



ANALYSIS OF UNITED NATIONS ATTITUDES IN UPHOLDING HUMAN RIGHTS: TALIBAN'S VIOLENT ACTION AGAINST AFGHAN POPULATION

Jennifer Sakti Ramadhani¹, Meiliani Nur Azizah², Khairul Munzilin³

¹Department of International Relations, Faculty of Humanities, Darussalam University, Jl. Raya Siman Km. 5 Siman, Ponorogo, East Java, 63471, Indonesia.
jennifer.sakti8035@mhs.unida.gontor.ac.id

²Department of International Relations, Faculty of Humanities, Darussalam University, Jl. Raya Siman Km. 5 Siman, Ponorogo, East Java, 63471, Indonesia.
meilianinurazizah48@student.hi.unida.gontor.ac.id

³Department of International Relations, Faculty of Humanities, Darussalam University, Jl. Raya Siman Km. 5 Siman, Ponorogo, East Java, 63471, Indonesia.
khairulmunzilin@unida.gontor.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Taliban is a conventional political group and a religious faction that adheres to Sunni Islam in Afghanistan. In 1998 Taliban group began to control the Afghan region of Kabul to this day. During the leadership of the Taliban, many regimes, policies, and prohibitions for the people of Afghanistan violated human rights. Given this case, this study aims to analyse how the role of the United Nations as an international organization deals with conflict and upholds human rights in Afghanistan. The research method used is a qualitative approach by reviewing previous studies based on the concepts of human rights and justice in Islam that are relevant to the case. The United Nations played an important role in mitigating this conflict through the establishment of a special committee by the United Nations called UNAMA (United Nations Assistance Missions in Afghanistan) and sending special forces to monitor the people of Afghanistan and report on the progress of actions by the Taliban. The United Nations Security Council has made resolution No. 2513 of 2020 which contains the Joint Declaration between the governments of the United States and Afghanistan. The United Nations has been instrumental in addressing this ongoing Taliban conflict in various ways and strategies deployed to the Afghan community in protecting and enforcing human rights.

Keywords: Taliban, Human Rights, United Nations, UNAMA.

INTRODUCTION

This research will discuss the violence committed by the Taliban against Afghanistan. The Taliban is a conventional, reactionary religious and political faction that began to form in 1994 in Afghanistan. Currently, the Taliban is in the international

spotlight after dominating Afghan territory from 1996 until now. The actions taken by the Taliban in controlling Afghanistan by overthrowing the Afghan government regime and seizing the capital Kabul. By 1998, the Taliban had taken control of almost all of Afghanistan and established new regimes and policies based on the Islamic nationalist ideology of Deobandi.

Mullah Muhammad Omar founded the Taliban movement based on recognition from three countries, namely Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Pakistan. According to the Pashto language used by an ethnic group in Afghanistan that adheres to Sunni Islam, the Taliban means students or students known as an Islamic community that is cruel and violent in implementing and applying the teachings of Islam. The Taliban's promise after taking control of Pashtun territory spread across Afghanistan and Pakistan is to establish peace and security based on Islamic Sharia.

The vision put forward by the founder of this group strongly supports the establishment of the Taliban group itself, namely related to Islam and Jihad. Mullah Muhammad Omar said that to maintain faith and honour, it is necessary to go through the resistance technique "strategy of resistance" which has become the original nature of the Afghan population. Earlier the formation of the Taliban group some mujahideen had managed to conquer the Soviet Union and take over Kabul. The actions of the mujahideen deviate from the teachings and norms based on Islamic law with many crimes occurring such as corruption, sexual harassment, and human rights violations. The weakening of Islamic law in Afghanistan greatly affects the stability of the country which is one of the Islamic countries with a majority Islamic population and policies and regimes based on Islam.¹

After the Soviet Union was conquered, the mujahideen left Afghanistan. The power of Afghanistan was taken over by the Taliban group to build a state based on Islamic law to maintain the stability and security of the country. The law applied by the Taliban group in Afghanistan is not solely Islamic Sharia law but custom law or customary law that has been applied in society. Afghanistan law enforcement assigns security agents

¹ Imam Mawardi, Lutfirahman, and Umi Nur Idayanti, "Politik Kekerasan Taliban Di Afghanistan: Telaah Historis-Sosiologis Perspektif Weberian," *Jurnal Tapis: Teropong Aspirasi Politik Islam* 18, no. 2 (2022): 39–59.

or police officers to monitor compliance and order with the law. The application of this law violates human rights because it is based on acts of violence in giving punishment.

According to the Taliban, the policies and regimes established to protect and provide security with Islamic teachings have created a human rights crisis for the Afghan people. The rules implemented by the Taliban received negative responses from women who should have the right and freedom to choose their own life choices. Violence against children intensified as military forces began a firefight for control of Afghan territory. Many children who slept everywhere because they felt unsafe in their own homes, were killed and injured by bombs thrown on the side of the road.

Acts of violence committed The Taliban restricts the human rights of Afghans, especially women and children. Prohibiting women from leaving the house except for male family members, girls are not allowed to go to secondary school even now the Taliban prohibits women from accessing higher education in college. This Taliban group does not hesitate to threaten security and punish by killing someone who does not obey and violates the policies made.²

Human rights violations committed The Taliban is increasingly global and has become the spotlight of the United Nations as the body that oversees all problems that affect world peace and security. The role of the United Nations is very important in solving various problems in the world, especially the Taliban and Afghan conflicts that lead to human rights violations because this body was formed to prevent conflicts between countries and resolve ongoing conflicts.

Perserikatan Nations better known as the United Nations is an international organization that consists of almost all countries in the world to achieve world peace. The UN was established in 1948 with 51 member states but over the years the members of the UN increased and now become 193 member states that cooperate to achieve the national interests of each country. In the Charter of the United Nations, there are 6 main organs of the United Nations (*principal organ*) as follows: (1) General Assembly (*General Assembly*). (2) the Security Council (*Security Council*). (3) Economic and Social Council

² Rafika Wahyu Andani, Rania Nabilla Putri, and Muhamad Afdhel Darmawan, "Segitiga Kekerasan, Ham, Dan Perempuan Afghanistan Era Kepemimpinan Taliban," *Jurnal Pena Wimaya* 2, no. 1 (2021): 62–85, <https://doi.org/10.31315/jpw.v2i1.6165>.

(*Economic and Social Council*). (4) Trusteeship Board (*Trusteeship Council*). (5) International Court of Justice (*International Court of Justice*). (6) Secretariat (*the Secretariat*).

Afghanistan itself joined the UN a year after the establishment of this organization in 1949 3 countries have just joined the UN, namely. To achieve the main goal of maintaining world peace the UN categorizes it into 3 roles: *First (Peacemaking)* creates peace through various means such as economics, diplomacy, politics and even involving the military. *Second (Peacekeeping ensures)* parties involved in the war do not commit acts of violence and supervises the implementation of agreements. *Third (Peacebuilding)* Create an equal and just peace for the parties involved in war or conflict.³

Researchers will discuss the violence committed by the Taliban in Afghanistan and how the United Nations' attitude toward upholding human rights in Afghanistan is an international organization that is global and overshadows all international problems, conflicts and disputes. Researchers will discuss in more detail the violence against women and children in Afghanistan and the prohibition of women and children from attending school. What interventions has the UN made in response to this issue and what role has the UN played in human rights violations by the Taliban?

The purpose of this study is to examine the state of Afghan society with limitations in life and examine the attitude and role of the United Nations in responding to human rights in Afghanistan. Previous research explained the role of the United Nations in protecting human rights in terms of international law, namely the intervention of the International Court of Justice or ICJ (*International Court of Justice*) in responding to conflicts and disputes related to human rights, therefore researchers want to discuss related to the Taliban conflict in Afghanistan which is being discussed internationally due to its actions and actions that violate human rights and what is the UN's stance on upholding human rights in Afghanistan?

In this study, researchers take from the opinions of previous researchers as references in research to strengthen the arguments to be expressed in this study. To analyze

³ Endah Rantau Sari Ni Kadek Marhaeni, Hartana, Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku, Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini, "Eksistensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) Sebagai Organisasi Internasional Dintinjau Dari Hukum Internasional," *Jurnal Locus Delicti* 4, no. 1 (2023): 1–12.

the Role of the United Nations in Upholding Human Rights in Afghanistan, researchers have read and reviewed several articles, journals and books related to the title raised by the researcher. With this, researchers can explain the discussion taken by racing on previous studies.

Several references are by this research that will be used as a literature review. Many previous studies have discussed the Taliban's violence against Afghanistan, the UN's contribution to the issue, and human rights in terms of various theories. Then the author classifies into 2 categories. *First*, an analysis of the human rights of the Afghan population during the Taliban leadership. *Second*, analyze the involvement of the United Nations in conflicts and disputes to maintain and protect peace.

The first discussion is an analysis of the human rights of the Afghan population during the Taliban leadership. In research by **Imam Mawardi, Lutfirahman, and Umi Nur Idayati** with the title "*The Politics of Taliban Violence in Afghanistan: A Historical-Sociological Review of Weberian Perspectives*". This study discusses the Taliban violence in Afghanistan after Afghanistan was taken over by the Taliban group to make Afghanistan an Islamic state that is conducive to maintaining state security. But they changed that goal by building Afghanistan, a country based on Islamic law, all policies were formed based on Islamic law. However, the actions taken by the Taliban deviated from Islamic law which was later classified as radical Islam because of the application of laws that violate human rights.⁴

This research focuses on violence such as radicalism and terrorism in the Afghan conflict which is viewed according to Max Weber's theory of social change. The forms of violence used by the Taliban in fighting for its power in Afghanistan are conflicts between individuals or groups, conflicts with states, and conflicts between states. This study does not put any limitations on research because the conflict between Afghanistan and the Taliban has been going on for years and the form of policy and violence carried out by the Taliban varies every year and even gets worse.

In research written by **Rafika Wahyu Andani, Rania Nabilla Putri, and dan Muhamad Afdhel Darmawan** entitled "*The Triangle of Violence, Human Rights, and*

⁴ Mawardi, Lutfirahman, and Idayanti, "Politik Kekerasan Taliban Di Afghanistan: Telaah Historis-Sosiologis Perspektif Weberian."

Afghan Women in the Taliban Leadership Era". This study discusses Taliban violence in Afghanistan according to the triangle theory which is categorized into 3 forms of interrelated violence, namely direct violence, structural violence and cultural violence. Violence carried out by the Taliban falls into three categories, namely Taliban actions in killings, policies that restrict and prohibit the movement of Afghan women and rules implemented by the Taliban referring to Islamic teachings and Pashtunwali which are customs or beliefs adopted by the Taliban.⁵

In this study, researchers only focused on discussing Taliban violence in Afghanistan which was associated with the violent triangle theory. This research focuses on three types of violence, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence implicated in this Afghan conflict. This study does not discuss how the Taliban group was formed and what interventions related to the conflict before the Taliban took control of Afghanistan.

The first category equally explains the violence and human rights in Afghanistan during the Taliban leadership period, the two studies above link the violence committed by the Taliban in Afghanistan with several theories and perspectives, namely in the first study taking the perspective of Max Weber Historical-Sociological, namely the theory of social change. The second study took the theory of a violent triangle associated with Taliban violence. However, the above study is not explained in its entirety related to the Afghan conflict and the violence committed by the Taliban during the Taliban leadership, while the first study did not give a time limit for research, the study did not focus on what time of year will be studied.

The second discussion is an analysis of the involvement of the United Nations in conflicts and disputes to maintain and protect peace. In a journal written by **I Nyoman Sudira** with the title "*New Nuances of the UN's Role in Peacekeeping After the Cold War: Conflict Resolution Perspectives*". This study discusses what interventions the United Nations took to realize world peace after the end of the Cold War. There are three categories of the United Nations in achieving peace, namely: *peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding*. During the Cold War, the UN still did not contribute to handling

⁵ Andani, Putri, and Darmawan, "Segitiga Kekerasan, Ham, Dan Perempuan Afghanistan Era Kepemimpinan Taliban."

conflicts that occurred during the Cold War, the intervention given was only in the form of appeals and recommendations and there was still no active role in overcoming the conflict.⁶

After the Cold War passed, the UN embodied a new mission to promote peace, especially the role of the UN Security Council, namely by providing military forces in every conflict that occurred. In addition, the contribution made by the UN is not only to monitor the course of troops and ceasefire but in the form of supervision, providing strategies and tactics to resolve conflicts. This research focuses on the role of the United Nations in realizing world peace after the end of the Cold War by focusing on the conflict aspect of war only and does not include examples of what conflicts are involved with the UN's role in it.

Further research was conducted by **Liris Aino Lydyia Niemela** entitled "*The Role of UN Peace Operations in Afghan Conflict Dynamics*". In this study, Liris discusses the strategy of UN involvement in the conflict in Afghanistan through the process of stabilizing the country by building protection, security and peace for the Afghan government. There are several shortcomings of the UN in overcoming international conflicts, especially the Afghan conflict, and the role of the UN is still ineffective in handling the conflict.⁷

This research focuses on discussing what actions and actions the UN has taken on the Afghan conflict. While UN action has not been successful in addressing this conflict, efforts have been made to send special representatives to focus on peace operations. The study did not give a deadline for the study, because the Afghan conflict lasted for many years and the discussion in this study was very broad and unlimited.

This study was researched by **Natanael Christian Henry** with the title "*The Role of the United Nations in the Protection of Human Rights in the Study of International Law*". This study discusses some of the roles given by the UN to protect human rights in

⁶ I Nyoman Sudira, "Nuansa Baru Peranan PBB Dalam Menjaga Perdamaian Selepas Perang Dingin: Perspektif Resolusi Konflik," *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional UNPAR* 11, no. 1 (2015): 23–34.

⁷ Michal Novak, "Pemikiran Politik Dan Negara Ibnu Taimiyah: Studi Pendudukan Taliban Atas Pemerintahan Afghanistan," *The University of Edinburgh* (2012), <https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v10i2.9650>.

terms of international law. The formation of the United Nations in 1948 until now it has been 74 years since this organization was established, there are several roles given by the United Nations to uphold human rights by ratifying several conventions and providing direct assistance. In handling human rights cases, the UN established a committee, namely: the *United Nations Committee of Human Rights (UNCHR)* to provide protection and assistance to parties involved and victimized in human rights cases.⁸

This research has a focus on discussing human rights cases and the contribution of the United Nations in them which is viewed from the perspective of international law. This research does not realize the role of the UN in some conflicts or current issues. The discussion in this study is still less descriptive regarding what issues can be related to human rights.

According to several literature studies that have been studied above, some research only focuses on discussing theories relevant to the case. Some studies do not provide time limits or deadlines in research so the writing context is very broad and less specific. There is also research that only discusses the UN's contribution to human rights but does not realize this Afghan issue. Therefore, to cover the GAP from the various studies above, this study will discuss the attitude given by the United Nations in upholding human rights in Afghanistan within a period between 2020 and 2022. This research will analyze the contribution of the United Nations in handling this case and whether it is effective or not to be said as an international organization that wants to achieve world peace.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach that leads to real events or phenomena that are natural. Research that relies on qualitative methods is usually referred to as *field study* Because research is carried out in laboratories and fields or direct places of occurrence. The findings produced from qualitative research are in the form of descriptive data, namely in the form of written words or words of people and the behaviour being studied.⁹

⁸ Natanael Christian Henry Gurinda, "PERAN PBB DALAM PERLINDUNGAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA MENURUT KAJIAN HUKUM INTERNASIONAL," *Lex Et Societatis* 7, no. 9 (2019): 54–60.

⁹ H. Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, ed. Patta Rappana (Syakir Media Press, 2021).

To discuss this research more deeply and descriptively, researchers use qualitative methods by collecting data in the form of journals previous research, and books relevant to the topic taken. Review previous research to look for differences from previous research and get new things to research.

Human Rights Concept

The most basic human right is the right to life. We as human beings have the right to a decent life as well as the right to food, work, education, freedom, and health. The right to life is the most fundamental for human beings to realize other human rights. The right to life is not only defined as a human right, but the right to life is a human right.¹⁰

Human Rights are universal because this right becomes the existence of humanity and the rights of all humans are equal there are no differences in gender, race, skin, age, religion ethnicity or culture. In addition, human rights are inherent and have been determined by their nature as human beings after birth in this world. Several basic principles are used as a basis in upholding human rights, namely equality in viewing the degree of human dignity; there is no differentiation between religion, politics, ideology, race, gender, or nation; mutual unity and no separation of rights; interdependence in fulfilling a human right; and responsible for protecting and fulfilling human rights.¹¹

The assumption put forward by John Locke regarding natural rights is a patent that is owned by all humans even before the formation of countries in this world. Natural rights consist of the right to life, the right to freedom, and the right to private property. The rights possessed by humans are natural things as humans are needed to survive. This natural right applies to everyone, both men and women. Man is an independent and free social being, because of this nature, the government should not act absolutely towards its people, because the people have real power.

Meanwhile, according to a jurist from France, Karel Vasak uses the term "generation" to define the rights needed in a certain period. The term generation is categorized based on the slogans of the French Revolution namely: freedom, equality and fraternity. In Islam, human rights are inseparable from the principle of Tawhid which has

¹⁰ Carolus Boromeus Kusmaryanto, "Hak Asasi Manusia Atau Hak Manusiawi?," *Jurnal HAM* 12, no. 3 (2021): 521, <https://doi.org/10.30641/ham.2021.12.521-532>.

¹¹ Otto Gusti Madung, *Hak-Hak Asasi Manusia, Wawasan Hukum*, vol. 22, 2010.

the impression of self-liberation and social liberation. This indication of social liberation gave rise to an egalitarianism in which all human beings are equal in the eyes of God who distinguishes only piety.¹²

In this study, researchers will use human rights theory to uphold and protect human rights that occur in Afghanistan. The Taliban's actions which are increasingly mounting and becoming more and more so by banning and establishing several policies that are declared by Islamic law are deviating and violating human rights. Afghans also have their human rights: the right to life, the right to education, and the right to health for themselves.

Justice in Islamic Perspective

Justice comes from the word just, in Arabic which is *adl* Which means attitudes and behaviours must be balanced. The essence of justice is to treat man as an equal to others and to obtain rights according to what he does. In Islam, fair can be defined into three meanings, namely fair in the sense of balance, fair in the sense of equality, and fair in the sense of the nature of Allah. Fair in the sense that there are similarities obtained by the portion, function, and position of each. Fair, which is interpreted by the same word, has the intention of generalizing all humans by not discriminating against each individual or group, whether differences in race, religion, or economic conditions.

While fair in the sense that the nature attributed to God comes from one of God's attributes, namely just. Allah is the creator who has authority and power over the enjoyment of the people. The legal decrees that God has made have their purpose, namely justice. Although the justice in question cannot be reached by the understanding of human reason, the main purpose is only for the benefit of mankind because the justice given by Allah is implied in the revelation sent to His Messenger.¹³

According to the earlier scholar Aristotle, viewed justice into three versions, namely legal justice, treating everyone to obey the law indiscriminately; justice Commutative, ensuring that relationships between individuals and other individuals and

¹² Yahya Ahmad Zein, "KONSEP HAK ASASI MANUSIA DALAM ISLAM (Mengungkap Korelasi Antara Islam Dengan HAM)," *Veritas et Justitia* 1, no. 1 (2015): 91–110, <https://doi.org/10.25123/vej.1418>.

¹³ Hafidz Taqiyuddin, "Konsep Islam Tentang Keadilan," *Aqlania* 10, no. 2 (2019): 157, <https://doi.org/10.32678/aqlania.v10i2.2311>.

between citizens of one country and another country have fair relations. While distributive justice is justice associated with business in the economic field.¹⁴

In the book *Political Ethics* by Frans Magnis Suseno stated that justice is a state in which everyone is in the same condition. According to W.J.S. Poerwadarmint, justice means not acting arbitrarily. Surah al-Maidah verse 8 also reveals that justice treats all people equally regardless of race, social stratification, and religion. Justice is drawn to holiness and views all things based on existing truth.¹⁵

The violence perpetrated by the Taliban against the Afghan people is a manifestation of injustice. The Taliban group acts arbitrarily and arbitrarily regardless of the situation and conditions by carrying out some dishonourable acts such as killing, harsh punishment, and torture without end. Although the policies implemented by the Taliban are based on Sharia and Islamic law, Islam has taught mankind that every human being has equal and equal rights and obligations without any differences.¹⁶

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The United Nations Engagement Through UNAMA

Cooperation between the United Nations International Organization (UN) and the Afghan government is a form of initiation to save and rehabilitate humanity and improve development in Afghanistan. On December 5, 2001, it was declared as the beginning of cooperation carried out by both parties by signing the Bonn Agreement. The purpose of the establishment of the agreement was to assist Afghanistan in carrying out political reconstruction using the formation of an interim government. Hamid Karzai was appointed leader of the interim government on 22 December 2001.

Shortly On March 28, 2002, the Afghan government formed UNAMA (*United Nations Assistance Missions in Afghanistan*) referred to by the United Nations as one of

¹⁴ Agus romdlon Saputra, "KONSEP KEADILAN MENURUT AL- QUR'AN DAN PARA FILOSOF Agus Romdlon Saputra *," *DIALOGIA: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Sosial* 10, no. 02 (2012): 185–99, <https://jurnal.iainponorogo.ac.id/index.php/dialogia/article/view/310/265>.

¹⁵ Afifa Rangkuti, "Konsep Keadilan Dalam Perspektif Islam," *Tazkiya: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, no. 1 (2017): 1–21.

¹⁶ Mahir Amin, "Konsep Keadilan Dalam Perspektif Filsafat Hukum Islam," *Al-Daulah: Jurnal Hukum Dan Perundangan Islam* 4, no. 02 (2015): 322–43, <https://doi.org/10.15642/ad.2014.4.02.322-343>.

the special missions to help the Afghan people. The establishment of this committee was to create peace, improve development, protect the Afghan people, and maintain the stability of human security. In maintaining peace and security, UNAMA has priority objectives, namely the protection of ordinary people, protection against violence against children and women, improvement and peace, and areas.

Deep carrying out its mission to maintain the peace and security of the Afghan people, UNAMA formulated a vision to ensure that the country of Afghanistan has a safe, comfortable, and peaceful life and runs smoothly and stably. Therefore, it is necessary to uphold human rights in Afghan society by not distinguishing between religion, race, gender, and even economic conditions. Every human being has the right to live and have a decent life because the rights of all human beings are the same, no one distinguishes between each other. UNAMA as a committee that oversees human rights issues seeks to monitor and take preventive or repressive measures if there are parties who violate human rights.

UNAMA considers that the Taliban and Afghan conflict occurred because the government and international military forces agreed with the government's actions against the anti-government group consisting of individuals and groups with their backgrounds, goals, and motivations, namely the Taliban Group. In overcoming the Taliban case in Afghanistan, UNAMA cooperates with the AIHRC (*Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission*) to explore and explore who the perpetrators must be responsible for stopping the attack that caused many casualties. The Afghan government itself has also attempted to resolve this conflict by creating programs for *Afghanistan Local Police* (ALP). The ALP's job is as a local police officer who reports on all actions and activities that take place in Afghanistan. From this activity, UNAMA collaborates with AIHRC to monitor and evaluate ALP performance.

UNAMA advise the Afghan government to promote and implement the teachings of Islam applied in Afghanistan to be used as laws or policies to respect human rights, especially women. Then the Afghan government *EVAW Law (Law on Elimination Violence Against Women)* contains a collection of laws for Afghan society. This law was agreed to eliminate the customs or customs of the Afghan people who violate human rights by committing violence against women and children.

During the conflict, UNAMA interviewed 273 detainees, resulting in 125 suffering torture. The torture given was in the form of threats, harassment, beatings, electrocutions, ties and even whipping. The Taliban's torture is regardless of age and gender, they torture women, girls, and even minors. UNAMA has made all kinds of efforts to ensure the safety and security of the Afghan people from attacks by the Taliban group. The efforts made by the United Nations, especially UNAMA, are one way to enforce human rights law in Afghanistan.

The United Nations Attitude in Upholding Human Rights

After the Taliban took power, Afghanistan experienced a very critical and appalling condition. Some Afghans feel unfit to live because of the lack of increased poverty during the Taliban leadership. Many Afghans want to leave their country of birth because they feel threatened by the Taliban. Some people flocked to Pakistani territory to seek shelter and others set up makeshift tents in the border region of Uzbekistan.

The Taliban's return to control of Kabul has affected the stability of the country's government security with the establishment of new policies and regimes especially for women. The Taliban gained full power after Afghan President Ashraf Ghani decided to flee to the United Arab Emirates when the country was unstable and difficult to handle. The policies applied to the Afghan people violate human rights and do not realize the existence of justice which according to Islam is used as a foundation in lawmaking, especially the Taliban group implements Islamic values and sharia to the regime that will be created and implemented during its leadership.

On February 29, 2020, the Taliban and the United States agreed on an agreement called the Peace Agreement in Afghanistan (*Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan*) signed in the city of Doha, Qatar. With this agreement, the United States invasion of Afghanistan was declared over. The Doha Agreement contains three main parts.

First, it has been agreed between the two sides that the Afghan region should not be used as a place for training, fundraising, facilitation, shelter, or any activities related to the actions of terrorist groups in threatening Afghan society. The second concerns the withdrawal of military forces of the United States, NATO, and international military alliances. The third part is an agreement that the United States will stop acts of violence and the use of weapons in Afghanistan.

America The United States agreed with the U.N. Security Council and the Afghan government to remove members of the Taliban group from a U.N. sanctions list. The removal of these sanctions will be considered by the United Nations depending on the Taliban's stance on Afghanistan in its efforts to maintain peace. If the Taliban is committing acts of violence and human rights violations, the United Nations must be able to respond to this by cracking down and preventing it from continuing to happen.

The agreements that have been formed above are an early form of resolving the conflict in Afghanistan that is increasingly intolerable. The UN Security Council responded to the conflict in Afghanistan by adopting Security Council Resolution No. 2513 of 2020. This statement contains the Doha Agreement and *Joint Declaration* between the United States government and the Afghan government. The purpose of the *Joint Declaration* is to affirm the points of the statements and agreements agreed upon in the Doha Agreement.¹⁷

Security Council Resolution No. 2513 of 2020 contains six main matters that have been decided for the peace and security of Afghanistan. Among others, about political settlement, respect for the right to freedom of groups, the appeasement of violence, efforts to fight terrorism, solving the drug problem in the world, and the provision of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan. The resolution states that the United Nations as an international organization does not recognize the government established by the Taliban, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. In 2021, the Taliban declared Afghanistan an Islamic Emirate but these reforms were not approved and supported by the UN Security Council. Therefore, the Taliban has the right and authority to determine the system that will be applied in the Afghan government.

The number of new regimes established by the Taliban after the re-control of the country made the condition of Afghan society even more concerning and negatively impacted social justice and human rights. As an international organization, the UN is expected to contribute to assisting, protecting, monitoring and monitoring Afghans from the Taliban threat. The UN Security Council will therefore extend its mandate *United*

¹⁷ Andi Nur Anandyah Faadhilah Aksan, "ANALISIS HUKUM RESOLUSI DEWAN KEAMANAN PBB S/RES/2513 TAHUN 2020 DAN IMPLIKASINYA TERHADAP PEMERINTAHAN TALIBAN DI AFGHANISTAN" (2022).

Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to overcome the increasingly powerful Taliban in Afghanistan.¹⁸

On March 17, 2022, UNAMA's mandate was officially renewed by the UN Security Council, drafted by Estonia and Norway with the consent of 14 countries, and Russia abstained. Through this renewal, it is hoped that the UN can help the conflict in Afghanistan and maintain the stability of the Afghan state. Especially the Taliban's policies and prohibitions against Afghan society that violate human rights law.

CONCLUSION

The United Nations is an international organization formed to resolve conflicts or international problems to maintain and ensure world peace. One of the conflicts that is being discussed in the international arena is the conflict in Afghanistan that never ends. The Taliban group has managed to take control of Afghan territory, especially Kabul, and then create new policies and regimes for the Afghan people. The policies implemented by the Taliban group violate human rights and do not reflect justice in Islam. Many Afghans feel threatened by violence and restrictions on restricting everything the Taliban do.

Deep In light of the ongoing Afghan conflict, the United Nations was instrumental in establishing a special commission, UNAMA, to monitor and supervise Afghan society from the Taliban threat. Not only that, there are many UN contributions, one of which is the dispatch of special forces and the making of resolutions by the UN Security Council. After the Taliban's return to control of Afghan territory, the UN immediately acted by extending UNAMA's mandate.

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¹⁸ Leniana Devi Rahmawati Putri and Salma Fauziah Khairunnisa, "ALASAN PBB MEMPERPANJANG MISI UNAMA DI AFGHANISTAN," *Jurnal Pena Wimaya* 3, no. 1 (2023).

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