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TALIBAN GOVERNMENT, WOMEN RULE IN POLITICS AND EDUCATION

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TALIBAN GOVERNMENT, WOMEN RULE IN POLITICS AND EDUCATION

by

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# Abstract

# 1.1 Introduction

This study addresses the Taliban ideological point against women more specifically in education and politics. In 1996 when the Taliban seized the power, they have eliminated women from public, including, school, work place, and so on. There is a lot of complication going on in Afghanistan with regards to female education. The issue of female education in Afghanistan is a factor in internal differences and alliances, and the relationship between the Taliban and the outside world. Afghanistan has the most restrictive policies on female education in the world, with a ban on girls' formal education and a ban on female employment except in the fields of housekeeping and child-rearing (Pourzand, 1999).

Apart from education, women were not allowed to participate in other public activities, gathering, working as an activist, politics. There are no jobs for them because the Taliban issued a directive in late September 1996, prohibiting women from working outside the home. The Taliban have not yet given the civil servants, teachers, bakers, and charwomen promised salaries the money they need to remain on their home turf (Telesetskyt, 1998). This is a financial setback for Afghan women because they make up nearly sixty-five to seventy-five percent of the Afghan population, and they have been severely impacted by the civil war and Soviet occupation.

The Taliban are enforcing a new moral code in Afghanistan that bans white socks, shoes that squeak, and ankles showing (Shawcross, 1997).

Women in head-to-foot nylon coverings and in slippers move about like shadows, not making any noise so as not to distract or excite men. If someone challenges the nationwide edicts about Islamic propriety, they will likely be punished with violence. In October 1996, a woman in Kabul had her thumb cut off because she was wearing nail polish.

Following the 9/11 attacks, the Taliban regime was overthrown in October 2001 by the US-led coalition. The US presence in Afghanistan has resulted in progress for women, with more education and professional opportunities being provided. The sudden US withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021 was a surprise. Despite the withdrawal being inevitable, the Taliban's quick regain of control of Afghanistan was less than expected. Shortly after, international organizations started hinting that there might be some form of engagement with the de-facto Taliban regime in the future. Norway welcomed a Taliban delegation in January 2022, along with several Afghan civil society members and activists. On 8 February 2022, Geneva Call invited a Taliban delegation to discuss humanitarian concerns in Afghanistan. These initiatives are important to prevent a major humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan (Yousaf, 2022).

The Taliban are persecuting women in Afghanistan, and there is not enough space for them in society. Women’s rights activists there are being attacked and detained. The Taliban announced that they are banning Afghans from leaving the country and limiting women's access to education[(Reuters 2022)](https://tinyurl.com/4krj98r8).

It is important to be aware that restrictions on women are not limited to what is listed above. Additionally, restrictions can be placed on women by anyone, regardless of their gender. Afghanistan is significant because it has a complicated ethnic heterogeneity, a problematic experience with both Western and Soviet-style modernization, and nation-state building and direct foreign intervention.

Social media has played an important role in promoting communication and helping people form collective identities. Political activists have become increasingly important in the global community. The government has paved the way for people to take part in public processes. Politicians and citizens use various online platforms to communicate with each other about politics and engage in various political activities. Political parties and their followers have used social media to get their agendas and programs out to citizens and persuade them to join the parties. Candidates for President use social media to manage their public image in communications with their followers and journalists (Saxton, 2012; R, 2016).

Social networking such as (Twitter, and Facebook) are the most popular platforms for people to communicate with one another. They provide a space for more organized and passionate activism, which can lead to more change in society. The use of social networking sites has become highly popular among youths, as they provide a way to stay in touch with friends and family, as well as make new ones (Amin, 2017).

Question: What is the Taliban ideology toward women politics and education?

## Research Problem

Taliban are Sunni and Islamic group, in the last two decades they have implemented restrict roles on women under their areas, women did not have rights to proceed education, women cannot be a doctor, without a member of family “*Mahram*” cannot go out of the house. These are the very basic roles which has been imposed by the Taliban on women. Since the collapse of the Afghanistan in hands of the Taliban, they have imposed these roles once again, and eliminated women from politics, not allowing women and girls to proceed their education. The main problem investigated in this study to find out the Taliban ideological reason for not allowing women to participate in politics and get educated.

## Authenticity of Research

This study talks about the Taliban ideological point toward women, regarding politics and education, in study the author has used several references, such as, journals, Books, elites’ interview, archive, and so on, and the primary which used in this paper is taken from Twitter through the API.

## Research Objectives

This study aims attain the following objectives:

1. To find out Taliban’ ideology about women’s education and politics.
2. To explore women’s access to education and politics under the role of Taliban
   1. Research Significance

The present study contributes to the existing literature by exploring women’s access to education and their role in politics of the country. In practical manner, the study will help present a clear picture of current situation of Afghan women and connect it to the rights of women to politics and education in the neighboring countries. This will help provide a comprehensive understanding about not only Taliban’s ideology, but also will help future researchers and students in the area to use this study for the sake of further investigation of the women’s education and politics issue in Afghanistan.

# Chapter II

# 2.0 Literature Review

## 2.1 Theoretical Framework

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## 2.2 Hypothesis

## 2.3 Ideology and religion

# Chapter III

# 3.0 Research Design

## 3. 1 The Place and Time of the study

## 3.2 Research materials and tools

## 3.3 Research management

# Chapter IV

## 4.0 Research Results and Discussions

## 4.1 Research Results

## 4.2 Discussion

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