



Women's Rights in the Taliban Regime

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Abstract

After twenty years of endeavor to equalize women's rights in the half-dead democracy of Afghanistan, the dream of equal rights for women in the Afghan society was destroyed by the arrival of the Taliban group. This group and its supporters have committed countless crimes during their rule in Afghanistan. In 2021, when this group comes to power, the women's experience of two decades ago will be repeated, and women will be deprived of their most basic rights. Like two decades ago, the Taliban removed the girls from social life by closing schools and imprisoning them at home. The recent actions of the Taliban against women include the following areas: exclusion from education, exclusion from work, exclusion from political activities, and restriction of activities in the public space, all these decrees and rulings against women's activities are from the source of Sharath and religious fatwas. The Taliban has been issued. In this research, we are looking at the influencing factors of the Taliban's thoughts on restricting the rights of women in the society of Afghanistan. In this research, we have compared the differences between the religious thoughts and beliefs of the Taliban, which are adapted from Islamic rulings, and the religious fatwa of the Taliban leaders with Islamic rulings.

Keywords: Taliban, Women, Religious, Traditionalism

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Introduction

Afghanistan is a country with a diverse culture, ethnic group, and ideological background, Afghanistan is one of the most dangerous countries for women. The struggle for women's rights in Afghanistan expanded back to the 20 century. Afghanistan society is structured with diverse conservatives such as the religious, patriarchal, culture, they are always in a mess.

Nowhere else has a war on women has been witnessed so starkly as in Afghanistan, in this country abuses of Afghan women's most basic human right in the sectors of education, Health, political and civil participation have been widely documented, Afghanistan has been ongoing for over two decades in violence against both the man and women.

Women in Afghanistan have fluctuated throughout the ruling group that has come to power, they have had many problems and instability to protect their rights in Afghan society. While some governments acknowledged and strengthened the position of women in Afghan society by introducing different social reforms, others suppressed them by reversing the reforms. These social reforms for strengthening the position of women were introduced by Amanullah, Zahir Shah, and the communist regime while they were reversed by Habibullah, Mujahideen, and the Taliban (Nargis Nehan, 2022: 6).

Women have always had a hard time protecting their rights, they try to find their rights in society and fight for them. This gender gap created between men and women in Afghan society is due to the role of social and religious customs, which are religious and ethnic groups that try to keep women at a lower level and under control over them. to be Most religions like Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Jews. And the Buddhist religious group always discussed women's rights, trying to give meaning to the section of religious concepts to create rights for them.

In this article, we are trying to show why the Taliban regime has given rights

in Islam, but still, this regime is trying to keep women away from these rights and cause the lack of access to and protection of women's rights in society.

After the fall of the Taliban government, the new government started many projects in cooperation with international organizations more than 40 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in addition to national governmental and United Nations agencies active in Afghanistan. Most of these organizations have focused on assisting vulnerable groups, with many developments, health, and food distribution programs targeting women and their families. The increased limits on women's activities imposed by the Taliban regime have constrained program efforts to benefit women beyond the distribution of food and basic supplies. In response, some NGOs, such as Save the Children-UK, which focused on education and health (United Nations, Afghanistan: An Enduring Tragedy, Department of Humanitarian Affairs, May 1996:5) temporarily closed operations in Taliban-controlled areas. Different international organizations and NGOs by different programs applied to improve and lay the groundwork for the implementation of women's rights in the country to turn the rights of women in Afghan society into an important and valuable light. Afghan society accepted women's rights and taught society what are women's rights and women's role in society, Afghan women suffered too much in these 20 years to protect their rights in society, but they achieved their rights to some extent after many efforts with the cooperation of international organizations, Afghan women faced many struggles and sacrifices for their rights, they were able to find their place and perform their activities in various political and social sectors. If they had no rights during the time of the Taliban.

In August 2021, when the Taliban came to power and occupied all of Afghanistan, the history of Afghanistan again changed after four decades of striving for a stable and progressive society with equal rights. A new challenge was created for women and rights, which showed a dark future for women.

The Taliban are also a big obstacle to women's rights in Afghanistan, today they do not have the right to study, work or travel. Violence against women has increased in Afghanistan.

1- Women in Afghanistan's political background

Afghanistan is a country that has rich customs, traditions, and an Islamic belief and the customs are the oldest in the area and have long an array of ethnic groups. Afghanistan is positioned in a special geographical area surrounded by 4 major cultural areas East of Asia, Central Asia, and the Far East. Afghanistan is influenced by many weave cultural influences spanning many centuries. It was the one highly prosperous and flourishing hub of Central Asia but has since been plundered and ravaged by countless wars and power mongers leaving it devastated and in factional, political, and economic strife (Daily Times, 2022). Afghanistan takes its modern identity from the Durrani Empire founded in the mid-1700s.

religion roles an extremely prominent role in society and family life, afghan family is sacrosanct Traditionally Patriarchy shows the fathers and sons are heads of household and decision-makers. Sensitivity from society and religion mostly on the role of men and women in family, society, and culture the custom in Afghanistan defines men's attitudes toward women, and a large segment of these challenges is posed by the cultural norms in a male-dominated society of Afghanistan.

Since the government has taken a substantial decision to provide education for girls the girls' access to schooling remains trivial and limited. the establishment of Afghanistan as a country until the time of King Amanullah Khan (1919)(Baiza, Y.2013: 40-161), Afghan women have been didn't right to work and erudition in public and there must be kept within the four walls of the house and women have been absent from the public area, still, there is a lot of issues was

agents the girls' education and the possession of strict cultural norms among the communities, educating girls was one of the most challenging issues in every subsequent government in Afghanistan including Amanullah Khan's era but education and reform about women right, Afghanistan has always been in conflict in the different phases of the ideologies of regimes in power that have contributed to the suffering of Afghan women, as they have been victims of the direct and indirect for all fighting in the country. Describing the situation for women in Afghanistan in all conflicts runs the risk of unequal gender relations through conflict, religion, customs, and poverty. There is a history of efforts by the Government of Afghanistan that the role of women's rights in Afghanistan in political and social reform for society.

There is a time that the government tries to improve women's right to education and civil right, as the Zahir Shah King of Afghanistan and Nadir Shad's surrogate to continue and improve cautiously King Amanullah Khan's reforms of women's right to education and working during his 40 years of tenure.

President Mohammad Dawood Khan made a five-year development plan in including women's education and other fields. In 1979, the Government addressed the people would spoil illiteracy and bring about a serious cultural change in the country. The government would provide free primary education for all children, including girls and boys, and try to focus on special higher education in Afghanistan.

the Communist Government they implementation new reform programs and launched an organization called "Afghan Women's Democratic Organization". Its activity was to combat the illiteracy of women in cities and villages. And try to focus on the new system of education and their ideological program. But the Afghan-Soviet war from 1950 to 1960 destroyed the modest economic gains and unrelenting conflict from the 1980s onward continues to impede development. Industrial development, urbanization, and gender dynamics are significant in

helping the women worker, in 1960 women were a power work in the industrial market (Khwajamir, M.2016).

In April 1992, when the Mojahedin group came to power upon gaining the politics, the soviet of Afghanistan led to the rise of the Mujahidin, an Islamism tribal group fighting to push the soviets out of Afghanistan, various conflicts broke out among them in Kabul and other provinces of Afghanistan. This situation had a huge impact on women's education particularly girls' education and the women's satiation of working in Afghanistan. At Mujahidin Governments religious education was more important and prioritized than modern education except for women, and there were no equal educational opportunities for boys and girls. The focus was more on the man (boy) ideological religion school them the girls. Mujahidin rejected the reform instituted by the communist government and equated to return women to their traditional roles as a return to the nation's Islamic identity and ultimately a restricted role for women to become their Islamic ideology.

2- Dealing with Taliban law against women's rights

The Taliban appeared in the Afghan war between 1978 and 1993. During the civil war, they faced mass displacements and many Afghans found solidarity in the religious thought of Mujahideen resistance and opportunity in Islamic science schools. In Afghanistan in a different area. In 1994, a group of ex-combatants associated with a school in a village in Kandahar province successfully overpowered a local warlord and slowly began taking over other areas (Zaeef, A. S²⁰¹²: 10). This faction, which popular support with security and religious fervor, quickly transformed into the movement as the Taliban. In late 1996, the Taliban captured the Afghan capital, Kabul, and gained effective control over the country.

in 1994 after the Mujahideen regime, the life situation in terms of the rights

and activities of men and women changed, and this change caused women to be deprived of many of their rights. From 1994 to 2001, Afghan women were in the worst situation in society during the Taliban regime, women during this period did not have any rights, including education, work, travel, etc.

Taliban gained political power in 1996, against the education of girls and women, the right to be in an Islamic government, and the belief that in Islamic law which is Women play the role of housekeepers and the society should be regulated based on the principles of Islam and Sharia laws. And so, it happened that all the women's rights had been preserved during these decades, and by removing women's rights, not only did they remove women from the society, but they plunged the Afghan society into a dark stage(Khwajamir, M,2016).

Since 1994, the status of women shifted under Taliban control. after the Taliban took control of Kabul in 1996, the Supreme Council of the Taliban issued edicts forbidding women to work outside the home, attend school, or leave their homes unless accompanied by a mahram (husband, father, brother, or son). In public, women must be covered from head to toe in a "burqa," with only a mesh opening to see and breathe through (IKarlsson, P. & Mansory, A . 2007)

The Taliban refer to their government as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, the title of the first regime they established in the 1996s when they came to power. The emirate is the system in Islamic some country but it is organized around a supreme leader, the emir, believed to be endowed by God with authority to oversee all affairs of state and society.

This group only knew the rules of implementation in the society based on Islamic law and Afghan values and rarely stated the legal or political principles that guide their laws and behaviors. They consider sharia and consensus as the two basic principles in their legal system and did not implement any modern written laws in society.

They were also banned from working outside the home, which also affected the education system and the education of boys, as most of the teachers were women. For example, about 75% of Kabul school teachers in 1996 were women (Skaine, R. 2002). The Taliban regime also exacerbated the precarious daily lives of widows who were forced into prostitution and/or street begging because they could neither work nor travel if they had no male relatives other than their deceased husbands. The Taliban also banned the treatment of women by a male doctor but allowed a few female doctors and nurses to practice in some hospitals in Kabul (Mohammed Nasim Zeidan.2020). Still, many women in Kabul had poor access to health care, 77 percent, and 20 percent had no access at all. In 1997, the Taliban banned women from receiving food and aid. It had to be brought to them by a male relative. (Mohammed Nasim Zeidan.2020).

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The Taliban group believes that women have a role in society mostly as housewives just allowed to go learn religious education but also that was limited. Islamic education takes place in mosques, madrasas, and Quran schools.

The Madrasa education system in Afghanistan as Mosque schools has existed since the arrival of Islam. Today each village and every town block has at least one mosque, often many, and virtually all children, usually the pre-school aged children who live in the neighborhood, both boys and girls, go to the mosque

school and get basic Islamic (Pia Karlsson & Amir Mansory,2007). Boys may continue for many years but girls tend to leave when they reach the age of ten or eleven. Madrasas also have a long history (Abdullah, A. R. S.1982). In Afghanistan, madrasas have always a spectrum of religious subjects as well as Arabic language.

been intended exclusively for boys and men. The students, the Taliban, learn a broad The Taliban regime proved particularly vicious to women, by religious custom of Islamic law that they are made to women were barred from working, and girls' schools throughout the country were shut down.

The vision of the Taliban for social order was not completely foreign to large parts of Afghan society. They followed the foundations of customs, religious beliefs, and customs and determined the attitude of men toward women in Afghan society, although with varying degrees (Kandlyot, D. 2007: 169–199). It defines different importance. In addition, socioeconomic class was a strong determinant of gender relations in Afghan society and was influential. In Afghanistan, the attitude of Afghans towards girls and young women in practice in Afghan society means that they are the second part of society because girls are not able to earn public income even after marriage. In these circumstances, child marriage is widely practiced, especially since poorer families can receive substantial dowries for them. and if girls don't get married, society is taboo against them. At a young age in Afghanistan, but mostly in poor rural areas, they have their customs in the country and illiterate families.

the Taliban legally banned women's right to education and they just allowed primary school from 1 to 6. In 1997 the Taliban changed their role in the education of women, after they started banning girls from school from 9 years old, and the school, changed subjects mostly trying to restrict the education of the Quran and Shariati studies.

Women under the rule of the Taliban in Afghanistan. Women were severely

restricted from working in public places. They were not allowed to work in any department and be independent and if they had the facilities, they could start their own business from their homes. They were also allowed to work in some medical positions, but could only treat female patients. Women with children were not allowed to do anything. Widows were especially affected by restrictions on women's employment and movement, during the Taliban almost all types of education and activities went into hibernation (Moghadam, 1997).

3- Post the Taliban Regime

In 2001, when the United States invaded Afghanistan, a new hope began for the Afghan people, the gaps in the new system could be closed and it was a great opportunity to improve women and protect their rights (education, work, social activity). After the downfall of the Taliban, Afghanistan saw the highest school enrolment rate in history, with more than 4.3 million children in primary and secondary schools in 2003 (Reddy, 2014: 124-143), of which a third were girls. In the age group of 7-12 years, 67 percent of boys and 40.5 percent of girls were enrolled. These high levels of enrolment particularly for girls represented an impressive achievement. Likewise, the number of schools rose from 3,800 in 2002 to 7,134 currently (Reddy, 2014: 124-143).

When the new constitution was adopted in 2004 it attempted to allocate 25% of parliamentarian and provincial council seats to women and 30% of civil service positions seat to women. that is all because to respect and implement all international conventions on women's rights (Nehan, N., 2022: 6)

In 2004, the Afghan government created special laws to protect women's rights to respect the international convention and improve the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, which includes the Ministry of Women's Affairs as the person in charge of rights and It was the empowerment of women. and the National Action Plan for Afghan Women, the Law to

Eliminate Violence Against Women and National Action Plans (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan 2007-2017), which were launched to practices implement policies to protect women's rights and provide an opportunity for women to participate in social, cultural, and sports life., media, politics and business provided.

Literal interpretations of religion are used to enforce laws and regulate social interactions and give moral authority to men over women. The Islamic legal system in Afghanistan is based on a traditional rigid view that these gaps in jurisprudence exist in the complex legal system that constitutes Sharia, all simply because of the lack of elementary and higher education in Islam.

During the rule of the Islamic Republic, many efforts have been made to improve women's rights, such as education, work, etc. But all these efforts were lost in the year 2021, and once again the hope of Afghan women was dried up by going out and changing the policy of America and NATO and giving a contract with the Taliban.

4- Women's rights during the Taliban Regime 2021

In August 2021, when the Taliban take over the entire country and establish an "interim government" to establish their system of governance over Afghanistan. As the Taliban have been calling themselves the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan for several decades. In September 2021 Taliban decided to implement the 1964 constitution of the former Afghan with another speculating that the group might draft a new constitution in 2022 When the US military try to go out in 2021 that the satiation in Afghanistan started to change in a few days, Taliban officials have reiterated their commitment to protecting women's rights "within the framework of sharia. (One analyst has described the Taliban's government during the 1990s. 2021)" This is important that The Taliban statements are an attempt to concerns that a rollback of women's rights is about

actions carried out by the group before its takeovers, such as forced marriages and targeted killings of women.

The Taliban are often depicted as the prime drivers of Afghan women's oppression. Others have noted that many people within Afghan society hold restrictive views of women's rights that often predate the Taliban movement, particularly in rural areas, where 76% of the population resides. (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, December 2021) For some Afghan women, the Taliban takeover may represent an improvement over the high levels of violence that has characterized recent years, if the group can prevent further violence and improve security conditions. This may be particularly so for those in rural areas more affected by conflict. Many women have protested in Kabul, Herat, Mazar Sharif, and other cities to protection for human rights and inclusion in the Taliban government. Reports indicate some women have been beaten by Taliban fighters while protesting, and some journalists have been detained while covering the protests (Astor et al., 2021)

the Taliban's Ministry of Education announced that it 'committed to the right to education of all its citizens and was working to 'eliminate all kinds of discrimination' but after a few months, they are bringing change to the curriculum system and bounded some of Department as like The Art faculty, sociology and some other ones in different university in Afghanistan. They also try to bring change in the separation between men and women in working and also in class.

the Taliban have closed the Ministry of Women's Affairs and re-established the former Ministry of Vice and Virtue; whereas the Taliban have de facto abolished all previously enforced laws, including those protecting women, and have imposed harsh restrictions on exercising, the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression and women's right to work, education and healthcare; whereas the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) has

been closed since the Taliban takeover (of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission AIHRC. 2021)

There is a violation again women in Afghanistan since 2001 but in 2021 when the Taliban come to power is come to more and a report by the media and other NGOs show that the violation the women's rights and women's activity comes whereas human rights violations are being reported daily, including arrest, detention, abduction, torture, External principles of law killings and attacks on human rights defenders and their family member when Taliban takeover, 35 % of girls were married before the age of 18 and 9 % before the age of 15(OHCHR.2021).

whereas according to the International Organization for Migration's March 2022 report, more than 1,258 million Afghans fled their country in 2021, twice as many as in recent years; at the same time, the number of internally displaced persons returning to their homes has tripled, reaching a record 3,06 million returns in 2021; whereas across the region, nearly 5 million Afghans remain displaced outside the country, 90 % of whom are hosted in Pakistan and Iran(European d Migration Report 2022).

whereas according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 35 % of women and girls have reported feeling unsafe due to gender-based violence when seeking refuge in neighboring Iran and Pakistan; whereas only 70 % of girls are enrolled in schools there, compared to 92 % of boys. (Official Journal of the European Union.2022:87).

While the situation remains uncertain and precarious, for now, the Taliban seem to be back in control of Afghanistan. Exactly 20 years ago, the United States removed the Taliban regime from power. The current Taliban takeover, internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of Afghan people, 80% of whom are women and children, massive unemployment, and a historic drought have put millions of Afghans in danger. This new crisis has put the achievements of

the past 20 years at great risk (Official Journal of the European Union, 2022: 89).

5- The Ostracism of Women's Rights in the Taliban Regime

When the Taliban controlled all countries, Taliban rulers issued new command roles outlining women's rights under the regime, but getting an education or a job are not among them.

Women's rights activists in the country were entirely unimpressed, meanwhile, dismissing the new proclamation as Taliban posturing intended for the international community, not Afghan women.

The Taliban have allowed very few women, except for medical workers, to continue their work. Many professional women have fled the country or given up on their careers, and girls and young women have not been allowed to return to school beyond their elementary years (Mukhtar, 2021)."

The Taliban attempt to continuously exclude women and girls from public life, by linking their activities and rights. The Taliban regime has created a way to divide the rights of gender apartheid of Afghan women. Under Taliban rule, women were deprived of all human rights, such as the right to work, the right to be seen, and opportunities for education, voice, health care, and mobility. When they took control in Afghanistan in 2021 using the same method as in 1996, but with one small difference they are now moving slowly and step by step to show that they have changed, and they want to show it. Grant that they have adopted a change in their politics, but everything is excused because it shows them that the ideal is about women's rights. In the same way, by saying that they use the same name as Islam and custom, the Taliban are trying to introduce ideology into society.

- Dismissal of women from the labor force
- Closed schools to girls and women from universities
- Prohibited women from leaving their homes unless accompanied by a close

male relative

- Closed social activity for women
- Prohibited women and girls from being examined by male physicians while at the same time prohibited female doctors and nurses from working

The Taliban made only minor changes to present themselves as a moderate group to reflect on the international community, while hospitals still had separate sections for women. In Kabul and other cities, some homeschools for girls were working secretly. In addition, women who studied at home risked their lives or were beaten (Niaz A. Shah,2021: 13:23).

When the Taliban ruled their power in Afghanistan they inflicted Sharia law, a strict vision of Islamic law that with the Quran and Hadiths in Islamic books which mean that women could not work in a society with men and women were not allowed to work in public part just epically part as like girl school and hospital that relating with women, girls were banned from attending school and women had to cover their faces in public.

Women who broke the rules sometimes suffered humiliation and public beatings by the Taliban's religious police. The Taliban also carried out public executions, chopped off the hands of thieves, and stoned women accused of adultery.

Women in Afghanistan were educated and employed before the Taliban control, especially in the capital city Kabul and other major cities across the country. For example, 50% of the students and 60% of the teachers at Kabul University were women. In addition, 70% of school teachers, 50% of civilian government workers, and 40% of doctors in Kabul were women. (AIHRC .2018)

6- Islam and Women's Rights

To understand the history of women in Islam and the Muslim communities and the difference between the Taliban's Fundamental ideology of Islam one

must start with the role of law in the Quran and Shariat in Islamic Ideology. The Quran became a revelation about women's rights, the Quran comes in Arabic and Arabian, and at that time were two things one is Quran and the other was Hadiths (reports of the pattern and world and records of the words, actions, and the silent approval of the Islamic prophet Muhammad as transmitted through chains of narrators)(Azami, 1978), the Quran revelation had a powerful role in changing the social position of women. According to the Islamic faith, all men and women are equal in all parts of the role.

The Qur'an propagation on men and women are equal. Men and women textually have equal rights in all features of life according to the Islam roles, but this most basic teaching is not exercised in everyday practice in life, in that times the Islamic community in Afghanistan they have not accepted women's rights in education, work, and social activity in the community.

Islam about education and working mentioned in Every human being has the right to a means of living, and those who hold economic or political power do not have the right to deprive others of the necessities of life by misappropriating or misusing resources that have been created by God for the benefit of humanity in general. Earning a living is one of the main sources of sustenance and is encouraged for both women and men. Sirah (4:32) Al-Nisli demonstrates, "To men is allotted what they earn, and to women what they earn" (Ahmed, 1992). An important element here is that women and men are entitled to the fruit of their work, and hence should be entitled to the means of earning a living.

One such means is the right to access, manage and control assets. Hence Islam granted both women and men the right to access property and to enjoy financial autonomy in the management of their Source of income (Ahmed, 1992).

In Islam principles, human beings both men and women have the right to make choices of their own free will. The ability to think, to distinguish between

right and wrong. The right of women to seek education and knowledge is considered a progressive decree of Islam. In Islam, the for defending women's rights was education because education is one of the means of empowering them through knowing their rights and becoming active in developing and enhancing themselves and their communities. Education is considered the step toward women's liberation.

According to the Muslim tradition, the first revelation of the Quran is in the first verse of Slirah (96:1), Iqra' (Read) "Iqra biismi rabbika allazi Khalq" In the name of your Lord who created (all the exists), Surah Al'Alaq 96:1 "Iqra" which means to Read! To seek knowledge! Educate yourselves! Be Educated. Which is a clear order from Allah to his messenger to read and equip himself with knowledge. The Quran stresses reading, studying, investigating, and improving knowledge this is a commandment for all Muslim men and women to seek knowledge, and it's obligatory. (Khan & Khanum, 2009).

As the Hadiths in (Sahih Muslim: Book 12, Hadith 4005) said "talab ul ilmu farizatun ala kulli Muslim". Acquiring knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim, the Knowledge of Truth and Wisdom. Therefore, a Muslim should constantly be seeking more knowledge. This is demonstrated in the following verses: (Verse 2:269) "Allah grants wisdom to whom He pleases and to whom wisdom is granted indeed he receives an overflowing benefit." (Verse 35:28) "Those truly fear God, among His servants, who know: for God is exalted in Might, Oft-Forgiving." (Verse 39:9) "Are those who know equal to those who do not know? Only they will remember [who are] people of understanding (maulana Wahid Uddin khan prof. Farida Khanum. 2019:230)

Education as a means of transmitting values, manners, knowledge, and skills from one generation to another has existed in all societies throughout history long before formal educational systems existed and before schools and other institutions. Dissemination of cultural meaning systems has, of course, also

occurred in Afghanistan throughout the generations. What is today commonly understood as education was established in Afghanistan, as in other Muslim countries, many centuries before it took shape in most of the Western world? Education has from the very beginning been an important component of Islam. With the advent of Islam to Afghanistan in the 7th century, education also arrived in the country and thus, education within the framework of Islam has existed for more than a millennium. It was only approximately one hundred years ago that the type of education that had been developed in the West also reached.

Afghanistan. Then if we read this verse and hadiths in different addressed Islamic world it's not competing with Taliban law, what they are mentioned about women's and men's rights in an Islamic country, and what the governor should do for them people, Taliban believe to them madrassa Ideologic school and them Faitwa what the leader saying and giving orders on their knowledge about the women satiation in an Islamic country and other hands if we see the other Islamic country we will see they are not the same of Taliban believe Afghanistan is one country in the Islamic world that the not allowed the women to educate and they are making the new route of them believe of Islam.

Conclusion

After the Taliban's power increased and the peace talks became more serious, civil organizations and human rights defenders repeatedly expressed their concern that the values of human rights and women's rights may trample by the Taliban. With the recent rapid developments and the Taliban's control over the entire country, this concern has become more serious than ever before, and some people hopelessly think that all the achievements become zero and Afghanistan will return to the pre-2001 era. I do not that much pessimism and I believe that some of the superficial aspects such as laws and institutions may be repealed or dissolved or change their nature, but the deep changes that have taken place in

the mentality of the citizens of Afghanistan will not disappear easily. It is an undeniable truth in the new era, that human rights norms have been focus of the Afghan government in the legislative and policy-making stage, due to the improvement of the educational level of the society, the expansion of printed, visual and audio media, and the spread of the Internet and social media, people's awareness of values and the norms of human rights have increased and human rights have become a serious and influential discourse in the public opinion of the society. Therefore, according to these two Influential factors 1. New literate and informed generation that has experienced life in a democratic and free environment and will not easily surrender to the suffocating atmosphere of the Taliban. 2. Easy to be reflected in the world basis on technological development and accessibility of internet, as for what was said if the civil resistance is coordinated and purposeful happens, the Taliban will have no choice but to retreat.

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