



## The Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan: A Welfare State?

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### Abstract

The State of Afghanistan has undergone a major shift with the departure of Us-led forces and the formation of the Taliban government. Afghanistan has rarely been subjected to peaceful means of power transition. The newly formed state of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is to face challenges to construct an Islamic state. Welfare states work for the stability and prosperity of their public. The concept of the welfare state started through Islam. The state formed by the Caliphs of Islam is an example of a welfare state. Islamic State is based on the concept of public welfare. The Taliban government needs to apply the principles of an Islamic state to develop a welfare state of the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan. The government needs to resolve the inner tribal conflicts, and illiteracy issues and to enlighten a way to convert their trodden and disjoint state into a welfare one.

**Keywords:** New Afghanistan, Islamic State, Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan, Welfare State

### Context and Issues

The name of a state is the representative of a state. Afghanistan has gone through many changes and has been named differently during each change. The name of the country has evolved since the nineteenth century. The diversity of groups living in this region and groups that have ruled this land is the basis for this change. Durrani dynasty in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the land has seen many dynasties and has acquired many names. In the earliest history, the Sothern region of Afghanistan was used to be known as Arachosia. The natives were Iranian people. It is the Present-day Kandahar in Afghanistan. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, under the rule of Persians, it was known as Aria. Bactria was also a name used for the area of the Oxus River. It was an Iranian land. Gandhara was an ancient region of Kabul and Swat which are included in present-day Afghanistan. Kabulistan is another regional name for Kabul. Kafiristan is also an ancient name of the Nuristan province of Afghanistan. Kushanshar is a name given to the area that is linked to Turkmenistan. During the Alexandrian empire, it was known as Paropamisadae. The southern part of Afghanistan was Known as Sistan. Zabul and Ghazni were also the names used for southern Afghan regions (Habibi, 1967).

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the area was recognized as Hotan Empire. At the very beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it became a Kingdom, the Kingdom of Afghanistan. During the 1970s, under the reign of Sardar Muhammad Daud Khan, it became the Republic of Afghanistan. It was also known as the Daud Republic. Zahir Shah captured it and named it the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Republic was formed as a result of the Russian Revolution. In the 1990s, it became the Islamic State of Afghanistan. Taliban captured it in 1996 and named it the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan. After the US invasion, the Taliban rule was demolished and the land once again was named the Islamic Republic (Waak, 2015). America has left Afghanistan in September 2021. President Ashraf Ghani escaped and left the state in hands of



the Taliban government. The newly formed government has named the country the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan.

### **Afghanistan-A Kingdom**

In the past, external factors have played a significant role in influencing Afghans. Its internal power dynamics were in the control of external actors. The state of Afghanistan dates to the establishment of the Durrani empire under Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1747. Before the 18th century, Persians ruled the state of Afghanistan. The Durrani empire was the same territory as present-day Afghanistan. It took the shape of a Pashtun tribe. Abdali's tribe led the tribal jirga and became a part of the authority. Ahmed Shah did not have sufficient administrative and economic resources and relied on his tribal relatives to expand his authority over the empire. The era of Durrani was monarch rule but he also recognized the autonomy of the tribes in social, political, and economical realms. The gap between the ethnicities increased as Pashtun tribes were given preferential policies that gave them dominance over non-Pashtun tribes in Afghanistan. After Ahmed Shah's demise, his successors tried to gain power using their tribal identity. The clash resulted in the first Anglo-Afghan war and the exile of the Afghan monarch, Dost Mohammed. The weakening state depended increasingly on tribes. The succeeding monarchs could not strengthen the political and administrative authority of the state. The lack of infrastructure affected all the efforts made to strengthen the state (Gommans, 1995).

Amid Abdul Rahman assumed monarchy in 1883 he tried to transform the state of Avernus into a centralized state using control over the third two autonomous tribes. The state required autonomy from the tribes to implement the strategies of state legitimacy and State Building. This led to violence between ethnic groups. At such a crucial time, external forces came into action the British Empire access to Afghanistan from Indian borders, and at the same time, the Russian Empire increased its control over the Central Asian region. At the same time, the Mohammedzai dynasty came into action, created reliable institutions, and acquired international recognition for Afghan borders. However, the Afghan Amir could not accommodate the British and Russian pressure and signed the Durand treaty in 1893. Foreign aid was used to develop a centralized military to create independence from the Pashtun tribes. The state control extended all over the territory and it turned into a unified economy. However, the ruler was not able to combine or unite the state of Afghanistan (Hanifi, 2011).

If the dominion existed it was possible to control the state. After the demise of Abdur Rahman, the state started fragmenting. After the assassination of Mir Abdur Rehman in 1919 his son Amanullah made efforts to centralize the state politically, socially, and economically. Nadir Khan a Sardar from the Musahiban family, ousted Cacao and became Amir Nadir Shah. Zahir Shah became the successor in 1933. Hashim Shah, shah wali, and Shah Mahmud assisted the Shah in ruling Afghanistan and served as prime ministers during the Shah period. 1930 external assistance was gained from both Britain and the Soviet Union turned down Prime Minister in the 1950s and developed alliances with the Soviet Union. Zahir Shah removed Daud in 1963. In 1964 with the constitution, King transformed the monarchy into a constitutional state. Parliamentary elections were held in 1965 and 69. However, the king was the sole authority. The formation of political parties was banned. The parliament was functioning as a part of the already existing social, and economic status quo. Sardar Daud, taking advantage of the increasing instability, overthrew his cousin in a coup d'état and



declared himself as the president and Afghanistan as the Republic of Afghanistan. The long-term monarchy instead of Afghanistan was now ended. The constitutional reforms could not work for long. Owing to the continuous instability and unrest in the country, Daud 1977 disseminated his constitution and suggested one-party rule which was not accepted. Power was transmitted to PDPA in 1978 resulting in a final departure from Afghanistan (Bartfield, 2010).

## Saur Revolution

Saur is a Dari word that means the Second month in the calendar. It is when the revolution took place. To end Feudal and tribal differences in Afghanistan's Peoples Democratic Party PDPA was formed. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan tried to modernize the feudal structure of Afghanistan. They introduced communist reforms in Afghanistan and dethroned Daud Khan in 1978. These reforms became a threat to the very existence of the state. Afghanistan is a multiethnic state but the state was ruled by one. The state's institutional presence did not reach the countryside increasing the gap between Durban centers in the countryside. The work of administration was only in the hands of Khans. As a result of this state policy, PDPA was formed whose agenda was to abolish the feudal structure in Afghanistan. PDPA introduced reforms imported from the Soviet Union. The PDPA member Hafiz Ullah Amin ordered the revolution. General Mohammed Daoud Khan was overthrown in April 1978. Daud and his family were assassinated presidential palace. The revolution resulted in a Soviet-aligned state (Wazir, 2013). Noor Mohammed Taraki was declared president. Soviet intervention and changing the regime led to the conflict of state legitimacy in Afghanistan. Millions of Afghans were caught in the crossfire between the government and the opposition and took refuge in the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran. PDPA also developed intra-party conflicts. The party was divided into two fractions. One was following Noor Taraki, who was in favor of the socialist revolution. Babrak Kamal, a passionate supporter of revolution was leading another fraction. The two parts named themselves Khalq and Parcham. After overthrowing Daud Khan, Noor Muhammad Taraki became President of Afghanistan, and Babrak Kamal and Hafizullah Amin held the offices of Deputy Prime Ministers (Riffat, 2017). In 1986 power was transferred from Karmel to Najibullah under Soviet pressure. The Republic of Afghanistan was converted to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In 1992, Communist Regime ended with the collapse of Mohammad Najibullah. Civil war broke out in Afghanistan. Government dysfunction resulted in a fight in Kabul. The Taliban emerged in 1994 as a student movement from Madrassas. They took over Kandahar in 1996 and established an emirate there. The US intervene and removed Afghanistan from its land. Hamid Karzai became the president of Afghanistan. Hamid Karzai tried to unite the ethnicities of Afghanistan. He adopted the constitution in 2004 and build democratic structures (Aziz-ul-Haq, 1997).

In 2014, Ashraf Ghani became the president of Afghanistan through proper elections. Afghanistan became a democratic state. A withdrawal agreement was signed between the US administration under the presidency of Trump with the Taliban government in 2020. The date of withdrawal was set to be May 2021. US troops after the agreement gradually started leaving Afghanistan. Joe Biden took power as the president of the United States in 2021. It was announced by the Biden government that troops will be out of Afghanistan by 11 September, 21. By August 15, 21 Taliban started occupying the major cities of Afghanistan including the capturing of Kabul. After the Taliban occupation, the new state of Afghanistan was renamed the "Islamic Emirates of



Afghanistan". The Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan is a partially accepted state (Soumyodeep, 2021).

Afghanistan has always been under one power state. Afghanistan had a single-man rule. It was ruled on basis of Ethnicities surviving in it. Pushtun tribes ruled Afghanistan the most. After Pashtuns were Dari-speaking people that overcome Daud's reign. Afghanistan only once underwent elections to elect a president which was in 2001 when Ashraf Ghani was elected as president. Whether it is Zahir Shah or Hamid Karzai, all occupied Afghanistan by force. The Afghanistan in which the constitutional reforms were introduced came to be known as the Republic of Afghanistan. Taliban has always served as the center point for the major conflicts of the world. It is the land through which superpowers of the world have tried to dominate the other. This use of land has led to a crisis in the land itself. The land has transitioned from country to kingdom to republic and at last into the state (Wazir, 2013). When the democratic elections were held in Afghanistan, the state name was changed to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Taliban also ruled Afghanistan in 1996 and the present era. In both era's Taliban named Afghanistan as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan as they call their state emirate based on the sole religion of Islam.

## Types of States

A state is defined as a polity that incorporates many political associations but is not a part of any such association. A state has its independent structure and territory. It contains a single nation or several nations, single governance, or part of governance. An Italian term used for determining a state is "veilleur de Nuit", which means "the state as a policeman". Though the expression is small but defines the concept of the state, whose role is to maintain public order and respect for laws (Sharma & Gupta, 2006). According to Rousseau, the 'General will' is the only authority in a state. This general will is a result of the moral righteousness of the state and its members. The general will be goodwill according to Rosseau. On contrary, Hegel defined state will as a conscious will. Hegel emphasizes the consideration of actuality than ideality. He regards Law and Police as the main elements of the state (MacIver, 1911). Gillin and Gillin(1950), define the state as a political association of individuals within a territory. Imam Ghazali argues that a state is formed when resolving public conflicts creates a need for a judge, ruler, and a proper Law enforcement system (Taga & Taga, 2015).

The state has been divided into many types. The types are formed to understand the concept of state from governance, territorial and economic points of view. A Federated state is a constitutional community that has no power, has no position in international law. A Federated state has administrative control over a defined territorial community. Federating states are a part of the federation (Heslop, 2020). A state in which people consider themselves a part of a single nation based on language, religion, or culture is a nation-state. It is an independent state. It is neither a colony nor ruled by some external forces. Nation-states are linked with wars. When two groups with different ideologies are at war, the result is the formation of a Nation-state. Nation-states have their laws and regulations. The concept has emerged from the phenomenon of Westphalian nations. The whole nation has a uniform culture, which is also part of state policy. A state is a nation-state when its population belongs to one ethnicity and culture (Rejai & Cynthia, 1969). A sovereign state is an entity that has control over its demarcated area. It has a permanent territory government and population. The authority is exercised over a geographical region. External actors have no authority in a sovereign state. The state can make



contracts and regulate movements within and across borders (Fowler & Bunck, 1996). Modern states arose from the absolutist states of Europe. A modern state must have a territorial boundary. It must be able to defend itself internally and externally. A modern state is identified separately from a ruler. A modern state has laws and public policies that are administered throughout the state (Kamrava, 2021).

## **Welfare state**

Otto von Bismarck, Germany's first Chancellor, shaped the contemporary welfare state by building on the established welfare programs in Prussia and Saxony initiated in the early 1840s, and by endearing the support of the business. The father of the modern welfare state, Lester Frank Ward designed social welfare strategies and termed them as the basics of the welfare state. The sociologist T.H. Marshall identifies the state as a distinct combination and amalgamation of democracy, welfare, and the capitalist state. The term welfare state is in use since 1945, for social and economic changes. The term arose in the UK. When industrialization developed social problems, the welfare state ended the poor law. The state provided school meals, medical services, and old-age benefits. With time, these rules came to be known as welfare states (Hennock, 2001). It underlined the agendas of independence from wants and equal opportunities. In welfare state power is used to provide equal value to the property of an individual, irrespective of its market value. A welfare state works to reduce crisis by providing all equivalent opportunities to overcome social contingencies. It removes class differences, and a standard of living is provided for all (Briggs, 1961). Welfare states are those states in which public well-being is a responsibility of the government. The ruling power is responsible for providing for the needs of citizens.

The essential functions of a Welfare state can include maintaining law and order, protecting the lives of people, providing social justice, providing equal opportunities for the public, developing policies on public well-being, preventing foreign invasion, regulating business and trade, and protecting the interests of laborers. The second world war marks the advent of the term welfare state. Public health, education, and security became the priorities since then. Bryson defines a Welfare state as a nation that has the least level of institutionalized planning to meet the basic socio-economic requirements of citizens (Hudson, 2013). Welfare states are based on principles of equality and equal opportunities in terms of wealth and public participation. Welfare states focused on reducing poverty. After the 1930s, it included topics such as democracy, capitalism, and access to socio-political rights. Welfare states provide economic security for their citizens. Welfare is individual and social. A welfare state balances the relationship between the two.

## **Names of Welfare States in the Present-day World**

The welfare state phenomenon after the industrial revolution was restructured with the Information Age. The concept of the welfare state is adopting transformations and existing in new forms. Any welfare state gives some rights to people. These include equality, equal opportunities available for all groups of society, basic needs of housing and food catered, democratic freedom is provided. A state that can provide all the rights and needs of its citizens, protecting them from injustices and discrimination in social and economic rights is a Welfare state by all means and by all sense. The welfare states have a proper rule of law to deal with and eliminate social crimes from their society. A welfare state works and is based on the welfare of its natives. Some states are fulfilling all the basic requirements and





characteristics of being a Welfare state. The world economic forum has given a list of states that have social spending (Buchholz, 2021). Some states are France, Finland, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Spain, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Austria, and Greece. United Kingdoms and Australia provide social protection, income, and relief to the poor. The welfare policy of France is based on National solidarity. It caters to four public groups Elders, the sick, Family, and the unemployed. Sweden also provides social equality to its citizens. The states listed were the first to apply the concept of welfare and are still maintaining the title (Kees, 2016).

### Concept of the Welfare State in the Quran

The concept of the Welfare state first emerged in the early history of Islam. The Islamic State 1400 years ago was considered a Welfare state. In Islam, the provision of basic life necessities to the public, maintenance of social order, and justice are the basis of Welfare. The words of Azaan call towards prosperity as it says “Haiya Alalfalah”, which means come towards Welfare. In Fiqh Hanafi, the principle of Welfare is stated in an Islamic State. Every oppressed must be helped. Everyone rich or poor must have cloth to cover their bodies. As Hazrat Umar Farooq once said, if a camel dies on the bank of River Firat, I am responsible for that”. Hazrat Muhammad S.A.W said that if a person is assigned to supervise the provisions of Muslims, if he neglected his duties, Allah would also neglect him. The prophet discussed the provisions of basic needs which included food, clothes, shelter, and medicine. Islam has always emphasized the welfare of the public. Individual welfare can lead to public welfare which then results in the formation of a welfare state. It is the basic obligation of an Islamic state to provide for the welfare and stability of its public (Qadri, 2008).

Islam introduced the conception of the Welfare state in the form of Zakat. It is one of the base pillars of Islamic Law. Zakat was intended to be collected for distribution amongst the public who is needy and deprived. The state economy was maintained through this even circulation of money amongst all the parts of society. The Islamic rule of the welfare state has been adopted by developed societies to sustain development in their respective societies. The state has always been an important institution in Islam. Every prophet has invited people to come together and form one state under the laws of Allah Almighty, thus forming an Islamic state. They all preached the only message of Allah. “Worship Allah, You have no other God than He. Then do you not fear” (Surah Al-A’raf, 65). The study of the Quran reveals that Hazrat Yosuf, Hazrat Musa, Hazrat Daud, Hazrat Suleiman, and Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W), everyone has formed states in their era, state based on sole Islamic conjunctions and functioned successfully on this rule. The importance of the formation of an Islamic welfare state can be identified from the verse, “O my Lord, make me enter with a just entering and make me go forth with a just going and grant me from Yourself a helping control”.(Surah Bani Israel Verse 80).

In surah Al-Hadeed it has been stressfully informed that indeed messengers are sent with evidence, books, and balance to rule people with justice and equality. In Islam, a state is not one where the public is governed harshly. Instead, it is the one where the law of Allah is supreme, and the public rules accordingly. In Islam, there is no concept of governance, and the state is a separate institution. For Muslims, the state can be only run by the commandments of Allah. The governing body is formed only when the core of the state follows Islamic principles (S. A. A. Modudi, 1967a). An Islamic state is run by the rule of Khilafat or vicegerency. Vicegerency is the only way to govern an Islamic state. As in Quran, Allah says “Allah has promised those who believe and do good that He will make them successors in the land, as He had chosen before them” (Surah Al-Noor, Verse 55). In Islam,



the supreme power and authority of the state belong to Allah Almighty. Muslims are just the enforcers of the law of Allah. Hence, the Islamic State is run by Khilafat. It is the task of enormity to choose a Caliph. The importance of the task can be identified from the incident when Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) died, Khalifa was appointed with immediate effect and took over the state affairs. For a welfare state, some divine rules and limitations are to be effective in every part of life. A framed constitution has been framed by Allah and people on Earth are to follow them to make their personal and social life better. Islam focuses on individual welfare to generate state welfare. The formation of a state under the divine law and its purpose to rule justly in society has been discussed in Quran.

The Islamic State has properties of assertiveness and centralized rule. Islamic State is in itself a welfare state. It is a positive progressing state. It not only works to provide justice to people but also protects individual rights and freedom, and saves the state from foreign attacks. It develops a system of mutual justice based on the principles stated in the Quran. It functions to eradicate all the evils from society with no boundaries or limitations. It covers every aspect of life. It involves the public individually to remove biases from society. However, it does not reflect the authoritarian or totalitarianism of society. It does not curb individual freedom and it is a dictatorship. It only works on the maintenance of justice in society. Like communism, Islam does not enforce its rules on the public. An Islamic state has even rights for Non-Muslims as part of society as well (S. A. a. A. Modudi, 1967b).

### **State of Madina's characteristics as a Welfare state**

The advent of Islam gave rise to an Islamic society. This Islamic society turned into a state commonly referred to as Riyasat-e-Madina. The state of Madina was ruled on the basic principles of a Welfare state. The state of the law is truly based on the Sovereignty of Allah. The state responsibility is given to Khalifa who runs the state based on the rules provided in the book of Allah. As the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) has said, “Muslims must follow the book of Allah. Make lawful that which He has made lawful and make unlawful which He has made unlawful”(S. A. Modudi, 1967, p. 421). The principles stated by Quran and Sunnah are absolute and equal for all. There is no discrimination. No one is superior to others except based on Taqwa. Another basic rule of the state is that all the authority of the government is trusted by Allah. The rulers are answerable to the Almighty for their deeds. Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) warned that “Everyone of you is a guardian and is responsible for his subjects”(S. A. Modudi, 1967, p. 426) The ruler of an Islamic state should be elected by vote of the public. The Caliphs were elected by public opinion in all the eras of the Caliphate. It is said in Quran that “ Muslims Affairs are governed by mutual consultation” (Surah Al Imran, 159). The laws of government are only applicable if they are per Quran. The basic principles of government include equality, justice, and the social welfare of its people. These rules are available for all Muslim states of the world. The only requirements are its implementations. If the rules are followed in Islamic states today the society can transform into a welfare state(S. A. Modudi, 1967).

### **Do the Islamic emirates of Afghanistan become a welfare state?**

The socio-political history of Afghanistan is an example of an ethnic-religious contradictory society, absence of national identity, lack of a centralized state, and historical hatred. Such a context is a challenge for state-building during the last hundred years in the states of Amanullah, Zaher Shah, and Karzai. The Islamic Fundamentalists group returned to power in Afghanistan in 2021, who are dominantly Pashtuns. The US toppled the Afghan regime in 2001. Taliban regrouped and have taken back the area in 2021. Taliban seized the



capital Kabul. The United States withdrew its troop from Afghanistan per the 2020 peace agreement. Mohammad Hassan Akhund is acting and Taliban co-founder Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar is deputy Prime Minister. The acting interior minister is [Sirajuddin Haqqani](#) whereas the acting defense minister is Mullah Muhammad Yaqoub. The new Afghan leadership is responsible for the affairs of education, health, and outreach. Taliban are imposing new rules. However, the Taliban are going to face trials in providing the public with services of protection, health, and providing basic economic prospects (Hoskins & Merin, 2021). External forces are concerned that the Taliban, if not able to protect Afghan public rights, foreign aid can be stopped which can lead to a humanitarian crisis.

Taliban announced an interim government and renamed Afghanistan the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan led by religious leaders. Government officials have a minority representation of ethnic communities. To control terrorism a strict code of justice was enforced. The judicial rules and laws are adopted from the tribal code of ethics that existed in pre-Islamic Pushtoon tribes while some were the interpreted versions of sharia in Wahabi principles. The state is ignoring social welfare. The Ministry for the Promotion and Prevention of Virtue and Vice made it mandatory for women to use proper veils from head-to-toe *chadri*; music and television were forbidden and men with short beards will be barred (Colville, 2021).

Afghanistan had been subjected to Tribal conflicts. As there are two leading communities, one is Pushto-speaking, and the other is of Iranian descent, Dari. The urban Durrani were mostly Persian speaking, while in the latter times. The rulers decide the dominating group. The Persian-speaking rulers lead to an increase in Persian culture. Whereas, during the time of Pashtun leadership, push tools were given preferential policies. This created conflicts in society that have led to crises in the past. Today, the Taliban government is Pashtun. Their government has fewer members representing other communities. The new Afghan leadership must unite the tribes in Afghanistan to develop peace in the state (Hussaini, 2021). Pashtuns are the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan and the founder of this country. Pashtuns developed the Durrani Empire in Great Khorasan and called this land after their tribe "Afghan", and then changed the beautiful and historical name of Khorasan to Afghanistan, they had continuously the political power and abundant economic, social, and cultural advantages over the other tribes. Tajiks are the second big ethnic group of Afghanistan that had a key role in the development of culture and civilization in Khorasan, as well as the development and continuity of the Dari Persian language and literature in this land. The religion of Tajiks is Islam and most of them are Hanafi Sunni. There should be a balance in the involvement of tribes of Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, and Uzbeks (Wazir, 2013).

The lack of stability in social and communication structures and political systems, and continuity of social-cultural is a factor in these. The long-term war in Afghanistan has led to the destruction of the education system and severe cultural poverty. The educational institutes were either closed or destructed. Illiteracy is a cause for the increasing acceptance of extremist ideas. The rural population is completely in unfavorable conditions. Due to the devastating internal wars, it was estimated that 80% of the schools were damaged or destroyed. The literate part of society preferred to escape the state after the newly formed Taliban regime. These factors are the barriers to the establishment of a Welfare state (Laub & Maizland, 2021). Taliban need to resolve their inner conflicts. The tribal conflicts and disjointed states need to be united to develop peace in the state. The majority of Afghanistan is Pushto speaking however the northern Afghan is Persian speaking which is generating conflicts in the state.





The chief source of revenue for the Taliban is through opium poppy cultivation, drug trafficking, coercion of local businesses, and kidnapping. Estimates of their annual income range from \$300 million to \$1.6 billion. The estimated earning from opium farming in 2020 has been around \$460 million. The sources of revenue are not recognized by the new regime. Afghanistan's economic reserves formed by the previous government under American rule have now been blocked by the US. Afghanistan is on the precipice of an economic crisis. West is threatening sanctions as they take the Taliban as a threat. The Taliban are strategically managing their transition to power but have also made mistakes. Their blanket amnesty toward opponents with some concessions enables their transition by pre-empting further dispute and disagreement (Ndegwa, 2021). At the same time safeguarding and sustaining some state institutions and increasing popular support. It also sets them up in the frame of being rightful leaders continuing a longstanding Afghan tradition.

Afghanistan leadership must work out its rules for women as is foreseen to be neglected. Islamic emirates of Afghanistan, to be a truly Islamic state, must work for providing education services to all its citizens. Educating women is a topic that had always been at a dead-end in the rule of the Taliban. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is continuously curbing women's rights. Women were at first prohibited to work in media. And now television shows that have women characters in them are taken off from Television. Taliban need to establish from the base, on grounds of Islamic conjunctions of a state. It must be a centralized form of government providing justice and protection of rights to its citizens. A complete code of conduct, the divine rule must be implemented, and the public needs to feel safe in that land to create stability. The characteristics of the ideal Islamic state of Madina should be adopted to develop the society. Taliban must overcome the internal conflicts of insecurity, poverty, illiteracy, and tribal conflicts to move towards the establishment of a welfare state. The distrust of ethnic groups in the north and south of the new state needs to be resolved. The collapse of the new state in terms of legitimacy, especially by the non-Pashtun groups, and inefficient crisis management in terms of service and security-building, are the challenges faced by the new Afghan regime in the formation of a stable state. Afghanistan is currently operating under the funds of the United States of America. They do not have a state economic base on which they can survive. The funds are being given. The \$9 billion funds blocked by the US are being requested to run the state. The economic crunch will make it difficult for The Taliban interim government to provide for the needs of their state and nation. Taliban need to develop a strong economic base to self-build the economic base to survive. The present state instability cannot result in the integration or welfare of the state.

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