Grip of Extremism in Society

The emergence of different schools of thought, especially extremism, brings with it the problem of how to deal with it without infringing on individual freedom and human rights. In the case of Afghanistan, this problem is particularly acute due to the history of conflict and the presence of extremist groups. The Taliban, for example, have a long history of violence and terrorism, and their influence is felt in many parts of the country.

In the past, the Taliban were able to operate with relative impunity, but in recent years, there have been significant changes in the political landscape. The Afghan government has made it a priority to combat extremism, and there have been some successes. However, the problem remains complex and requires a long-term commitment.

There are several factors that contribute to the prevalence of extremism in Afghanistan. One of the main reasons is the lack of political stability and institutional capacity. The government has struggled to provide basic services and security, and this has fueled the appeal of extremist groups. Furthermore, the absence of a strong civil society and the limited role of the media have made it difficult to challenge extremist narratives.

Despite these challenges, there are some positive developments. The government has made efforts to engage with civil society groups and promote dialogue. The media have also played a role in raising awareness about the dangers of extremism. However, more needs to be done to address the root causes of the problem.

In conclusion, the struggle against extremism is a long-term one that requires a comprehensive approach. The government, civil society, and international partners need to work together to address the underlying causes of the problem and create a more inclusive and peaceful society.

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The Politics of Polio Eradication

By Jonathan Kennedy and DonnaMichailidou

A few years ago, the global campaign to eradicate polio looked set to succeed. After a dramatic surge of polio cases in 2013 and 2014, the virus was nearly eradicated. In 2015, the number of polio cases fell to 128. However, these gains were short-lived, and the virus has resurged in recent years. In 2016, there were 222 cases of polio, and in 2017, the number of cases reached 372. In 2018, the number of cases fell to 19 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Polio Eradication Initiative.

The resurgence of polio is due to a number of factors. In some countries, the polio vaccination campaigns have been disrupted by conflict, and in others, the campaigns have been undermined by political and religious opposition. In Afghanistan, for example, the Taliban have actively opposed polio vaccination campaigns, and in some areas, the campaigns have been disrupted by violence.

The Afghan government has made efforts to improve polio vaccination campaigns, and in 2016, the number of polio cases fell to 306. However, the situation remains challenging, and the campaigns are still at risk of being disrupted by conflict.

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