

The Geopolitical Influential Components in the Afghan Crisis

Abdul Hakim Erfan 

Member of Geography Department, Faculty of Education, Takhar University

✉ **Corresponding Author:** Abdul Hakim Erfan, **E-mail:** erfan.ah2017@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: June 05, 2021

Accepted: July 10, 2021

Volume: 3

Issue: 7

DOI: 10.32996/jhsss.2021.3.7.5

KEYWORDS

Geopolitics, Geopolitical Crisis,
Geopolitical Factors, Afghanistan

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the influential geopolitical components of the crisis in Afghanistan and to seek solutions to reduce the crisis in this country. As influential geopolitical components are one of the most acute debates between powers and countries today, these components are a combination of fixed and variable elements and sometimes tend to change and are influenced by periods. Historically, regional, global, and global order structures are evolving and playing a decisive role in the destiny of nations. The nature of this research is theoretical and the research method used is (analytical-descriptive). Data collection is also a library and documents and has been analyzed qualitatively. The findings show that Afghanistan has a vibrant history for a variety of geopolitical reasons. The political-military importance of Afghanistan today, from the distant past in the history of the region, is quite evident and an important part of this importance can be found in its natural geography and political geography, especially geopolitical. The results of the research show that this country, on the one hand; is located at the junction of Asian geopolitical and geographical structures (including China, Central Asia, the Caucasus, Turkey, the Indian subcontinent, the Persian Gulf, and the Middle East in South Asia) and is influenced by other factors. Internal has a multidimensional role in intensifying and setting the stage for external factors in the crisis of this country.

1. Introduction

The relationship between geography and politics has a long history, dating back to ancient Greece and the thinkers of the time. Contrary to popular belief, geography is not limited to the study of the natural, but includes the analysis of human phenomena; From this perspective, natural and human geography are the two main fields of study in this field; That geopolitics is classified from the point of view of thematic zoning in the direction of human geography. The history of the literature of geopolitical studies in Afghanistan in the academic field is less than two decades.

Afghanistan is a country with a special geopolitical position. Therefore, policy-making in it requires the country's political priorities in terms of having the interests of its neighbors, the regional and global geopolitical system dominating at the regional and international level. The geopolitical view of the country's political developments at the micro and macro levels has many advantages, and these important components and elements are many times more important to explain and detail the obscure points in the history of Afghanistan's ups and downs. Therefore, by recognizing the issues and influential geopolitical factors of this country, the factors aggravating the geopolitical crisis and instability of Afghanistan; Is identified, and by identifying it, reasonable solutions are proposed to eliminate it.

1.1 Problem statement

The Afghan crisis, as a national crisis, has a significant regional impact on the international environment, which can be studied from two angles: one is the sociological crisis that has caused the instability of the system and the fragility of the system. It has become an instrument of foreign crisis, and another is the study of the Afghan crisis from the perspective of international relations, which has caused a geopolitical crisis in the region. From the perspective of political geography, the crisis in Afghanistan is affected

by the geographical structure and strategic and geopolitical position that has become the focus of the crisis, according to which identifying the causes of Afghanistan's geopolitical crisis now helps us to understand the nature of political developments. Afghanistan to do better in relation to the geopolitics of the international system. Afghanistan's geopolitical factors are tools that provide the basis for influencing and influencing other political forms. The interior provides us with groups, parties, elites, and politicians in this country.

1.2 Importance and necessity of research

Influential geopolitical components have been of valuable, constructive, and vital importance in Afghanistan, and often the existing crises in Afghanistan are definitely due to these components, so research on it is of great importance and is considered an urgent necessity. It becomes. Research and studies have been done on this subject; However, the research that has been done is not uniform, comprehensive, and comprehensive, and it has received less attention; Therefore, in the present study, special research is tried to be done from different angles of this subject.

1.3 Research questions

Key Question: What are the influential geopolitical components of the Afghan crisis?

Sub-questions:

- 1- What is a crisis?
2. What are the most important internal influential components in Afghanistan?
- 3- What are the most important influential foreign components in the Afghan crisis?

2. Literature review

Research background; The most important thing is the research method. Since the present study is based on library research; Therefore, in this research, an attempt is made to achieve the set goal by using the works of others and being aware of their work. Emphasizing that influential geopolitical components are of great importance in Afghanistan and have been less addressed in research and studies, and often these components are not coherent and uniform, therefore in research The present tries to do specific research in its various angles. The following are some of the researches done:

Dobbins (2017) in a study, after the Taliban nation-building in Afghanistan, concludes that: in Afghanistan to create a suitable context for the domination of the culture of national discourse, which is a Geocultural approach and more in the form of humanistic geopolitics and it is arguable that it was founded on civic values such as civil rights, freedom of expression, human rights, women's rights, and political freedom. Almost all of these currents have been doomed to failure by authoritarian regimes and their repressive policies. Strong and coherent historical perspectives have not yet found a lasting foothold in the field of thinking in Afghan society. Roshangar (2018) in a study of US military strategy in post-Taliban Afghanistan, states: Afghanistan is a country that has many capabilities and capacities for regional convergence as well as the expansion of relations with countries around the world; But this country has failed due to the lack of foreign policy strategy and foreign policy doctrine; Use concepts (military strategy) in a theoretical and practical sense. Afghanistan After the civil war and the Taliban's atrocities, the US political-military presence in post-Taliban Afghanistan raised new hopes and expectations among the people of Afghanistan, and peace and security became an important issue and major concern of all Afghan citizens; But a decade and a half later, despite the fact that this did not happen; Rather, the situation became more complicated and complicated than before, and all the hopes and expectations of the Afghan people remained unfulfilled and hopes turned to despair.

Rahimi (2012) writes in the geopolitics of Afghanistan in the twentieth century: The study of political developments in Afghanistan during the twentieth century shows that in each period of geopolitical order, the direction, direction, and nature of changes in accordance with the characteristics Each geopolitical period has changed, meaning that there is a significant relationship between periods of geopolitical order and the specific nature of Afghanistan's political developments. Also, the perception, awareness, and right or wrong decisions of Afghan decision-makers affect the severity, weakness, positive and negative effects of the transition periods in the international system and often cause crises.

Azimi (2012) in an introductory book on the political geography of Afghanistan, concludes that: Afghanistan, due to its sensitive and strategic location (being located between Europe and South Asia), has always been invaded by invaders and the idea of occupying this The mountainous land has repeatedly destroyed its fertile civilization, and over the more than two thousand years of the codified history of the invading tribes, it has been followed by mountains and mountain passes such as floods through the northern straits or hills. The lowlands of the West have infiltrated the land and disappeared into the vast plains of India to plunder India's wealth. One of the other geographical components influencing the political events of Afghanistan (natural passages) is that by studying the history of political developments in Afghanistan, we find that wherever it has been a transit point and has

undergone the greatest political events. Afghanistan also has had natural, historical, and cultural crossings throughout history. These natural and historical crossings have attracted the attention of regional powers, which has led to competition from countries in the region and in creating crises. Afghanistan has played an important role.

Hajjo (2005) concludes in a study of Afghanistan and foreign interventions: This ancient region has been the center of a series of powerful governments and great emperors in the region. Due to its special geopolitical position, sometimes the scope of its political sovereignty was expanded, and sometimes it was exposed to invasion and aggression by foreigners. The country has gone through various crises, culminating in the invasion of the former Soviet Red Army. In the continuation of the Afghan crisis, internal factors such as national identity crisis, legitimacy, participation, the emergence of political-military parties and groups, existence of different religions, intensification of religious and racial prejudices, existence of different ethnic groups and ethnicity, tribal system structure Regionalism, language, the creation of a culture of violence, the lack of unified and powerful leadership, the war for power, political instability, the unjust distribution of power, cultural weakness and material poverty, etc. have played a decisive role.

3. Research Methods

The nature of this research is theoretical and the research method used is (analytical-descriptive) and the data, information, and findings of the research are collected in a library and documentary manner from new printed sources, such as books, articles, and the internet have been used and analyzed by qualitative method.

3.1 Research purposes

The main purpose of scientific research is to find out the unknowns, in other words, to solve the problem and find the answer to it, from this perspective; The purpose of this study was to get acquainted with the most important influential geopolitical components in the Afghan crisis, which is to identify those important components of Afghanistan in terms of internal and external crisis factors that cause instability; It examines it and depicts the causes of the country's geopolitical crisis in the process of regional, global and national competition. In fact, identifying and examining these elements can reduce Afghanistan from internal and external bottlenecks and erosions, and this research can be a window to eliminate weaknesses and help to reduce the crisis and create Permanent stability in the country; hence the urgent need for analysis and identification.

4. Results

4.1 Geopolitical Situation in Afghanistan

A geopolitical area or part of the surface of the planet or a set of neighboring countries and political space units, whether terrestrial-aquatic or integrated, based on a combination of specific political and geographical factors with homogeneity and identity Be specific and have a common function and be distinguished from other adjacent areas. Such as: Persian Gulf region, Caspian Sea, continental Europe, North America, Southeast Asia, the Arab region, and so on. A geopolitical region is formed on the basis of a structurally or functionally homogeneous region or geographical space. Identifying the geopolitical region requires political conception, homogeneous geographical region, and its related elements (Hafiznia, 2006, p. 111).

The land now called Afghanistan has a vibrant history for a variety of reasons, including geopolitical, geographical, climatic, cultural, and political, and is, in Rene Grosset's words, Afghanistan's "ever-moving page of Asian destiny." Ancient states have been as western and cosmopolitan as ever. The political-military importance of Afghanistan today is evident from the distant past in the history of the region, and an important part of this importance can be found in its natural geography and strategic location. It is located at the junction of Asian geopolitical structures (including China, Central Asia, the Caucasus, Turkey, the Indian subcontinent, the Persian Gulf, and the Middle East) in South Asia. In fact, from a geopolitical point of view, Afghanistan and Iran are like steps of a gateway to Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Arabian Peninsula, and a bridge between North and South Asia.

Afghanistan is the only country in the world geopolitically whose geopolitical status has not yet been finalized. American geopoliticians see it as a continuation of Rimland, along with Iran, Pakistan, and India. Under the famous secret treaty (1915), it is seen as a strategic area of interest for the United States, Britain, and NATO as a whole, while Afghanistan's former Soviet geopoliticians see it as a continuation of the Central Asian heartland structure and a traditional Russian strategic area (Atai and Jafari, 2019, p. 44, 45).

Afghanistan has gone through a wide variety of conflicts (Orfan, 2021). Given the geopolitical geographical location of Afghanistan in the conflicts of South Asia and Central Asia, foreign bureaucracy, following clear geographical divisions, may place Afghanistan in one of three geopolitical regions. The location of the country in each of the three geopolitical regions will increase the crisis in Afghanistan. Geopolitical factors have led to the spread of terrorist groups and networks in the country in the post-Taliban era so far that Afghanistan today has become the biggest challenge, insecurity, instability and the crisis of persistence has been found.

4.2 The geopolitical importance of Afghanistan in the region

Afghanistan, considering its topographic structure and natural geographical location, has been important since ancient times as the key to the conquest of India, and so that it is surrounded by water from three sides: east, west, and south. While from the north it is surrounded by the huge mountains of the Himalayas and Qaraqorum. Thus, the only favorable way for Afghanistan was to use its six historical thoroughfares (Brughil, Chitral, Khyber, Karam, Gomel, and Bolan) to attack the legendary plains of India. The last cosmopolitan who wanted to take advantage of this geopolitical situation in Afghanistan and drive the British out of India was the Frenchman Napoleon Bonaparte, whose plan was thwarted in 1799 by the overthrow of Shah Abd al-Abdali, son of Timur Shah Abdali. The geopolitical importance of Afghanistan after 1801 AD, this country is the way to reach the warm waters of the Russian Empire, this geopolitical importance was appropriate before the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and lost its importance after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the geopolitical importance of Afghanistan has changed throughout history due to regional and global developments, and its geopolitical importance has always changed (Haqjo, 2005, p. 103).

4.3 Geopolitical Characteristics of Afghanistan

Identifying Afghanistan's geopolitical factors now helps us to better understand the nature of Afghanistan's political developments in relation to the geopolitics of the international system. Afghanistan's geopolitical factors are tools that provide the basis for influencing and influencing political change. Examining the geopolitical characteristics of Afghanistan provides us with familiarity with the opportunities, bottlenecks, challenges, and crises in the field of foreign and domestic policy in the political elites, leaders, parties in Afghanistan (Rahimi, 2017, p. 99).

4.4 Geopolitical and foreign policy developments in Afghanistan

More than a century after Afghanistan's independence in 1919, the issue of independence and initiative in the country's foreign policy in the twentieth century is still controversial. Afghanistan has been in a special situation since independence due to the great global competition. Geopolitical developments in the last century have had a direct impact on the internal and external situation of this country. Afghanistan's Geopolitical Position in the Geopolitical Theory of the World System Saul Cohen has formed a theoretical debate that reflects the impact of Afghanistan's foreign policy on regional and global geopolitical developments. Afghanistan's foreign policy after independence in periods of geopolitical order and change in the geopolitical security structure of the region has tended to a strategy of neutrality and balance in establishing and relations with the great powers of each period and whenever A strategy has distanced itself and transformed the independent and quasi-independent position in the geopolitics of the region with the strategy of accompanying one of the regions under great power (revolution, coup d'etat and even military occupation) has also taken place in this country (Azimi, 2012, p. 157).

4.5 Afghanistan's strategic importance in the region

Afghanistan due to its proximity to the (former) Soviet countries in the north and the great country of the Chinese people, as well as the important country of Pakistan in the east and south and its neighbors to Iran in the west and Iran in the region. The Persian Gulf and the commonalities of the two countries in various religious, linguistic, and cultural dimensions have created a special strategic position for the geographical location of the two countries. This sensitive situation has created a rivalry between the two superpowers for greater influence in Afghanistan, and an attitude towards this rivalry can determine the importance of this country in the eyes of these two world powers. Afghanistan, as a strategic region, has long been considered by the Russians and then by the former Soviet Union. The rivalry between Russia and Britain in the period of balance of power and the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union overtook the rival force and occupied the country with military aggression. Understanding Afghanistan's strategic position from the Soviet point of view and the purpose of the invasion of Afghanistan requires consideration. The importance of governing Afghanistan has changed since 9/11, and with this change; Regional attitudes and approaches towards this country have also changed and fluctuated, all of which have changed Afghanistan's position in the region. The September 11 incident once again brought Afghanistan to the attention of major geopolitical powers in the region and the world (Lotfi, 2015, pp. 61,62).

4.6 Afghanistan and Geographical Systems and Regional Geopolitical Relations

A region is a subset of the Earth's geographical space that is structurally or functionally homogeneous and based on the structural or functional characteristics of the regions. Its neighbor is distinguished. An area can be land-based, water-based, or mixed, and can range from micro-scales, such as lakes or peninsulas, to large-scale scales, such as the ocean or continent. Geographical regions based on one or more structural features such as: body space, type of climate, type of language, religion, type and level of culture and civilization, or functional features, such as: product production or functions Economic, social, communication, cultural, political, etc. are identified. Whenever it is affected by political events in the region, it changes its nature and becomes a geopolitical region. Hence, transformations are a function of national aspirations and interests, with the approach of political leaders and geopolitical status, political units in the regional and global system (Heidari and Kaviani Rad, 2014, p. 66).

Examining the geostrategic position of Afghanistan in the modern world-system requires understanding the relations and position of Afghanistan in relation to geopolitical regions. In fact, Afghanistan, which is geographically part of the system of South and Southwest Asia, gets the most impact from this system. In the next stage, the geopolitical system of the Middle East and now the larger Middle East has expanded its sphere of influence in Afghanistan. If before 9/11 Afghanistan's position was influenced by the role of the relationship between the South Asian system and the Middle East, now Afghanistan itself is defined as the center of a regional system that places Afghanistan at its geographical center under the name of the Greater Middle East. However, the characteristics and geographical areas of the region are less visible for the larger Middle East. Afghanistan, in connection with the Central Asian regional system, also receives many influences, both in terms of its relationship role and in terms of its proximity to this geographical system, as well as China's geopolitical system in all respects. It has also been of interest to China in terms of its relationship with the Persian Gulf and Central Asian regional systems. Therefore, it can be said that the geostrategic importance of Afghanistan in relation to the developments of regional geographical systems and their importance in the geopolitics of the new world system should be evaluated. The continuity of Afghanistan's geostrategic importance and position in the system of the regions of South Asia and the Middle East is more important and fundamental. These regions need to be studied and the process of developments that can be predicted from the perspective of global systems and regions of the new system. For this reason, Afghanistan is affected by regional geographical systems, which can often be mentioned as an important external factor, aggravating the crisis in Afghanistan (Pishgahi Fard and Rahimi, 2008, 110).

4.7 Afghanistan and the natural geopolitical structure in the region

Afghanistan's special geographical location plays an important role in defining the geopolitics of the region and has been referred to by terms such as "Asia crossroads" or "Heartland Asia". Helfordmackinder believed that there are points that countries try to control on every continent and think of dominating it as dominating the heart of the center of that continent. Afghanistan is also one of the regions that various empires have tried to dominate. Afghanistan is a landlocked country whose northern, southern, eastern, and western regions are separated by the Hindu Kush Mountains. The impassable and mountainous border between Afghanistan and China has made the country the link between China's nuclear powers and Pakistan and India. The geopolitics of the region for Afghanistan means the same geopolitical connection of the three regions of the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia in the four communication routes of Afghanistan. For the geopolitical analysis of Afghanistan, it is necessary to study and analyze the impact of the security structures of those regions in the periods of transition and geopolitical order on Afghanistan. Without understanding the power relations in these regions, Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy cannot be properly understood. After the independence of Afghanistan, the geopolitics of the region was initially under the influence of the three great powers Britain, Russia, and Germany. During the Cold War, bipolar geopolitics dominated the region, and after that, the influence of regional powers began, from which Afghanistan has often suffered (Azimi, 2012, p. 161).

4.8 Geopolitics of narcotics in Afghanistan

The phenomenon of narcotics after the industrial revolution and the invention of the machine and the approaching distances between the nations of the world, gradually as a social problem, threatens the existence of humanity. Today, the problem of drug production and trafficking, and addiction have become one of the ominous phenomena of the countries and economic capabilities, security, and law enforcement capacities have been focused on it and it has taken on transnational aspects (Mohammadi and Ghanji, 2006, p. 93) Any research on Afghanistan, regardless of the opium economy or the "black economy", is incomplete, and any attempt to turn the "war economy" into a "peace economy" must be seen in the role that opium plays in Afghanistan's political economy. War requires a situation in which opium production increases; On the other hand, opium itself causes the economic war to escalate, reducing the incentive for the government to return to normalcy. Factors and contexts of drug production in Afghanistan are:

A) Political instability and the lack of inclusive and powerful sovereignty: A re-examination of the emergence of states in the last century shows that local politico-military groups are formed whenever the central power is partially disintegrated. They came and were supported by the neighboring powers. From an economic point of view, it can be seen that the economy of war is mostly based on cross-border smuggling and the rapid spread of drugs. Between 1992 and 1995, Afghanistan produced 2,200 to 2,400 tons of opium a year;

B) the globalization of the drug trade and the huge profits of drug production and trafficking;

C) The activity of the global drug mafia in Afghanistan;

D) Declining narcotics production in other parts of the world and a sharp rise in narcotics prices Opium was planted in more than half of the country's 28 provinces in the late 1970s, all indicating the cause of the crisis and instability in Afghanistan. It has been considered that this component can be mentioned as one of the internal and external deterrent variables of the geopolitical crisis in the stability of this country (Khalili et al., 2013, p. 49).

4.9 Social and Geopolitical Culture of Power in Afghanistan

The social and geopolitical culture of power in Afghanistan is considered as one of the other influential geopolitical components in the Afghan crisis. These components were based on the role of the great powers during the Cold War and how the United States and the Soviet Union competed; One of the causes of the crisis is instability in Afghanistan. In the new era, this has faced obvious and objective changes compared to the previous era. In the current situation, the cultural, ethnic, and racial components that makeup identity have become more important and decisive. Thus, it can be concluded that the material structures of power, interests, geopolitics, issues and other forms of behavior such as ideas, beliefs, and norms have played a decisive and influential role. This trend has become more important since 1991, in the post-Cold War era. Given the role of ethnic factors in the political and geopolitical developments of power in Afghanistan, it can be said that epistemological structures create common meanings with the interaction of governments. Based on these components, new identities are formed and reconstructed. Every political group in Afghanistan defines national interests based on their perception of their identity. This shows that the goals of each actor are a function of the norms that are formed in his mind, identity and approach. In such an attitude, the three factors of identity, security, and interests of the actors are interdependent. Each actor defines interests and behavioral patterns based on their political identity. Their security also depends on the orientation of each actor in relation to political identity. Based on their perceptual and ideological forms, they form and are mutually influenced by the three structures of identity, security, and benefit, which in fact has been one of the main internal challenges in the Afghan crisis (Mosalla Nejad, 2009, p. 169).

Ideological and social factors in Afghanistan: Another factor in the crisis in Afghanistan can be traced to sectarianism and fundamentalism. The existence of fundamentalists such as the Taliban, ISIS, al-Qaeda, and other extremist and extremist ideologies in Afghanistan is one of the components that exacerbate the crisis in this country. A group of Muslim political-religious groups that have adopted the policy of armed terrorist struggle to achieve their goals and establish an Islamic state as a caliphate are called Islamic fundamentalists. Afghanistan is at the heart of the chain of Islamic fundamentalism; From Morocco to Central Asia, this situation has led terrorist and fundamentalist groups such as the Taliban, ISIS, al-Qaeda, and other terrorist groups to open special accounts in this country (Afghanistan). The presence of terrorist groups in Afghanistan is one of the biggest obstacles to peace, security, and stability in this country and is considered one of the most important crisis-causing cases (Azimi, 2012, pp. 143,144).

4.10 How power is distributed in political institutions in Afghanistan

The current Afghan government suffers from many shortcomings and lacks independence from the social force and the ability to perform its duties and responsibilities. It cannot control the peripheral areas and cannot take exclusive control of the violence. He complains of corruption, inefficiency, etc., and in general, they indicate the unfinished government-building project, the main features of which can be considered as follows:

- 1- Personality of power: Command and command in Afghanistan is based on personal relationships and organizational characteristics have no role in it;
2. The role of kinship in the distribution of power: The transfer of government posts and privileges in Afghanistan has a long history and in many previous regimes, as well as now, many government privileges have been allocated to special tribes, families, and families. And not everyone shares in it;
- 3- Expediency in the distribution of power: Elections in the government are mainly based on political, ethnic, and religious interests and competencies do not play a role in it; According to a survey conducted in 13 provinces of Afghanistan, more than 87% of respondents believed that the main cause of government employment is ethnic and family ties and merit does not play a role in it. The results of this survey are shown in Table 1:

Effective Factors	Abundance	8/3
Competence	140	38/6
Ethnic Relations	483	22/8
Party or Political relations	286	26
Personal relationship	325	3/4
Other	54	100
Total	1252	8/3

(Masala Nejad, 2009, pp. 182,183).

Ethnic geopolitics in Afghanistan: Among the various factors exacerbating the crisis in Afghanistan; Factors of ethnic composition are of particular importance due to their spatial and territorial form. As the political arrangement of Afghanistan indicates that its prominent political forces each have a specific ethnic base and geographical territory and are considered the manifestation of its

political will (Hafiz Nia, 1997, p. 58). The type of political system is a mirror of social realities. The political structure in developed countries is clearly defined and has political stability. In Afghanistan, the sovereignty and political system in historical periods have been based on one ethnic group and tribe and in many cases a specific family. It moves between the people and the government. In terms of political structure, Afghan society has an ethnic and tribal structure, but this does not only lead to the formation of ethnic conflicts and political divisions, but this structure provides grounds for conflict. It creates ethnicity. Socio-political divisions are due to the ethnic and tribal structure of Afghan society, which the governments of this country, both in the past and now, have taken and continue to use this approach, which is a factor in creating the past and the present. It is said to aggravate the crisis in Afghanistan. The structure of the political system in Afghanistan, especially in the post-Taliban era, has so far been ostensibly democratic based on democracy, freedom of expression, and human rights, but it still depends on ethnicity and tribe, and often on identities and subcultures. In the conflict, they are struggling to gain their identity and rights, which can be mentioned as critical components (Hosseini, 2013, pp. 196,197).

The issue of ethnicity and nationalism in Afghanistan has long been a great scourge of unity and a source of discord and anguish on the body of Afghan society and is one of the biggest internal factors in the crisis of this country, which is in fact a serious obstacle. Convergence and political development have taken place in establishing national harmony and cohesion in this country. The past history of this country has shown that the phenomenon of ethnicity has caused conflicts between tribes and clans, and not only has it not been peaceful, but in most cases, it has been hostile. Afghanistan is one of the countries with a heterogeneous and multi-ethnic structure that requires a pluralistic system. Therefore, ethnicity in Afghanistan is a major cause of the crisis (Azimi, 2012, p. 109).

5. Conclusions

Afghanistan is a country with a special geopolitical and geographical position. Therefore, policy-making in it requires the country's political priorities in terms of having the interests of its neighbors, the dominant regional and global geopolitical system at the regional and international level. Unfortunately, the internal and external conditions involved in the Afghan crisis have become so complex that it has become very difficult to resolve. Afghanistan's foreign and domestic policy orientations for the country's political decision-makers are also a function of proper knowledge of the country's geopolitical components within the past international systems so that with the help of these experiences and its correct knowledge can be a suitable perspective for The formulation of the country's strategy was achieved in the current and future critical conditions. Due to the fact that the critical points of the world always coincide with geopolitical and strategic regions, which have a strategic and political position due to their special geographical location, and the interpretations that Afghanistan is the key to the Asian continent and Afghanistan is a passage that has been taken to some extent. It is one of the geopolitical and geographical situations of this country. The current crisis in Afghanistan, along with external factors, is influenced by the new way of thinking about the geographical policies of contemporary Afghanistan. The importance and geopolitical position of Afghanistan in each period is preserved and examined according to its specific circumstances. The extent of the impact of the Afghan crisis on socio-political developments, regional and even global, and the interaction of policies and actions of other countries and international actors on the Afghan crisis. Today, when Afghanistan has become a country in crisis, its root can be traced inside and outside. The fact is that in this crisis, internal factors play a much greater role than external factors; But the countries concerned in the Afghan crisis are acting as chess pieces on behalf of these countries through political-military groups and parties. Accordingly, the geopolitical situation of Afghanistan along with internal factors is considered as one of the factors intensifying the crisis in Afghanistan.

References

- [1] Abbas, N. (2009). Social and Geopolitical Culture of Power in Afghanistan, *Geopolitical Quarterly*, (1).
- [2] Atai, F., & Jafari, M. M. (2019). Geopolitical Developments and Afghanistan's Foreign Policy; 1919-2001. *Central Eurasia Studies*, 12(1), 157-175.
- [3] Azimi, A. (2012). *An Introduction to the Political Geography of Afghanistan*. Kabul: Khorasan.
- [4] Dobbins, J. (2017). *After the Taliban Nationalization in Afghanistan*, translated by Aref Sahar, Kabul: Maghsoudi.
- [5] Hafeznia, R. (1997). Geopolitical analysis of the Afghan crisis. *Quarterly Journal of Philosophy and Theology*; Pasdar Islam, 183, 11- 61.
- [6] Hafeznia, R. (2006). *Geopolitical principles and concepts*. Mashhad: Papli Yazdi.
- [7] Haghjoo, A. (2005). *Afghanistan and foreign interventions*. Kabul: Maiwand.
- [8] HEIDARI, M. T., & KAVIANI, R. M. (2015). THE IMPACT OF GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGE ON NATIONAL SOLIDARITY: CASE STUDY ABOUT TRIPLE ISLANDS.
- [9] Hosseini, S. (2013). *Terrorism and the process of nation-building in Afghanistan*. Kabul: Khorasan.
- [10] Khalili, Mohsen, Heidari, Jahangir, Sayadi Hadi (2013). Linking Code and Geopolitical Genome in Foreign Policy (Case Study: Afghanistan and Iran). *Journal of International Relations Research*, 9.
- [11] Lotfi, H. (2014). Geopolitical Analysis of Afghanistan and Iran; Challenges and Opportunities, *Greater Khorasan Research Quarterly*, 6, 19.
- [12] Mohammadi, Hamid Reza. Ghanji, Mohammad (2006). The Geopolitical Challenges of Drugs in Southwest Asia (with Emphasis on Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan), *Geography and Geopolitics Quarterly (ISC)*, 2, 3, 90 - 121.
- [13] Orfan, S. N. (2021). Political participation of Afghan Youths on Facebook: A case study of Northeastern Afghanistan. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1), 1857916.

- [14] Pishgahi Fard, Zahra, Rahimi, Sardar Mohammad (2008). Afghanistan's position in the geostrategy of the new world order. *Journal of Applied Research in Geographical Sciences*, 11, (8).
- [15] Rahimi, M. (2017). *Geopolitics of Afghanistan in the twentieth century*. Kabul: Saeed.
- [16] Roshangar, I. (2017). *US military strategy in post-Taliban Afghanistan*. Kabul: Departure.
- [17] Simbar, R., Rezapour, D., & Eskandarinasab, A. (2019). Regional trends in Iran in response to the security crisis in Afghanistan, *Sepehr Siyasat*, 6, 21.