By: Hujatullah Zia

To celebrate democracy, Afghans flock to ballot boxes to cast their votes so that their ballots could prevent bullet and be transformed into their votes and their rights and freedoms. Notwithstanding their strong hope for democracy, their fries are vitiated by an ignominious and brutal quagmire of war, while Afghans paid heavy sacrifices for democracy and participated in pre-electoral and parliamentary elections despite the litigious environment. Both men and women sought to use their suffrage regardless of the messages of threat sent by the Taliban militants. They supported the government, constitution, and democratic principles so that they could live a peaceful and prosperous life in the future.

However, military did not end and Afghans suffered severely. The Taliban and the government continued targeting civilians, including Afghan women and children, and trampled upon their rights in the worst possible way. The Taliban operations for democracy did not fulfill their end, and they may never fulfill it and they will face to Taliban’s terrorist attacks and suicide bombings. With the start of the upcoming presidential elections, the Taliban militiamen have intensified their activities against civilians and non-combatants. In its turn, the government has failed to counteract the Taliban’s activities and intensify the activities on Afghanistan government despite the strong economic issues that support a rift between Taliban, political leadership and military group.

Second, Islamabad should urge Pakistan to forsake war (religious-dictator) against “Jihad” in Afghanistan. As religious scholars carry much weight and prestige, religious individuals and ideologues in Pakistan, their fauna will be pressed highly effective and cause “Jihadis”/militants to doubt their beliefs and motives. Afghanistan’s situation is a bilateral relationship. Islamabad should urge Pakistan to find a way to securitize Pakistan’s situation with the Taliban. In turn, the government will take over the Taliban and the military commanders to control the situation.

The next election will be held between the Ghani administration and the Taliban leadership in Muras in 2019 vowing its support to “Afghan-led and -Afghan-owned” peace and reconciliation process. It was indicative of Pakistan’s leverage on the Taliban. But the second meeting never happened as the death of the Taliban’s leader Mullah Mohammad Omar was leaked out.

Even with the Muras talks, disagreement between the Taliban political leadership and their battlefield commanders was reported. Nonetheless, the ongoing disagreement between the two sides is not a new discovery. The nature of the 2013 Muras talks was different of the ongoing disagreement between the Ghani administration and the Taliban leadership. The Muras talks are with the US representatives from a strong stance. In turn, the Taliban refuse to hold talks with Kabul and hug deeper over their believes and motives. America should be at a minimum level. The number of national and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the rights and freedoms of each individual has to be respected.

If the Taliban may not persuade the Ghani administration to ease up the military pressure on the Taliban and military commanders are against intra-Afghan dialogue and leadership to come to negotiating table with Kabul and on Pakistan: First, Islamabad has to put pressure on Taliban political commanders to ease up the military pressure and come to a political solution.

Second, the mistrust between Afghan nation and political officials needs to be resolved. For example, the Ghani administration make mouth-watering promises during their presidential elections, but do not fulfill them after being elected. The number of international and domestic organizations are forced to relocate from Afghanistan. As a result, the state and the electorate are in a chaotic and dangerous manner. America’s abdication of leadership poses a threat to the very existence of the transatlantic West, which means that control of the cloud will be vital to countries’ long-term economic and strategic fortunes. To safeguard its sovereignty, Europe will need to make massive investments in cloud-computing capacity and the other physical resources underpinning the digital revolution. Europe has been far too slow and must act in this respect. Its challenge now is to catch up to the US and China, lest it be left behind permanently. Europeans should not harbor any illusions that the private sector will take care of things on its own. Europe’s competitive disadvantage calls for a fundamental change in strategy at the highest level. The EU institutions will have to lead on setting regulations and, together with the member states, on providing the necessary financial support. But securing Europe’s digital sovereignty will require a much broader effort, involving businesses, researchers, and politicians. Following the recent M5R anniversary of the first Moon landing, the EU should launch a new Moon mission – this time into the skies of Europe – and try to repeat the same mission. For example, the EU should become a world leader in the digital sovereignty and do whatever is necessary to arrest its own decline and prevent the United States from overwhelming the EU with its technological advantage. For example, the EU should become a world leader in the digital sovereignty and do whatever is necessary to arrest its own decline and prevent the United States from overwhelming the EU with its technological advantage. For example, the EU should become a world leader in the digital sovereignty and do whatever is necessary to arrest its own decline and prevent the United States from overwhelming the EU with its technological advantage.