

Prof. Dr. Hüsamettin İNAÇ  
Mohammed Rafiq SADA  
Translated By: İrem Ece COŞKUN

# THE TALIBAN OF AFGHANISTAN:

State, Society, Politics



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Cemal Yener Tosyalı Cad. No: 57/A (113)  
Vefa-Fatih/İSTANBUL  
Tel: (212) 527 0 718  
(850)441 0 359  
Faks: (212) 519 20 71

[www.filizkitavevi.com](http://www.filizkitavevi.com)

[bilgi@filizkitavevi.com](mailto:bilgi@filizkitavevi.com)

Yayıncı Sertifika Numarası: 77398

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## Prof. Dr. Hüsamettin İnaç

Was born in 1974, Uşak. After he completed his primary, secondary, high school education in the same city; he got the right to study at Marmara University Department of International Relations in 1992. Subsequent of his graduation, he finished his master degree of Sociology and Anthropology Department with “**Marx and Pareto’s Sociological Comparison**” thesis, and completed his Doctorate degree of Europe Union Politics and International Relations in the Institute of Europe Society with his “**Identity Problems of Turkey During the European Integration Process**” thesis. Between 1998-2009, Dr. İnaç whom worked as an academician at Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences; Public Administration Department, left the academia on October 2009 for spending his one-year time period within bureaucracy. He took on the duty of Founding General Secretary for North Aegean Development Agency; which included Kütahya, Afyon, Manisa and Uşak. with the accumulation of his knowledge and putting theory into practice he served to the development of the region. Dr. İnaç whom keeps publishing his books on native and foreign literary within the multi-disciplinary framework which combines International Relationships, Anthropology, Sociology and Political Sciences; Has been working as the head of department and professor in Dumlupınar University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences for the Political Sciences and International Relations Department since 2013.

## Mohammed Rafiq Sada

Mohammed Rafiq Sada was born in Afghanistan on July 1985. He took his Primary, Secondary, High school education in Afghanistan; and his bachelors’ education in Ankara University faculty of Political Sciences Department of International Relations. He became this science’s specialist with his thesis named “**Sociopolitical Analysis of Afghanistan’s Nationalization Process in the Context of Nation Building Strategies**”, as well as still ongoing with his Doctorate in the same department today.



*For the Asia's heartland, Cradle of Civilizations and ancient Turkish homeland Afghanistan's beautiful people; and for the amity, peace and tranquility of Turkish – Afghan Communities...*



## PREFACE

There is a very special, deep, historical and cultural relationship between one of the Turkish land Afghanistan and today's Turkey. Although the Turkish presence in Afghanistan taken back to as far as B.C. 2nd Century Saka Turks (Scythians) and Khalaj Turks that are also known as The White Huns (Hephthalites) which dominated the region in the year 480, what made Turks and Afghanistan meet, and even founded a government which stretched as far as India was The Ghaznavid Mahmud. So much so that during the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, the Turkish-Islamic population settled in Afghanistan and the Seljuks, who took over the dominance in Afghanistan in 1040, strengthened the influence of this population in the region. However, the Mongol invasion, which started in the 1220s and intensified in Khorasan, severed the Seljuks' ties with Central Asia. This contact will be reestablished between the years 1370-1405, Transform into Uzbek Domination in the 16th century under the leadership of Shaybani Khan. And when the Mughal rule weakened over the region, Turkmen Turkish Nadir Afghar would reign. When he died in 1747, Ahmad Shah Durrani -the chief of the biggest afghan tribe- was going to establish the Afghan Government. By sending an ambassador during the III.Mustafa period, he offered partnership; therefore, becoming the first political figure whom hooked up the diplomatic relations between Turkey and Afghanistan.

On the other hand, the founder of the Modern Afghanistan, Emanullah Khan, would come forth with his Contemporary and Modern identity; by taking Mustafa Kemal Atatürk as an example for himself, become the first leader to Recognize Turkey and sign under the March 1st 1921 Turkish-Afghan Alliance Treaty. Afghanistan's first public hospital was to be built by the Turks in 1913, during the reign of Habibullah Khan. Emanullah Khan's visit to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in May 1928 was the first official visit of a foreign head of state to Turkey. Türkiye signed the first Technical Cooperation Agreement with Afghanistan during this visit. Located on Vezir Ekber Han Street, the most famous and busiest place in Kabul, the 34-hectare space allocated to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk by Emanullah Han, is Turkey's largest embassy building in the world. Mevlana Calaleddin Rumi, who was instrumental in the deepening of these relations and the shaping of common values, and sufis who appeal to the climate of the heart like Ibrahim bin Edhem, and the world like İbn Sina (Avicenna) and mullah Abdurrahman mosque. Scholars around the world have made significant contributions. In addition to this, connoisseurs of art such as black meme and Firdevsi, Mahmud of Ghazni, Mughal Shah, statesmen such as Alptekin, Seburtekin, soldiers like Hacı Abdurrahman Peshawar, Enver Pasha and Mahmud style and Firdevsi, poets, writers and thinkers like Ali şir Nevai and Hüseyin Baykara are our common values that should not be forgotten.

When Afghanistan was attacked by colonial imperialist ideology in the 19th Century, it was trespassed in the 20th century, and finally had become a slave of the wild and barbaric capitalism in the 21st century. because of the invasion of these imposing ideologies, Afghanistan's socio-economical state distorted, the political impotence caused the dialog between different segments of society to be cut off, and made compromising culture impossible in an environment which guns did the talking. The main actors who argue that Russia resisted the occupation in response to the competition and challenge created by the ideals of landing on warm seas, controlling the energy resources of the USA in the region, being a hegemonic power with China's Belt and Road project, and Iran's ideals of terrorizing the region with its irrational Shiite fanaticism, -the mujahideen, the Taliban, the ruling elite- could not go beyond being a subcontractor/spokesperson of the occupying forces. Therefore, although the path of all imperialist powers who wanted to dominate the world passed through Afghanistan, all of these powers could not avoid being defeated and had to leave the region without getting what they wanted.

Afghanistan, which has always been on the agenda of the international public opinion with its geopolitical position, has created a domino effect in the construction of international balances, the formation of alliances and the formation of world orders. The official purpose of the USA, which invaded Afghanistan on October 7, 2001, by forming an international coalition and with the support of the UN, was to eliminate the al-Qaeda leaders, to remove the members of the terrorist organization from Afghanistan and to aid and abet al-Qaeda. By overthrowing the Taliban regime, it respected Western values, and this statement of the USA contained very serious contradictions in itself. Osama bin Laden, who was known to have lived in Pakistan from the beginning, was killed in Islamabad on May 1, 2011, which was stated as the beginning of the withdrawal date from Afghanistan. if the goal was to kill the leader of Al-Qaeda, wouldn't be needed to attack Pakistan instead of Afghanistan? on the other hand, if it was really aimed to take down the significantly weak Taliban on the beginning of occupation period, wouldn't be taken down very easily? what's even worse is the question of Why did USA gave away almost all of the Afghanistan off to taliban by signing the Doha Peace Agreement in 29th February 2020, despite perceiving Taliban as a regime that must be taken down, and not inviting Them to the Bonn Conference in 2001? The book that is in your hands, has come to be by a Turkish and an Afghan scientist whom bear concern for the future of Afghanistan, based on strong relations and common values that have continued from history to the present trying to understand what is unfolding, predicting which direction Afghanistan under the Taliban rule will move towards, pondering about what can be done in the struggle for statehood and nationhood. This work aims to contribute to Afghanistan's finding stability, prosperity and tranquility by looking backwards from today.

**Prof. Dr. Hüsamettin İnaç & Mohammed Rafiq Sada**



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