under the pretext of maintaining national stability. The Iranian leader also prevents the flourishing of democratic forces and civil society in the country. That is why the three neighboring democracies see them as potential threats to their national interests. Thus, over the past two decades, their contribution to Afghanistan's fledgling democracy has been not only insignificant but highly inefficient. In addition, the diplomatic relations between the two countries remain tense, given the concerns of Iran and Pakistan over the emergence of a democratic government in Afghanistan (Breckle, Hedge, 2018). Friendly relations and cooperation between the countries of the region help a lot to maintain stability and security in the region, but most countries are unwilling to cooperate. There is huge potential for cooperation in this area (Huntingo, 1981). They can certainly play an important role in maintaining peace and prosperity in the region. Furthermore, it is significant for the states of the region to recognize that a free, stable, and democratic Afghanistan will serve their interests. A peaceful and democratic Afghanistan with political security and economic stability must minimize the worry of neighboring countries. This is important because Afghanistan must maintain stability, peace, and security to prevent the re-emergence of terrorists in the country and without the help of countries in the region, especially China, Pakistan and Iran efforts, the stability and peace in Afghanistan will not be possible. Therefore, the effort to establish a legitimate government with strong national institutions in Afghanistan is a great victory not only for Afghanistan but also for regional stakeholders. However, neighboring countries did not realize that a democratic and stable Afghanistan was in their favor. Though, as security in the region continues to decline, new challenges are emerging in different regions and the tendency to change policies has become more apparent (Karl, 1990). They realized that the only way to achieve peace and stability in Afghanistan was free elections and a representative administration. Afghanistan is located in a strategically important place, and its neighbors have profound historical, cultural, social, and ethnic relations and the people of this region have historically lived in a common civilization. The participation of all ethnic groups in terms of nationality and social structure is another important feature that promotes democratic thinking. In addition, regional integration and cooperation to promote peace and mutual stability are of equal importance to Afghanistan's security and stability. Therefore, the countries of the region need to support and respect the fledgling democracy of Afghanistan by helping the government and respecting its political institutions. To that end, it is also important that the wider international community, such as the United States and NATO members, have assisted Afghanistan over the past two decades. Therefore, the United States and its allies must continue to help the Afghan people seek peace, security, and political integration, but they abandoned Afghanistan's democratic regime; Which led the Taliban to take control of Afghanistan. (Loyn, 2009). Continued assistance is vital to Afghanistan in maintaining democratic gains in security, governance, civil society, women's rights, education, and freedom of expression. Finally, it must be acknowledged that without the continued participation of the countries of the region and the wider international community, the hard work and achievements will be greatly undermined. Most importantly, maintaining these results will enable Afghanistan to avoid the insecurity challenge that is also a concern for countries in the region.

Thus, ignoring these facts can not only lead to instability in Afghanistan and the region, but also the instability of the international community. In addition, the Afghanistan's democratization is unsuccessful, it was also a source of inspiration for fragile and militant democracies in the region. (Stephen Tanner, 2009).

The Absent of Durability and Security

In general, most Third-wave regions or new democracies like Afghanistan are in poverty. Despite, the largest obstacle to the flat and successful democratization of Kabul is insecurity and the continuation of the war. According to a 2011 Asia Foundation poll, insecurity is a major problem facing Afghanistan. Polls show that almost half of respondents (46%) said that the country is on the right track, while 35% said that everything is going in the wrong direction and an 8% increase over 2010. The main reason that is, people are worried about reconstruction (40%). At the same time, insecurity is a major cause of pessimism, with 45% of respondents saying the state is moving in the wrong direction. It is followed by economic corruption (16%), weak governance (15%), and unemployment (13%) (Asia Foundation, 2011: 3). After two decades of US interference in Afghanistan and the presence of tens of thousands of United States-led NATO troops and more than three hundred Afghan security forces, insecurity remains the biggest problem facing Afghanistan. In the face of insecurity and war, it has had a very harmful impact on ordinary people, shattering their hopes for a sustainable and prosperous future. Before the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) withdrew from Afghanistan at the end of 2014, some Afghan businessmen moved their assets to Dubai (Reuters, 2012). At the same time, a 2012 report by UNAMA (United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan) stated that the number of civilian casualties in 2011 had increased compared to previous years. In 2011, about 3,021 civilians were killed by anti-government elements, resulting in 2,332 deaths (77%) in a civilian conflict in Afghanistan in 2011, a 14% increase over 2010. Pro-government power 4% compared to 2010. Another 279 civilian deaths, 9% of the total, cannot be attributed to specific participants (UNAMA, 2012: 1-2). On September 20, 2012, John Kubic, Special envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, stated at the UN Security Council in New York that the country was vulnerable to security concerns. He stressed that the vital situation for stability in Afghanistan is "a successful political transition led and owned by Afghanistan" (UNAMA / SC, 2012). The Afghan government believes that insecurity is a major challenge. The growing threats force the Afghan regime to meet various urgent needs, including institutional reform and investment (Istanbul, 2007: 84). In peacetime, the Afghan government can do more for the social and economic development of the people. Most of the government's manpower and financial resources are spent on security.

Nepotism, Joblessness, poverty and Corruption

Corruption, nepotism, idleness, and poverty are also important barriers to Afghanistan's successful democratization. Both Afghanistan President Karzai and Ghani have acknowledged corruption in the Afghanistan government and vowed to eradicate corruption. However, persistent corruption has also eroded public confidence in government institutions, thus discrediting the democratic institutions of a lot of Afghans. Some international contributors have threatened that no more funding will be provided until the Afghan government fights corruption. The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2020 shows that on a scale of 0 (very corrupt) to 10 (very clean), most 165 countries and regions scored below 5. Afghanistan ranks only 165th out of 1.5 (Transparency International, 2020). Historical experience and democratic theory show that differences in the level of economic improvement have a great impact on the results of democracy. High levels of corruption and lack of accountability are the main obstacles to a country's economic growth and development and have a negative impact on the democratization process. Also unemployment is driving some young people to the insurgency. On the other hand, opium cultivation (according to a UN opium survey in Afghanistan, Afghanistan produces about 90% of the world's illicit opiates) and drug trafficking in Afghanistan also have an effect on the state's economic improvement. Domestic drug dealers and their bodyguards are part of a powerful interest group that can challenge stability, disrupt order, and increase anarchy in the country. Democracy cannot be built on a drug-based economy because the security, economic, and political situation deteriorating in Afghanistan. It can also be seen that a huge amount of the drug trafficking budget has flowed into the pockets of armed opposition organizations such as the Taliban and the warlords.

Ethnic Diversity

In a multi-ethnic country, everyone is cautious about their interests, and democratization is more complicated. The diversity of Afghanistan's national identities and linguistic differences has made the establishment of national democracy a particular challenge (Barry & Greene, 2009: 25).

Most of the countries of the world are composed of different ethnic groups and they have lived together peacefully while preserving their customs and ethnic identities and political governments have ethnic and cultural diversity as a strength and capital. Have valued and used this diversity for the growth and development of tribes; However, in some countries, this kind of cultural and ethnic diversity has sometimes led to ethnic violence and internal strife, and most of these conflicts based on ethnicity; Between 1945 and 1989, ethnic groups waged about eighty guerrilla and civil wars. Although the multiplicity of tribes and ethnicities does not create conflict and violence; rather, it is the politicization of ethnic and racial ties that leads to violence and war, and this is what has happened in Somalia, Rwanda, Angola, and South Africa. Unfortunately, the abuse of ethnic issues is one of the tricks used by leaders to achieve their goals.

Afghanistan is also one of the countries with ethnic diversity and the people living in this land, by preserving their multiple identities in different historical periods, have created a strong, stable, and unified body called the nation of Afghanistan; But what has destabilized the country in some periods of history and turned ethnic diversity into a threat is the ethnicization of politics in Afghanistan, in which the role of elites, intellectual and ethnic leaders, and groups played a great role. Ethno-political parties and political regimes have played an important role in politicizing ethnic issues and have seen ethnicity as the main ladder to power and have used ethnicity as a political tool by stimulating public opinion; Therefore, if the process of ethnicization of politics in Afghanistan is not curbed and politics is grouped with ethnic interests, ethnic differences and tensions, weakening of national unity, marginalization of national interests, poverty and backwardness will be the most important consequences in Afghanistan (قربانعلی انصاری، 1396). Unfortunately, the policy of political rulers in the past has been based on concealing and denying ethnic and religious identities, and the culture of eliminating and not accepting the participation of other ethnic groups and political currents and ethnocentrism and ethnocentric attitude to politics and family power is important. The most recognizable components of Afghanistan's political sovereignty are the past, and the atmosphere of pessimism and hatred in Afghanistan's society today is the product of ill-considered policies that political sovereignty has imposed on ethnic groups in the past. Therefore, to get out of this situation and control ethnic tensions, the most appropriate model of ethnic policy is a policy that leads to strengthening solidarity, ethnic groups based on one state and different interests, and some countries with ethnic pluralism and diversity by adopting a reasonable policy, based on citizenship rights and attention to ethnicities in the political, social, and cultural spheres has been able to curb some ethnic conflicts demands, therefore, that the Government of Afghanistan pursue a specific policy based on the realization of citizenship rights, regardless of any racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, linguistic, sectarian affiliation, etc. So to prevent people from resorting to ethnic leaders and groups to assert their rights, it is natural that as long as there is discrimination and unequal distribution of power between ethnic groups, ethnicity will be intensified and maneuvering power will be exercised for those in power and the trap of ethnic and tribal discourse is more entrenched.

The recourse of ethnic leaders to ethnicity and the bold design of ethnic demands and slogans by them is a serious and threatening danger to the stability and security of the country, and certainly the lack of accountability and satisfactory and timely management provides the necessary basis for the ethnicization of politics in Afghanistan. Issues related to the identity and rights of ethnic groups continue to play an important role in Afghan society and politics, and the main concern of individuals and ethnic groups is influenced by ethnic and partisan considerations rather than national, therefore, part of the ethnic discontent in Afghanistan's current politics is rooted in issues related to the ethnic debate. In this regard, some ethnic groups have repeatedly stated that the presence of ethnic groups in the structure of political power is not fair and they accuse ethnic practices. The existence of such mentalities is the biggest obstacle to the formation of national identity and the process of nation-building in the valley of the country and demands the government of national unity takes serious steps by taking into account the facts and accepting ethnic and cultural diversity in Afghan society, and to take action to prevent the ethnicization of the government and politics. So that ethnic mobilization is not provided despite ethnic demands and the formation of ethnic conflicts, and all citizens without ethnic and racial affiliation feel their presence in the government and political structures are confident. This provides a platform to work in the political and social spheres with its independent cultural and ethnic identity; Therefore, the most fundamental and fundamental solution to ethnic conflicts and the reduction of political ethnicity is the avoidance of political elites from the ethnicization of politics, government and power, and efforts to eliminate political and social inequalities that have had detrimental effects on relations throughout Afghanistan's political history, and has entered into the political, social, and cultural relations of the tribes. Politicians and political factions in Afghanistan have had nothing to say for years and seek their group and factional interests and personal ambitions by inciting ethnic sentiments and ethnicization in politics.

People have understood this issue for years and have always chanted slogans against it. Unfortunately, so far no practical solutions have been found to eliminate the process of ethnic politicization. Even now, everyone within their community and the ethnic group probably has something to say. But the reality is that no one has anything to say to all the people of Afghanistan. The Government of Afghanistan seeks political development as well as ethnic participation in the overall structure of the country. But unfortunately, many challenges have hindered any plan and the realization of fair processes in the country.

Misunderstanding about Islam and Democracy in Afghanistan

Some Afghanistan people believe that democracy is a liberal and non-Islamic event imposed from outside. Some elements equate the current democratization process with the reforms imposed by the Soviet-backed 1978 communist coup. They see democracy as an external concept that threatens not only religious beliefs but also their cultural traditions. They believe that democracy will make society vulgar because they see it as the unlimited freedom of citizens (including women). Democratization has become the best global method for international nation-building intervention, and in Afghanistan, democracy still has a negative connotation for numerous citizens (Larson, 2011: 11).

Although there are some negative opinions about the coexistence of democracy and Islam, the majority of political scientists, as well as Muslim scholars, think that Islamic values are companionable with the ideals of freedom and democracy. Scientists will not argue until it is determined and implemented according to the wishes of the people. In addition, most Muslims know that Islam includes values, culture, and norms that uphold equality, peace, and justice between groups and individuals, and shares democratic principles with many other religions (John and Piscatori, 1991). Richard Bolt, a professor at Columbia University who specializes in Middle Eastern history and Islamic studies, believes that most assumptions and feelings about the conflict between Islam and democratic values are rooted in anti-Americanism. There are also anti-Western views. In response to some fundamentalist individuals and groups who condemn democracy in Islamic countries, he said that these people have made mistakes in thinking and understanding Islam and therefore do not have a proper understanding of this religion and its values. He added: "Those who say that democracy has no place in Islam say that the word democracy used in international discourse seems to be a political tool that belongs entirely to the United States." As a result, the West is different. Rather than seeing it as a form of equality and fairness in the political system (Taspinar, 2012). Therefore, those who against democracy conclude that this is an export democracy. It is the West that serves the political agenda of the United States. The West, that's why they express hostility towards democracies or may think it runs counter to Islamic values, and lack evidence to substantiate their claims. He also believes that despite misunderstandings in this consider, there is just a tiny part of the Islamic world of the people who oppose the principles of liberalism in their government system and political structure. "Cultural imperialism." Therefore, it can be said that democracy as a political system guarantees the dominant position of the rich values of the citizens, the nation, and the sovereignty of the people, and it is not a guarantee of equality and justice for governments and societies that are contrary to Islamic beliefs. On the contrary, they have different aspects. Actually, the majority of Muslim scholars think that the democratic process is similar to the early Islamic period when citizens directly elected their leaders throughout parliament. According to these researchers, the concepts of election and the right to self-determination have been recorded in Islamic rituals and teachings since the beginning of Islamic narration, Islam and its teachings do not conflict with democratic values, thus promoting the progress of democracy. They do not refuse in Islamic countries. To prove this, the pattern of Afghanistan democracy proves the abandonment of the incompatibility between democracy and Islamic states. As mentioned earlier, the Afghanistan citizens, as pious and proud Muslims, enthusiastically accept democratic reforms and pay a high price every day to defend their hard work. In addition, we can point another important case of current Islamic democracies in which democratic principles have been embedded in their political culture. Among numerous other countries, Indonesia and Turkey are models of today's Islamic world. In Turkey, despite the many challenges, democracy still brings many benefits to its people and society. These include unity, sovereignty, economic increase, and political stability. likewise, there is another important case in the Islamic democracy of Indonesia. Despite some irregularities, Indonesia's economic growth is strong due to a stable democratic government (John and Piscatori, 1991). Furthermore, both Indonesia and Turkey are capable to fully comply with democratic laws, and they are the biggest Muslim countries in the world. At the same time, through these transfers, the two states were able to uphold their Islamic beliefs and traditions. On the other hand, these two countries are not merely successful Islamic democracies, but they have also been introduced as good examples by other Islamic countries.

Despite the challenges facing both countries, both countries have maintained prosperity in terms of governance and political stability. It is worth noting that their democratic system is protected by the secular laws of Islamic society, which is unique compared to other Islamic countries. At the same time, some other political scientists claim that democratization can be successful when Islamic law and democratic law are combined.

Conclusion

This article believes that despite the significant progress that has been made in many arena. In the past two decades, Afghanistan has undergone many changes in its democratic process. The establishment of a democratic system, human rights, women's rights, individual freedom, and freedom of speech. In addition, freedom is widely supported within the democratic framework of the country's democracy and state institutions. From the experience of the development of national democracy discussed before, it can be said that the procedure of democratization is transferred from one country to another country by force, it was unsuccessful. It also pertains to states' internal and external political issues. On the other hand, the important process of democratization, especially in countries that have more or less democratic experience, depends on the interests of its people. It is also about accepting norms and values in your politics and society. Based on the experience, Local political movements seeking democracy and civil liberties in Afghanistan or elsewhere, can benefit from US political and economic support, but not military force. In the final analysis, democracy must have strong inner support and wish to get a basis in a country and integrate into the community. Despite there was some progress in the political side, Afghanistan has faced many challenges regionally and locally. On one hand Afghanistan is surrounded by autocratic regional countries which are not interested to see a democratic government in Afghanistan. In the other hand and from the local side insurgency and instability is the major challenge that faced the Kabul government and its brittle institutions. Also, corruption, nepotism, idleness, and poverty are also important obstacles to Afghanistan's successful democratization. In addition, ethnic diversity, misconceptions of democracy, Islam and democracy, weak governance, and lack of the rule of law are other challenges. The new democratic process has failed and Afghanistan is struggling with security and economic problems, after two decades of US and NATO contributions in Afghanistan ended with the collapsed of democracy system, and return of the Taliban to power and its control over Afghanistan. As argued previously, this article will aim empirically to prove the existing literature. In addition, it is expected to contribute to a prosperous and stable future in how to overcome these challenges and democratic development becomes an optimistic model for emerging democracy like Afghanistan and other countries.

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