

Taliban in Afghanistan, Present and Future: In Search of an Inclusive, Peaceful, Welfare and Sovereign Nation State?

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Abstract

The Taliban government is in the world spotlight despite its pledge to aim only at a peaceful, inclusive and sovereign "Islamic government" in Afghanistan. The Taliban said it would not pose a threat to other countries and international community, and they will not repeat the pro-Al Qaeda stance it has in the past. The Taliban are even determined to eradicate terrorism such as ISIS and so on, they would not repeat its violent behavior such as in the past. Of course, the world needs concrete evidence, not just promises, and for that the Taliban needs international help to rebuild Afghanistan. So far, many analysts still view the Taliban as strong and radical Afghan Muslim forces. However, it is also important to remember that the Taliban is not a centralized and unified force so the central government in Kabul must be able to eliminate terrorism and radicalism from any party that threatens the Afghan people and the world community.

Keywords

interactive media; macromedia
flash; mathematical critical
thinking ability



I. Introduction

Political dynamics in Afghanistan after the victory of the Taliban continue to be uncertain and unstable. The Taliban government is actually trying hard to create an Afghan state that is just, inclusive, upholds and respects human rights as well as protects women and children. However, they acknowledged that many Western countries (the US and Europe Union) still see the Taliban as an old face that has no respect for human rights, women and children. Taliban leaders are actually trying to change this old image into a good, inclusive and peaceful Taliban government. This is not easy because there are many problems and challenges that must be overcome. Therefore it is natural that the Taliban expect international assistance to make this happen.

Identity politics is a politics of grouping and dividing. Identity politics may be more effective at mobilizing voters. However, because this kind of politics requires embracing one group while eliminating another, the difficulty does not lie at the time of the campaign. Those who exploit identity usually find it difficult to rule. Identity battles tend to be brutal and those who are eliminated will find it difficult to recover from the pain after the election (Supriatma in Syofian, E. et al. 2020).

The Taliban did manage to seize Kabul and eventually take control of Afghanistan, but were unable to manage Kabul's shattered economy. There was an economic decline and technocracy crisis in the Taliban country.

Taliban leaders are trying to persuade the technocrats to run the economy. In the last 20 years before the fall of the Taliban government, Afghanistan has developed into a multibillion-dollar market economy, mostly financed by international aid. Today, The Western-educated technocrats then ran the financial institutions. However, since the Taliban returned to power in mid-August 2021, economic activity has practically stalled. Banks stopped operating due to running out of cash, the prices of goods and fuel skyrocketed, as production and imports of goods from neighboring countries also stopped.

The situation got worse because most of the Western countries stopped their aid. Realizing its shortcomings, the Taliban tried to persuade the technocrats not to leave the country and help stabilize the economy. Financial experts and professionals told the AP news agency that the Taliban ordered bureaucrats and Finance Ministry employees from the previous administration to return to work, especially in the central bank and other state-owned banks. (VOA Indonesia, 2021. AP, 2021)

The Taliban elites are clearly not economists, while the technocrats of the old Ashraf Ghani era know what is better for a country with good governance. To the country's old regime technocrats, the Taliban said, "Do what you have to do," warning, "God is watching over you, and you will be held accountable for what you do on Judgment Day." The Taliban government lacks quality human resources, lacks economic resources, communication and diplomacy.

II. Review of Literature

Taliban comes from the word Talib which means students or educated students, read nashab because it is a masdhar sentence (origin) and a form of the dialect of the Pastun community. The Taliban was originally a group of students led by Al-Mulla Muhammad Umar Al-hanafiyyah, born in 1962 in Oruzkan, Qandahar province, these students came from various madrasas such as Zawiyah in the Afghanistan and Pakistan border areas in Peshawar, Bhalucistan etc. managed by the Deobandi clerics in India. (Chaidar, 2021. Hadirin, 2021).

The term "Taliban" comes from Arabic which is the plural form of the word "Talib" which means seeker of knowledge, student of knowledge, student or santri devoted to men. Meanwhile, in Persian and Pashun, "Talib" becomes Taliban. In this sense, the Taliban refers to students studying in Madrasas, Islamic education schools in Afghanistan. Therefore, the emergence of the Taliban movement cannot be separated from the role of Madrasah educational institutions in Afghanistan, especially in the area of Kandahar Province to the southern border of Afghanistan-Pakistan, where there are many Islamic madrasas with Wahhabi ideology. (Davis, 1988. Barfield 2011. Giustozzi, 2007 and 2009. Edward, 2002. Malkin, 2000. Hughes, 2008).

The role of Madrasahs in Afghanistan is not only as an Islamic educational institution, but also as Madrasahs of Afghanistan carrying out social functions that are able to unite social groups from various ethnicities and tribes. Moreover, the role of Madrasahs in Afghanistan is able to articulate Islamic values in the struggle against the influence of Soviet ideology of communism in Afghanistan. In fact, during the Afghanistan-Soviet war, the learning process in Madrasahs continued in the Afghan refugee barracks. (Mirdad, 2016. Glatzer, 1998. Salim Basyarahil, 1986. Abd Rahman, 2002.).

The Taliban as a movement that has aspirations to create a state based on Islamic law found momentum when there was consolidation and mobilization of various jihadist factions

around the world to carry out jihad with the Taliban against the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan from the 1970s to the late 1980s. From this association of mujahideen in Afghanistan, the jihad movement grew and developed into a global phenomenon, especially post-September (9/11) 2001 (Ashghor,2021, Sahrasad and Chaidar,2018. BBC.com.2021. Al Jazeera,2021).

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For the people of Afghanistan, Madrasas have a special position in society. In fact, the cultural revolution as a process of modernizing Afghanistan which was built by the government of Mohammad Zahir Syah was unable to marginalize the role of Madrasas, and even tended to get resistance from the Afghan people. Therefore, until the mid-19th century, Afghanistan did not recognize a modern school system. Likewise, in the midst of today's modernization, Madrasahs remain a popular and favorite educational choice for the Afghan people (Abd. Rahman,2002).

III. Result and Discussion

3.1. How to Overcome the Crisis?

In August 2021, the Taliban leader admitted, there was not enough money to provide basic necessities. In 2019, total government spending was recorded at nearly 11 billion US dollars (Rp 155 trillion). According to the technocrats now advising the Taliban leadership, total domestic income is now only around US\$500 million to US\$700 million (Rp 7 trillion to Rp 9 trillion). This financial condition will not be sufficient to pay the salaries of public employees or provide basic goods or essential public services. The United Nations estimates that 95 percent of Afghanistan's population will suffer from hunger this winter. Around 97 percent of the population is also at risk of falling below the poverty line.

In the Ministry of Finance and Afghanistan's central bank, the agenda of the meeting is almost daily. Its contents revolve around procuring basic commodities such as flour, in an effort to ward off hunger. The Taliban are also trying to centralize customs collection and find new sources of income amid the shortage. The price of fuel and electricity has recently increased, 80 percent of electricity and 40 percent of wheat needs have to be imported.

Civil servants and public workers have not received salaries Disappointment and frustration of the technocrats is quite large. The hallways in the ministry building that were once bustling with employees are now deserted. Some workers only show up once or twice a week, no one gets paid. A department that used to handle relations with the state and donor agencies once had 250 employees and handled up to 40 countries, now only has 50 employees. No girls. It is feared that many parties are becoming increasingly irritated with the leadership of the Taliban. "They don't understand the problem," said a finance ministry official. "We used to have a \$9 billion economy spinning, now we have less than \$1 billion," said the official. The Taliban as Afghanistan's new ruler have won the support of 10 regional powers in talks in Moscow for the idea of a UN donor conference to help prevent Afghanistan's economic collapse and humanitarian catastrophe. (Kompas, AP, & AGP, 2021)

So far Russia, China, Pakistan, India, Iran and five former Soviet Union countries in Central Asia have joined the Taliban, calling for the United Nations to convene some kind of International Conference as soon as possible to help rebuild the country.

Central Asian diplomats in New York have insisted the conference should be conducted "with the understanding, of course, that the main burden ... must be borne by forces whose military contingent has been present in the country for the last 20 years." The idea refers to the United States and its allies, which invaded Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 attacks, and the sudden withdrawal paved the way for the Islamic Taliban to retake control of the country in August.

Washington chose not to attend the talks, citing technical reasons. But the US side said it might join another round of talks in the future. Russia has led calls for international assistance, aware that any spillover from Afghanistan could threaten regional stability.

"No one is interested in the complete paralysis of the entire state, which borders, among other things, the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)," Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said.

Analysts see the rise of the Taliban as fueling international fears of a return to the hardline form of power in the 1990s, when they hosted Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda movement. In that period, the Taliban did commit horrific human rights abuses. This includes public stoning and the marginalization of women in the workplace and in schools.

But that's all in the past, because in the future the Taliban are ready to change. Since returning to power, the Taliban have said they are moving as fast as possible to open up their government and guarantee human rights and women's rights. They also said they did not pose a threat to other countries. Taliban Foreign Minister Amir Khan Muttaqi stressed that Afghanistan will never allow its land to be used as a base for anyone to threaten the security of other countries," said Abdul Salam Hanafi, the deputy prime minister of the Taliban who led the delegation, also stressed: "Isolating Afghanistan is not in anyone's interest." (CNN,2021. Masrawy.com,2021).

While governments around the world, including Russia, have refused to grant official recognition to the Taliban government, the communique acknowledged the "new reality" of their rise to power.

However, Russia's initiative to host the talks is part of an effort to increase its influence in the region after the US withdrawal.

The main fear is the risk of instability in Central Asia, and the possible flow of migrants and militant activity directed from Afghanistan. Concerns have been raised after a series of attacks by the Afghan affiliate of ISIS, dubbed ISIS-K (Khorasan), on mosques and other targets that killed hundreds of people. Russia carried out its own disastrous war in Afghanistan in the 1980s, and has close military and political ties to the former Soviet republic in Central Asia that borders Afghanistan. (Kompas, 2021, Republika 2021 and nu or id, 2021)

In addition to saying no militant group can operate from Afghanistan, the Taliban claims it will protect the rights of women and minorities. But many women and girls are barred from going to work or school, and the temporary cabinet includes only men.

3.2. Taliban and Afghan: A Point Of View

Aqidah Taliban is the Al-Maturidi twin of Asya'iroh who is the majority of Muslims today (Suwadhul Azham) and has the Hanafi school of 90 percent of the total population of Afghanistan, the rest are Shia, Ahmadiyah, Jews, Christians, Wahhabis etc. The territory of Afghanistan was conquered in the era of Umar bin Khattab with his commander Al-Hakam. Their language uses the Pasthun language with a Persian dialect, but in the book "Futuh Al-Buldan" the mushanif Al-Balatsiri conqueror of Afghanistan is Al-Hakam Ibn Amr Al-Taghlabi describes to Umar bin Khattab that the conquered area is mountains, the water flows small, the dates are not fertile because half of them do not bear fruit, then Umar asked

in his letter, are you a poet or a messenger? Then the messenger answered, we prefer to be called the messenger. (Sahasrad, 2021. Smith, 2011. Giustozzi, 2018.)

The ancestors of the Afghan nation according to history are from the Quqazi (Caucasian) tribe, the population is known as the Aryana nation, the current Afghan nation is 28 million and 2 million are nomads. Tajikistan and 4 percent from Uzbekistan and the Hazaras about 3 percent (Shia).

The Taliban was founded with the intention of enforcing the law of Allah SWT among the people. This initial intention will continue to oversee the journey of the Taliban. Unless the Taliban officially announces that they have turned into a political party seeking power. As long as the Taliban leaders are still consistent with their sincere intentions, whatever their actions in political diplomacy need to be understood within the frame of that initial intention. Because the initial intention is a solid pillar: a new milestone appears that replaces the old one. (republika,2021. nu or id,2021)

The Taliban have also been fully trained for 20 years in a long war against the world's greatest powers. All the most sophisticated weapons were used, but they did not work to uproot the Taliban from Afghan soil. Instead of being uprooted, the Taliban took root even more. Tarbiyah's tenacity and long patience are also worthy of being used as a barometer in viewing the Taliban.

In this long and bloody conflict they were educated with Islamic izzah. Their lives were sacrificed for the sake of Islam. Their wealth is spent for the sake of Islam. Their energy and sweat was spent for the sake of Islam. Therefore, Islam must be deeply rooted in their hearts. It will not be easily displaced by narrow Afghan nationalism.

Analysts said, Tarbiyah experienced by the Taliban is fairly complete. The Taliban started as a small group, expanding their power with Islamic knowledge and justice. This is tarbiyah in da'wah. The Taliban had seized power and managed the country before being beaten by America. This is the tarbiyah of power. The Taliban once lost that power, returning to guerrilla warfare in the jungle and mountains for 20 years. Now the opportunity to reclaim that power is open following the departure of America. This is the tarbiyah of how to rise from defeat and the bitter tarbiyah of jihad.

In all these stages, said analysts, the Taliban were consistently guided by knowledge. His jihad is guided by knowledge. Shari'a justice is guided by science. His preaching is guided by science. And now diplomacy is also guided by science. Of course as an ordinary human being, here and there there are shortcomings that are normal. But globally, God willing. Until now we still see Islam as the dominant color in the actions of the Taliban.

The initial intention and decades of tarbiyah by upholding Islam and Muslims, with a strong shar'iy control, seem to be a guarantee that the Taliban is still running in the same direction as what was announced by its founder - Mullah Umar. If there are slanted accusations leveled at the Taliban, they are self-destructed by their consistency in following the very steep path of jihad for more than two decades, the guidance of knowledge along their journey and the milestones of intent proclaimed by its founder. Therefore, it is not appropriate for us here, whose status is only spectators to despise the Taliban, just because they carry out a number of diplomatic agendas with China.

It can be illustrated that the true Taliban are followers of the Hanafi school of jurisprudence, Maturidi in creed, and followers of the tarekat in Sufism. They have been influenced by the Salafi-Wahhabi ideology and movement, but now they had left him. The Taliban's victory in Afghanistan has received national and international media coverage. Some Muslims in Indonesia also felt euphoria for the victory. Despite all that, many are asking, who exactly is the Taliban? What is the school of faith that is the handle? Are they part of the Ahlus Sunnah Wal Jamaah?

In simple terms, it can be described that the real Taliban are followers of the Hanafi school in fiqh, Maturidi in faith, and followers of the tarekat in Sufism. The current Taliban leaders are graduates of religious schools scattered across northern Pakistan; Darul Uloom Haqqania, which is located in the Akora Khatak area. Madrasah Haqqania, as it is often called, follows the curriculum of Madrasah Darul Uloom, Deoband, India. Madrasah Darul Uloom Deoband itself is a traditional Islamic educational institution that was founded in the 19th century as a response to British colonialism and the rise of Hindu nationalism. This madrasa adopts a school system in creed, fiqh and tasawuf. In fiqh, Madrasah Deobandi follows the Hanafi school, in aqidah it follows Maturidi, and in Sufism it follows one of the popular tarekat such as Naqsyabandiyah, Jistiyyah and others. (republika,2021. nu or id,2021)

Regarding the Mazhab Maturidiyah adopted by the Taliban and the people of India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, Sayyid Hasan Al-Saqqaf – a Jordanian cleric, made a few reviews. Knowing Maturidiyah needs to be underlined, that Maturidiyah is a follower of Imam Abu Hanifah Rahimahullah in matters of belief. This name comes from the name of the figure who succeeded in formulating issues of faith following the method of Imam Abu Hanifah, namely Imam Abu Mansur Al-Maturidi Al-Hanafi who died in 333 H. Maturidiyyah is there a school that is closest to the doctrine of tanzih and takwil in matters related to God's attributes. The book of Ta'wilat Ahlis Sunnah by Imam Abu Mansur Al-Maturidi is considered the best and the greatest book in explaining the belief in tanzih and takwil in the Ahlis Sunnah Wal Jamaah environment. This book is classified as the most authoritative book that talks about takwil verses of the Qur'an related to the attributes of Allah. (republika,2021. nu or id,2021)

Here, there is a closeness of schools between the Maturidiyah, (Asy'ariyah and Hanabilah who apply the tanzih doctrine strictly), Muktaizilah, even Ibadhiyah, Zaidiyyah and Imamiyah in some details of the issue accompanied by slight differences between them. Imam Al-Tahawi Al-Hanafi, has not been able to match the breadth of Al-Maturidi's study of theology. Maturidi is the group of Ahlus Sunnah which is the purest and clean of monotheistic theology. The majority of Hanafi followers living in countries such as Turkey, the Republic of the Soviet Union, India, and Pakistan are Maturidiyyah. The Hanafis in Afghanistan today are Maturidiyyah in their theology, only they have been influenced over the past 40 years by Salafi-Wahhabi politics; distanced the Afghan population from the pure creed, leading them to Salafi-Wahhabi thought. (Sahasrad, 2021. Smith, 2011. Giustozzi, 2018.)

Recently, we have seen them refer to the Salafi-Wahhabi creed to the Imam Abu Hanifa school of rahmatahullah and adhere to the creed described by Imam Maturidi rahimahullah. This is a good phenomenon. Indeed, the Afghan population, as well as the Taliban, are followers of the Maturidi school. Indeed, they have been influenced by the Salafi-Wahhabi movement and political model for approximately 40 years. However, according to the testimony of Sayyid Hasan Saqqaf, they have reconciled; abandoning the Salafi-Wahhabi model of movement and politics.

In terms of nationality in Afghanistan, the Taliban is a nationalist movement formed in September 1994 with the support of the United States and Pakistan. The Taliban then controlled almost all of Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001.

The Taliban wield great influence, and even as America tried to form a new government in Afghanistan, it managed to retain its influence and take over the country Monday.

This group has a number of influential figures. One of them is the founder and original leader of the Taliban, Mullah Mohammad Omar. Omar had gone into hiding when the Taliban was overthrown by America after the events of September 9, 2001 (9/11) and died in 2013. The Taliban existed during the 1980s in the form of a Taliban guerrilla front, mostly linked to the mujahideen cleric party, Harakat-i Enqelab-i Islami (Islamic Revolutionary Movement). The party as a whole was demobilized in 1992 and hardly took part in the civil war. ³ The Taliban emerged as an autonomous movement in 1994 but did not adopt guerrilla tactics. They instead fought as a semi-regular force, gathering for conventional combat. Arguably, their military organization is more suited to the available resources (human and financial) than their rivals. Once they captured Kabul in 1996, the Taliban developed something more like a regular army, with some artillery and armor and a small air force, and even combined some popular militia forces. (Barfield,2010)

During the 1979 Soviet occupation until its fall in 1990, the United States supported the opposition to the communist government of Kabul. As part of its Cold War strategy, the US government secretly began funding, and training anti-government Mujahideen forces through Pakistani secret service agents known as the Inter Intelligence Service or ISI, who came from disaffected Muslims in the country who opposed the regime's official atheism. Marxist, in 1970.

In an effort to strengthen the pro-Soviet Communist government in Kabul - citing the 1978 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good Neighborhood Kabul-Moscow signed between the two countries in 1978, which was followed by the intervention and invasion of Kabul by the Kremlin on 24 December 1979. The Soviet occupation resulted in a massive exodus of more than 5 million Afghans who moved to refugee camps in Pakistan, and Iran. More than 3 million alone live in Pakistan. Faced with mounting international pressure, and the loss of some 15,000 Soviet troops as a result of Mujahideen opposition forces trained by the United States, Pakistan, and other foreign governments, the Soviets withdrew ten years later, in 1989 and the communist regime of Kabul fell in the 1990s. The Soviet withdrawal was seen as an ideological victory in the US, which had ostensibly supported the Mujahideen in order to counter Soviet influence around the oil-rich Persian Gulf. (Barfield,2010)

After the elimination of Soviet troops in 1989, the US and its allies lost interest in Afghanistan, and did little to help rebuild the war-torn country. The Soviet Union continued to support the regime of Dr Najibullah (formerly head of the secret service, Khad) until its fall in 1992. However, the absence of Soviet troops resulted in the downfall of the government as it continued to lose territory to Mujahideen guerrilla forces. As most of the elite, and intellectuals were either systematically eliminated by the Communists, or fled to take refuge abroad, a dangerous leadership vacuum emerged. Fighting continued between the various Mujahideen factions, eventually giving rise to a state of warlordism. The chaos, and corruption that dominated post-Soviet Afghanistan in turn gave birth to the rise of the Taliban in response to the growing chaos. The most serious fighting during the growing civil conflict occurred in 1994, when 10,000 people died in factional fighting in Kabul.

Take advantage of the chaotic situation in Afghanistan, including some regional Afghan fundamentalist bedfellows trained in refugee camps in western Pakistan, Pakistan's secret intelligence service (ISI), regional Mafia (with drug smuggling networks, and industrial goods from Japan etc.) and extremist groups Arabs looking for a safe operational center joined, and helped to create the Taliban movement.

Backed by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and other strategic allies, the Taliban developed as a political-religious force, and finally seized power in 1996. The Taliban was able to capture 90% of the country, apart from the Afghanistan Northern Alliance strongholds mainly found

in the northeast in the Panjshir Valley. . The Taliban seeks to implement a strict interpretation of Islamic Sharia law, and provide safe havens, and assistance to individuals, and organizations involved as terrorists, especially Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaeda network.

The United States, and its allies took military action to support the Afghan opposition after September 11, 2001. The US attack on the Taliban protecting Osama, the Arab terrorist kingpin, forced the downfall of the Taliban. In late 2001, the main leaders of the Afghan opposition groups, and the diaspora met in Bonn, and agreed on a plan for the formulation of a new government structure that agreed to the inauguration of Dr Hamid Karzai as Chairman of the Interim Authority of Afghanistan (AIA) in December 2001. Following the meeting of the national Loya Jirga (council of great). in 2002, Karzai was elected president.

On March 3, and March 25, 2002, a series of earthquakes hit Afghanistan, with the loss of thousands of homes, and over 1800 lives. More than 4000 other people were injured. Earthquakes occurred in Samangan Province (3 March 2002) and Baghlan Province (25 March 2002). The latter was worse than the previous two earthquakes, and caused most of the casualties. International authorities are assisting the Afghan government in dealing with this disastrous situation. As a country, Kabul continues to rebuild, and recover, at the end of 2005, still battling widespread poverty, warlordism continues, infrastructure is almost non-existent, perhaps the largest concentration of landmines on earth exploded, and other regulations, as well as a sizeable one, and the illegal trade in opium heroin. (p2k.unkris,2002)

Afghanistan also remains entangled in violent politics, and the nation's first successful election held in 2004 resulted in a record number of women MPs being elected. Parliamentary elections in 2005 helped to further stabilize the country politically, despite the many problems it faced, including inadequate international assistance.

The country continues to grapple with injustice and violence, dealing with attacks by Al-Qaeda and the Taliban, and the instability caused by local wars and exacerbated by rampant corruption.

One of the worst corruption scandals to hit the top brass in Afghanistan was the bribe of US\$200 million to a fuel contractor for the military in early 2015. Although the top brass was later fired, corruption in the ministry did not end. Worse, this situation has occurred since the era of President Hamid Karzai (2001-2014)—the first president of Afghanistan after becoming an Islamic Republic—where Karzai created a friendly bureaucratic structure for the formation of mafia and patron-client relations. Afghan legislation that still upholds ethnicity and sectarianism also exacerbates the practice of massive-scale nepotism in all aspects of the Afghan bureaucracy. The United States during 2001-2021 has spent a financial budget of US \$ 2 trillion (two trillion US dollars) for economic and military assistance for the governments of Mujahiddin Hamid Karzai and Ashraf Ghani.

In addition, the absence of specific records regarding the use of military subsidy funds budgeted by the US Government by the Afghan Ministry of Defense also indicates a lack of transparency from the agency. The US\$20 billion budget from the US for military training, for example, has never been monitored for its use due to the absence of law enforcement actors who oversee the use of the budget. In fact, when President Hamid Karzai in 2010 stopped an investigation into the corruption of an Afghan government official, the US could hardly do anything about it. Apart from the lack of local law enforcement initiatives,

Led by President Hamid Karzai, who was elected in October 2004, Afghanistan continues to experience local conflicts. Prior to the election, Karzai led the country after being elected by the United States under President Bush as head of the interim government after the fall of the Taliban. The 2001-2014 cabinet under Karzai consisted of the Northern

Alliance of Afghanistan, and a mix of regional, and other ethnic groups formed from the transitional government by the Loya jirga (Grand Council).

The Karzai group is estimated to have more numbers now than when they were ousted in 2001 — NATO estimates they have around 85,000 full-time fighters. In 2001, Afghanistan had a long history of almost uninterrupted conflict, with a large number of people with war experience as protagonists and accumulating knowledge to fight the insurgency. However, rebellion is a dynamic process of adaptation and counteradaptation. Rebels, like counter-insurgents, must continually learn and be flexible and adaptable, those used in post-2001 guerrilla warfare are actually very different from those used before, mainly because the enemy has changed and is far more technologically resourceful.

The Taliban are not as efficient or capable or sophisticated as an insurgent movement, but they have been able to match their limited human resources in terms of management and education with the right strategies and tactics. Former King Mohammed Zahir Shah returned to the country, but did not return as king, and only limited ceremonial strength training. Karzai was replaced by Asraf Ghani, who fell in the hands of the Taliban on August 15, 2021 yesterday.

It is possible that the diplomacy carried out by the Taliban with Russia, China and Iran is only the way the Taliban chooses to quell external or distant enemies. The Taliban carried out diplomacy to secure the agenda of establishing an Islamic state in Afghanistan without external interference. While many Islamic activists in Indonesia hope that the Taliban will do something according to their feelings, which are sensitive to China, moreover, China has also committed crimes against Uighur Muslims. The Taliban do things with their own internal reasons, while the audience judges the Taliban with their own feelings, then it is very likely to be disconnected.

IV. Conclusion

So far, it is important to remember that the Taliban is not a centralized and unified force so the central government in Kabul must be able to eliminate terrorism and radicalism from any party that threatens the Afghan people and the world community. Taliban leaders have negotiated with the US/West and agreed to not cause political and security problems in the Central Asia, however, the Taliban must be able to overcome Islamic hardliners who may be reluctant to cut ties with ISIS and al-Qaeda. The Taliban must fight terrorism like ISIS and Al Qaeda to build international trust that is very significant in the long run.

The Taliban have vowed to aim only at implementing "Islamic rule" and will not pose a threat to other countries and nations. The world needs real evidence, not just promises. Taliban government should overcome any internal friction between pragmatists and ideologues within the Taliban leadership to build a solid and inclusive government.

According to an Afghan source familiar with the Taliban's internal infighting, the government's cabinet is leaning toward tough 1990s-era rule rather than recent promises of inclusivity.

In sum, the present and future Taliban governments are looking for an Afghan state that is inclusive, peaceful, just, prosperous and sovereign. This search requires resources, opportunities and processes that will attract international supports sooner or later.

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