The Paramount Role of Educational Institutions

By Hujjatullah Zia

Afgahnis paid high casualties in the wake of militancy within the last decade and half but here it must be noted that in an insurgent war, a fall in one month is like evil that swallows up the existence of two years. The Taliban guerrilla fighters insured their children and inflicted various casualties upon civilians, including women and children. Last year has been described as the bloodiest year for the Afghans as thousands of people as streams of blood were shed not only as a result of Taliban combat but also as a result of attacks carried out by the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The attack in late December in Kabul, which killed 42 and wounded 84, and claimed by ISIL, was one of the deadliest attacks in 2017. Although the US invasion in Afghanistan, following the 9/11 terrorist attack, led to the downfall of the Taliban regime, the Taliban’s results did not last for long. The Taliban fighters continued their terrorist attacks and targeted the Afghan civilians, besides Afghan soldiers and foreign troops, to put pressure against Kabul government. To achieve the large-scale terrorist attacks, Afghanistan can be called the capital of terror in Asia as 9/11 style terrorism in Europe and Afghanistan in Asia and Europe came under severe terror attacks within years and both are witnesses of heavy casualties. To mitigate terrorist attacks, France tightened security measures especially after Charlie Alida Office was attacked in January 2015. The state sought to adopt strong anti-terrorism measures so as to bring the terror to an end. However, this did not bear the desire result rather it enter the era of terrorism in the country. Despite this strict measure, militancy has mounted in the country during the past few years of years. To ponder over the issue of adopting strict measures regarding the acts of terror, one will draw a conclusion that any policy that had a strong influence over legislation both in the US and Afghanistan was not made. In other words, according to legislation policy, law has been politicized. In France, strict laws were exploited by politicians. For example, adapting strict measures in terms of terrorist acts follow- ing the attack on Charlie Alida Office in France rooted in political issue without having a connection to the aftermath of the attack by legislators, sociologists, or psychologists. Because of this, Pakistan started hanging the Taliban prisoners after the attack on a military school in Peshawar that left more than 100 students dead. This series of events began after the Peshawar High Court was notified of the attack and the Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack. The Taliban killed by the military will play a constructive role in a soci- ety and will ensure the public rights and freedoms. But politicizing law will not bear the desired fruit since it is short-term and superficial. In some cases, adopting strict measure will be counterproductive and change crime- nals from one form to another of dangerous ones. So, it is noted that violent punishment will not necessarily reduce the crime rate. Legislation should not change into a politi- cal tool or else the fundamental rights and liberty of the public will be taken for granted.

In some states, adopting strict preventive measures for reducing terrorist issues curtailed the rights and freed- doms of the civilians. For security, governments had information about the secret issues of citizens, including their financial and medical issues. Violating one’s pri- vacy for security issue will put an adverse effect on citizens who will be disturbed mentally.

It is believed that analyzing the consequences of law and legislating on the basis of legal, sociological, and psychological reasons will mitigate the crime rate, en- sure the public rights and freedoms, and strengthen the security of the nation. Violation of rights, rather than political figures, should play greater role in legislative issues. In short, if legislation law is fetched from logical, legal, it will not be effective enough.

Moreover, the aim and nature of law should go in a parallel way. In Afghanistan the nature of law regarding terror is very harsh, but it does not appear that it is applied in normal crimes. If the form and nature of terrorist acts is transferred to the normal crimes, it will be a wrong approach.

To sum up, politicizing law is not an appropriate strat- egy for combating crime, including terrorist issue. How- ever, legislation policy and approving a law parallel form and nature will ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens and curb the militancy.

To combat terrorism and prevent from civilian casual- ities, Afghanistan is also in a position to face terrorism about terrorist issues. It is worth saying that only ap- proach which is against the terrorist acts and clear guidelines will lead to success. To implement terrorism will not reduce the challenges but it must be enforced properly.

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