Government’s Strategy Towards ISIL

By Hajjatul Azhar

With the emergence of the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Afghan government has determined its strategy towards it. In recent speeches, President Dr. Ashraf Ghani ordered the Ministry of Defence (MoD) to keep bombing and targeting of ISIL fighters in order to stop their atrocities and to restore the peace and security in Afghanistan. He further said that the political pundits predict a dark future for Afghanistan if the influence of ISIL grows in the country. This issue has been included. This militant group created a great sense of fear in the air via involving in horrid practices and cruel acts. According to public beliefs, the ISIL fighters staked sectarian tension in recent months through attacks of members of ethnic minority groups and beheading them, including women and children. Such intragroup acts of violence, which was a slap in the face of humanity, hurt the foreign and the domestic public.

Members of ISIL are widely involved in violation of human rights. In Afghanistan, both traffic and illegal trading hold sway. According to a recent report, an ISIL’s lobbyist killed his mother in a public street in the city of Kabul. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said that Ali Sagr, 25-year-old, reported his mother. Line to ISIL authorities in Kabul “in order to avert her and to end her suffering” in the city center. The extremist group has accused of carrying out mass killings, torture, rape and sexual slavery.

Since the ISIL militant group violates the rights and dignity of women and girls in their region, they take control of their case, color and breed regardless of religious prohibition, humanity and ethical code, instead. On the other hand, it is evident that we are in the face of physical violence and bloodshed but also in moral turpitude. Thousands of Yazidi girls and women were sold and disinherited in Libya. In January 2015, after fighting and withdrawing, the ISIL fighters invaded the villages on the southern flank of Mount Sinjar, a crucial massif in northern Iraq, about 13 miles southeast of the number of Yazidi women fell victim to ISIL. They were forced to leave their villages, leaving behind their belongings. They could be enslaved under their ideological beliefs that one of the women should be traded, sold, and killed for the sake of a leadership and the rest of the fights who participated in the conquest of Mount Sinjar.

Many well-known rulings are observed, including the following: The first one is the restriction of women’s participation in politics, and the second one is the restriction of them in education. The November 15 Paris attacks that claimed at least 130 lives and left hundreds more injured, the bloody attack in Ramadi Iraq and the Levant, and the political systems. The beliefs of the ISIL fighters, which are carried out by members of ISIL, revealed its ugly face to the world.

Therefore, the presence of ISIL group in Afghanistan will lead to a full substitute political and security vacuum, and in the end, to the loss of democracy in our country. Similarly, it will spoil all our efforts and our presence for the Afghan people. The bridged. It is feared that with gaining firm foothold, the ISIL fighters will gain its foothold. This is what the Taliban’s spring offensive – soon after establishing a connection with its central leadership in Iran and Syria.

With the withdrawal of US-led NATO forces and unsuccessful war on terror, Afghanistan’s political structure turned highly fragile and formidable escalated on a large scale. As a result, total civilian deaths and injuries in the first quarter of 2015 followed the record high levels of 2014. Between January 1 and 31 March, UNAMA documented 3,810 civilian casualties, of which 1,370 were children and 1,650 were women. The number had not been seen since the same period in 2014. Moreover, US officials said earlier that at least 7,000 Afghan security force members have been killed between January 2014 and the beginning of December.

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Insufficient Health Facilities

O ne of the major problems in Afghanistan is the lack of attention to and proper health facilities. Because of de- cades of instability and wars, the country has not been able to develop much in this sector. Recently, there have been certain claims by different authorities that the health facilities have improved, but the ground realities show a different pic- ture. A large portion of Afghan population still does not receive convenient and timely medical treatment. No current efforts are being made; some of the efforts that are made seem to be based on short-term basis. Project based approach has only given temporary solution to the people, and this is far from being a permanent solution.

President Ashraf Ghani agrees to that the endeavors being made in health sector are not sufficient. Expressing his views in a meeting on Tuesday, Jan 15, with officials of Min- istry of Public Health, he said that there were still no proper standards for employing health specialists and contracts for offering health services continued while problems persisted. President Chani, therefore, advised that the government and foreign health organisations should mainly focus on providing best healthcare services to the people. He also added that there should be accountability and proper standards in employing health specialists and MoPH should strengthen its assessments, evaluation, guidelines and the reward and punishment system.

He also suggested that the Afghan government and international partners should jointly seek alternative ways for improving health services in Afghanistan because all Afghans demanded a positive and high quality healthcare service. It is really tragic to note that the number of people dying be- cause of curable diseases in our country is more than the peo- ple who die because of terrorists activities. Minor diseases that could be cured early become a matter of life and death for the people because of unavailability of proper services. Our media and health sector, both at the national and level, should be more active for the health facilities. People mostly choose to go the neighboring countries for seri- ous health problems. There are many people who visit Pakistan and Iran for treatment of diseases which can be treated or cured for free in the country.

There are many health facilities as well in the country, the quality of services provided by government hospitals is re- ally very low, their number is not sufficient and they are not established in most of the remote areas; therefore, most of the people do not have access to them. On the other hand private hospitals have mushroomed across the country, wiping out the opportunities for the Afghan people who cannot afford the bills of the private hospitals where they risk falling victim to arrest, sexual exploitation, and child labor, or other abuses.

The views and opinions expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not reflect the views or opinions of the Daily Outlook Afghanistan.