

CHAPTER II. WOMAN LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN

II.1 About Afghanistan

Afghanistan is confined to southwest Asia, in the north with Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan; in the east by China and part of the territory under the control of Pakistan's and Kashmir; in southern Pakistan; and in western Iran, from 1747 to 1973, royal When the king was overthrown by the army officers and the Republic was proclaimed, the republic ruined in 1992 as a country in the civil war. Afghanistan comes to India from all over the Middle East and from the Middle Ages. This position has had the most impact in its history, because the invaders are often based there. Today, the population includes many ethnic groups. Most of the current borders of the country were formed in the nineteenth century, when Afghanistan became a buffer zone or a neutral region between Britain and Russia. Kabul is the capital and largest city of Kabul.

Region: Asia

Total area: 647,500 km²

Land area: 647,500 km²

Coastline: 0 km (Location) km

Capital: Kabul

Weather: dry to semi-arid; cold winters and hot summers

Languages: Pashto, Pashto or pukhto.

The number of spokesmen in Afghanistan is approximately 14 million, and the drug (Farsi) is divided into almost every ethnic group; the Hindu languages are European and there are two important languages in Afghanistan; other Hindu languages, Hindu Arabs such as Baluch, Pashto and East Fars are also spoken; there are Turkish and Altaic languages such as Uzbeks and Turkmen; Tajikistan is also used (Barakzai 2015).

Currency: Afghani

Holidays: Independence Day, 19th August 1919s

Borders of Afghanistan to other country are, Pakistan 2,430 kilometers, Tajikistan: 1,206 kilometers, Iran: 936 kilometers, Turkmenistan: 744 kilometers, Uzbekistan: 137 kilometers, China: 76 kilometers

Ethnic sections in Afghanistan are, Pashtun 52%, Tajiks 21%, Millennium 9%, Baloch 7%, Uzbekistan 6%, Turkmen 2%, Sheikh Bash 1%, Other 1%

Religions in Afghanistan are, Muslim Sunnis 88%, Shiite Muslims 11%, Zoroastrians, Jews, Hindus, Baha'is and Christians is 1%.

Table 2.1
Comparison Before Peace and After Peace in Afghanistan

1	Before Taliban	All woman are in peace and education with peaceful life.
2	Taliban	In Taliban time women's must stay at home and when they go out must use burqa, when the going out for University or school they do not allow for girls, and women couldn't find any opportunity, for Bright future.
3	After Taliban	In new days there are many good Opportunities for girl and woman's to learn and make their life better than the past 10 years.

II.2 The History of Political Period in Afghanistan

Two centuries history of Persia by [\(Browne, 2012\)](#), it gives a list of important outlines about what went through these centuries.

Table 2.2
Afghanistan Years History In 20st Century and 21st century

<u>Year</u>	Date	Event
1994	August	Talban government began from small village in Leshker Gah and Kandahar
1995	January	Taliban, with Pakistani support,

1995	13 March	Taliban, tortured and killed Abdul ali mazari leader of the Hazar People.
1996	26 September	Civil war in Afghanistan (1996–2001): The forces of the Islamic State retreated to north of Afghanistan.
	27 September	The Civil war in Afghanistan (1996–2001): The Taliban conquered Kabul and declared the lodgment of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Former President Mohammad Najibullah, who had been living under United Nations protection in Kabul, was tortured, attenuate and executed by Taliban forces.
1998	August	Civil war in Afghanistan (1996–2001): The Taliban take Mazar-e Sharif, forcing Abdul Rashid Dostum into deportation.
	20 August	Operation unlimited Reach: Cruise missiles were fired by the United States Navy into four militant training camps in the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.

Table 2.3
Afghanistan Years History in 21st Century

<u>Year</u>	Date	Event
2001	9 September	insistence leader Ahmad Shah Massoud was killed in a suicide bomb attack by two Arabs who were disguised as French news reporters.
	20 September	After the 11 September attacks in the United States, U.S. President George W. Bush requested to the Taliban government to hand over al-Qaeda head Osama bin Laden and close all terrorist training camps in the country.

	21 September	The Taliban refused Bush's ultimatum for lack of evidence connecting bin Laden to 9/11 assault.
	7 October	Operation Enduring Freedom: The United States and the United Kingdom began an aerial bombing campaign against all odds al-Qaeda and the Taliban.
	5 December	The United Nations Safety Council authorized the creation of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to help maintain security in Afghanistan and assist the Karzai administration.
	20 December	International Conference on Afghanistan in Germany: Hamid Karzai selected as head of the Afghan Interim Administration.
2002	July	2002 loya jirga: Hamid Karzai appointed become as President of the Afghan Transitional Administration in Kabul, Afghanistan.
2003	14 December	In 2003 loya jirga: A 502- envoy loya jirga was held to consider a new Afghan constitution.
2004	9 October	Hamid Karzai was selected President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan after winning the Afghan presidential election.
2005		Taliban riot: An insurgency began after a Pakistani decision to station around 80,000 soldiers next to the porous Durand Line border with Afghanistan.
2006	1 March	Bush and wife come to Afghanistan to inaugurate the renovated Embassy of the United States in Kabul.

2007	13 May	Afghanistan and Pakistan Fight: Fight began with Pakistan.
2010		U.S. President Barack Obama sent Extra 33,000 U.S. soldiers to Afghanistan, with the total international troops become 150,000.
2011		After the death of Osama bin Laden in Pakistan, many high-profile Afghan officials were killed, including among them were Mohammed Daud Daud, Ahmed Wali Karzai, Jan Mohammad Khan, Ghulam Haider Hamidi, and Burhanuddin Rabbani.
2011		Afghanistan National Facade was created by Tajik leader Ahmad Zia Massoud, Hazara leader Mohammad Mohaqiq and Uzbek leader Abdul Rashid Dostum

II.2.1 Political in The Taliban Era

Taliban is misogyny and violence against women. Their stated motive was to create a "secure environment where the chastity and dignity of women may once again be sacrosanct", reportedly based on Pashtunwali beliefs about living in purdah.

II.2.2 Political After the Taliban Era

Afghanistan's policy includes a council of ministers, governors and a national mission, and the president acts as head of state and commander-in-chief of Afghanistan's armed forces. The country is currently being led by President Ashraf Ghani, supported by two vice-presidents Abdul Rashid Dostum and the head of Denmark. Over the past decade, NATO countries, especially the United States, have been influenced by Afghanistan's policies to stabilize and democratize the country. In 2004, the new constitution was ratified and the executive president was elected. The next general election was held in parliament. Hamid Karzai was the first democratically elected president in Afghanistan

in 2004 and his second five-year term in 2009. National Assembly of the Afghan National Assembly. This is a bilateral body that includes the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives. The first legislature was elected in 2005 and is currently in 2010. Supreme Court members were appointed by the president to form a judiciary. Together, this new system presents a new set of checks and balances that are not known in the country.

II.3 The Afghanistan Women Life in Political Period in Afghanistan

The Afghan society is still dominated by a reactionary view on women's role and status in society, especially in the countryside. Although the state has ratified international agreements and a national action plan for women's rights, there is a chasm between these agreements and the reality Afghan women face.

II.3.1 The Women of Afghanistan Under the Taliban

Afghan women had to force to wear burqa publicly because, as a Taliban spokesman, "the face of a woman is not a suitable allowed" is not for men who are concerned with them. In systematic isolation, sometimes called gender apartheid, women are not allowed to work; they are not allowed to study after the age of 8 and were not allowed to study the Qur'an until then.

Women see that they are forced to attend underground schools, where they and their teachers would be in danger of being executed if they were arrested. They are not allowed to be treated by male physicians unless accompanied by male escorts, leading to diseases that remain untreated. They faced flogging and public executions for violations of the Taliban's rules (Rosemarie, 2001).

II.3.2 Liberating the Women of Afghanistan

For five years under the Islamist Taliban regime, women were banned from studying and working. Since the fall of the Taliban in 2001, women's rights have improved dramatically. But in southern and eastern provinces women are often run by traditional methods. Rural community wives are strong in their families, but are still working for women and girls to go to school or work.

According to the United Nations, Afghan women are still among the worst in the world, and violence and aggression against them is a "big problem."

Mandatory marriage, often young, is still common in some rural areas, while traditional and religious methods for resolving disputes continue to operate where the government is weak.

Many reports of raped young girls' families have forced their daughter to be sold to their abductors because their community decides that this is the only way for her family to be ashamed of rape (Beck 11.2018).

II.4 The Problem Analysis

In Bandung city, Indonesia I stay here around 4 years and meet and see a lot of boys and girls that they don't know about Afghanistan and if some of them know about Afghanistan it's from past situation. The field of problem that I found are:

People in Indonesia especially Bandung, think incorrectly about Afghanistan and they still think that there was no peace in Afghanistan and there is still war.

People in Indonesia do not have much information about women life nowadays in Afghanistan.

There is no poster as information media about women life in Afghanistan nowadays. So in this research I want to show nowadays in Afghanistan specially woman's life. Data collected through questionnaire, to know how the knowledge of Bandung people about Afghanistan women life nowadays.

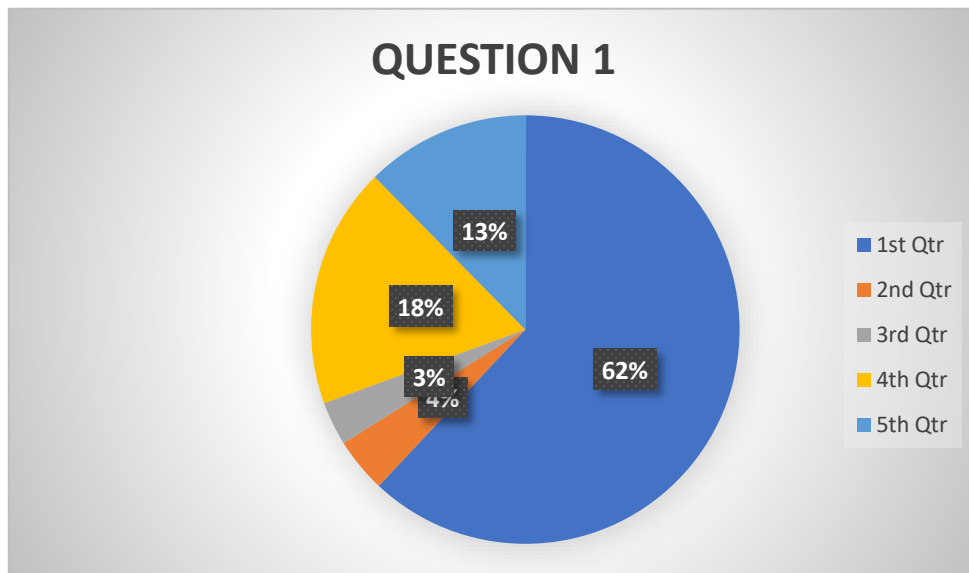
II.5. Questionnaire

Data collection through a questionnaire was conducted on November 18, 2018 with a total of 62 respondents, the results of which were obtained as follows:

- Question 1, How Much Do You Know About Afghanistan?

The most of answer was “I don’t know anything’s” somethings like 80% of people.

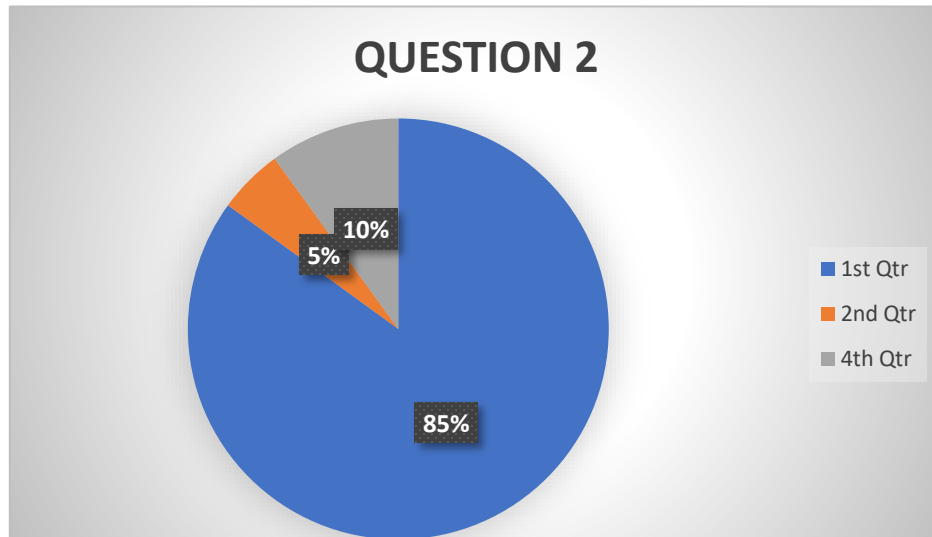
2.1 Pie Chart of Question 1



- Question 2, Where do you find out information about Afghanistan?

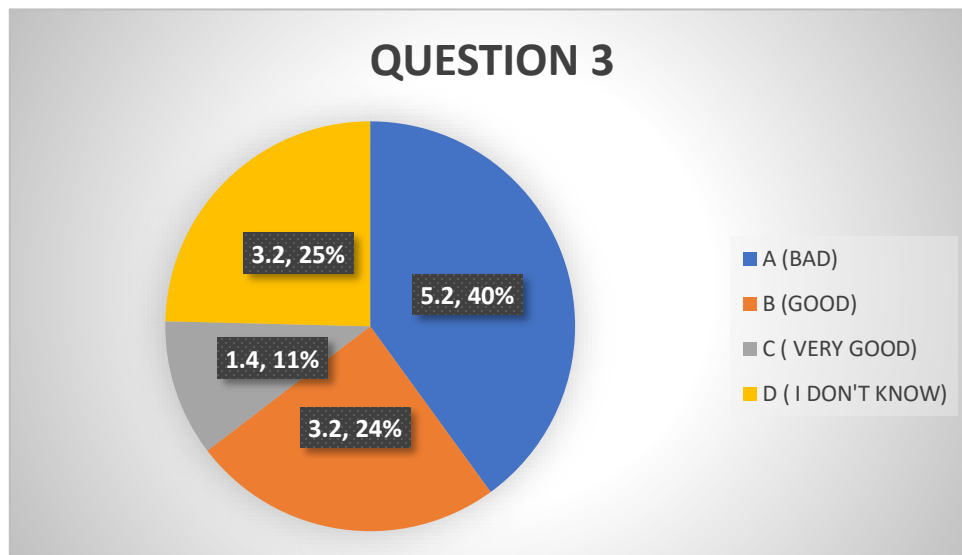
1st I don’t know, 2st from news that every time see war there, 3st from people and social media

Figure 2.2 Pie Chart of Question 2



- Question 3, what do you think about afghan woman's outfit in Talban Era?
A (bad) B (good) C (very good) D (I don't know)

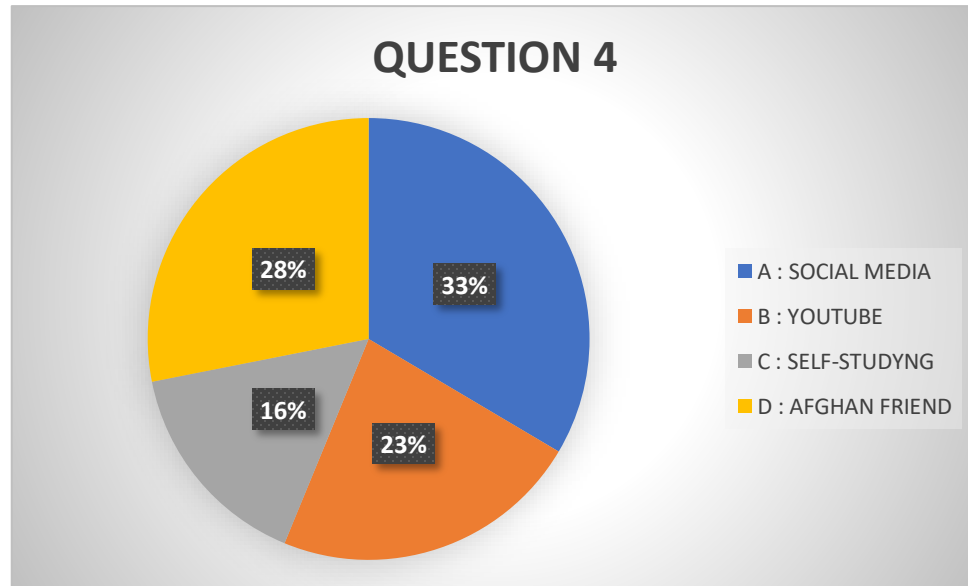
Figure 2.3 Pie Chart of Question 3



- Question 4, what's the main source of about details about Afghanistan?
A: social media (Facebook, Instagram)
B: YouTube (documentary, reports, news, movie)
C: self-studying

D: an afghan friend

Figure 2.4 Pie Chart of Question 4



II.6 Conclusion of Problem Analysis

From the source of research through questionnaire with Indonesian people especially Bandung People, it shows that many people don't know about Afghanistan and situation there and about woman's or other things and just some of them know something just from news and TV that show there is war and people don't have peaceful life there.

II.7 Solutions

A lot of people in Indonesia still have a misperception view about women life in Afghanistan, they think the women in Afghanistan still live like in Taliban era, but it's wrong view, so based on the research finding, the solution is to make a poster and short movie about women life in Afghanistan nowadays, to inform and increase the knowledge of Indonesian especially Bandung people. The visual strategy that I use is to compare the Afghanistan women life at Taliban era and nowadays. Through Poster I would like to say that the situation of women in Afghanistan directly involves in peace process and social behavior of people in Afghanistan.