

An Overview of the Nature of a Fragile Government in Afghanistan Based on Regional Security Approaches

Younes Forouzan¹ and Abdolreza Alishahi²

¹Department of Communication Science, AllamehTabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran

² Law and Political Science, AllamehTabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran

Corresponding author: Abdolreza Alishahi, Department of Law and Political Science, AllamehTabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran, Tel: 98-912-4493054; E-mail: Abdolrezaalishahi@atu.ac.ir

Received date: February 24, 2020; **Accepted date:** March 13, 2020; **Published date:** March 20, 2020

Copyright: © Forouzan Y, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

The present study seeks to investigate the factors and factors affecting the formation of a failed and bankrupt government in post-conflict Afghanistan. Much of the political and social anomalies in this country have been compounded by the weakness and inability of a reliable government. Historical evidence has shown that the government in Afghanistan has consistently failed to exercise empirical sovereignty and has appeared to render services and commodities such as "security, justice and prosperity" weak and weak; And the international community's supportive policies have also failed to break the fragility and weakness of the government in this country, so addressing this issue is essential. The key question is, "What factors have contributed to the failure and weakness of the government in post-Afghanistan Afghanistan?" (Idea) Government is one of the most important factors that has placed post-Taliban governments at the bottom of the spectrum of failed and pre-modern governments. The findings of the article show the formation of a bankrupt state that has caused political and social anomalies in this country.

guidance of this theory is one of the main goals of the present study; thus, the purpose of this study is to explain the failure of the government in Afghanistan. Emphasizing on the Karzai government and national unity in the light of the theory of the security complex.

The purpose of this study is "developmental" in terms of "qualitative" nature and "descriptive-analytical" in terms of research type.

Due to the pyramid social structure of Afghanistan, its political structure has also become hierarchical; this structure was recognized in the Bonn agreements as a political tradition. The tribal and tribal foundations of power in Afghanistan led to a complete concentration and monopoly of power and prevented the division of power and the participation of the people in political authority; this monopoly and concentration of power provided any way to the formation of a modern, national government that was possible with the participation of power; blocked. The crisis of nationalism has thus made it apparent in the failed Afghan governments that the policy-oriented view has not allowed the transition from tribal political culture to modern political culture associated with public political participation; in fact, traditional political culture has reproduced tribal governance features such as tribalism. "The priority is the will of the rule of law, political recruitment based on personal relationships and the elimination of the political rival." The government in Afghanistan should be called the shameless government. The government can hardly succeed in doing its job, and it is within providing political services and goods [23].

Activities of extremist groups Extremism and terrorism in Afghanistan are the result of social unrest, weakening of the state's identity and idea, moral decline, lack of legitimacy and dense ethnic and religious contradictions. The collapse of the last Communist government and the rise of the Mujahideen have given rise to a causal relationship: something Richard Herer Dekmajian remembers as a model of historical experience. Afghanistan, according to Dekmajian theory, has been in deep social and political crisis and has since the collapse of the last communist government in 1992 and the transfer of power to the Mujahideen, coupled with "the existence of a clever and organizing ideological leader; a return to the past and aversion to any modernization." And the emergence of the Taliban. The Mujahideen failed to form a comprehensive national government for reasons such as partyism, sectarianism, ethnic division, extremism, lack of training and political framework. 5 If the Mujahideen's failure to establish an ideal political system, the Taliban, many of which were members of the jihadist parties, felt frustrated with the failure, calling the Mujahideen

Y warlords' sense of failure to gain or participate in political

"Afghanistan is a government that is too weak, too weak, and must remain isolated and weak" [40].

The Brezhnev doctrine also led to Afghanistan's weakness and the collapse of the government. According to Brezhnev's logic, the Soviet Union intervened militarily in Afghanistan to prevent the fall of a weak but leaning towards socialism, but its actions did not merely provide the dependent state with the means and capability to do what Geostuzi said was the opposite. During the occupation of Afghanistan, the international community continued the responsibility of supporting the Mujahideen until the overthrow of the dependent government; however, after the withdrawal of the Red Army and the overthrow of the noble government, the primary responsibility of

20. Livingston IS, O'Hanlon M (2016) Afghanistan Index, Brookings, Washington DC.
21. Giustozzi A, Franco C, Bacsko A (2018) Shadow justice: How the Taliban run their judiciary, Integrity Watch Afghanistan, Kabul.
22. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (2016) Schools in Herat Province: observations from site visits at 25 schools, Washington DC: Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.
23. Pain A, Kantor P (2018) Understanding and addressing context in rural Afghanistan: how villages X] Yf and why, Afghanistan Research and