May 08, 2017

Afghanistan: The Case of Fundamentalism

The nascent democracy in Afghanistan has been hampered by the very acts of violence it promised to prevent. The protection war has never been mitigated despite sacrifices made by Afghan government. The grey zone continues. Casualties of blood lead to outpouring of grief. Bodies of men, women and children are stilled with bombs and bullets. People are killed without a jot of mercy on the grounds of their caste, color and creed. The life and dignity of mankind are trampled upon by terror.

The Afghan government is divided into defeated political and judicial ideals. Seeking to protect the rights and dignity of individuals, Afghan soldiers are slain in cold blood. We are only counting the fatalities and sending messages of condolences to war-torn regions.

The US government’s Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) says 807 troops from the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) died between January 1 and February 24. Afghanistan remains in the grips of a deadly war. Casualties suffered by ANDSF in the fight against the Taliban and other insurgents continue to be a high 554.

According to SIGAR, 7,875 Afghan soldiers and police officers were killed between January 1 and November 12, 2016, with another 17,973 wounded. The SIGAR report also shows that civilian casualties in 2016 were the highest since the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan began recording them in 2009. That count conflict-related civilian casualties in Afghanistan rose to 11,418 in 2016, including 3,498 killed and 7,920 wounded.

The April 19 attack on a military base on the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif was considered highly shocking and outraged the national conscience. This attack, which killed and wounded hundreds of unarmed soldiers, is believed to be the deadliest one against Afghan soldiers that had ever happened.

The heavy casualties inflicted upon civilians and soldiers will toll with a strong sense of depression. The next-term democratic government could not stop the bloodshed. The heart-wrenching stories repeat one after another. In other words, today’s Afghan society is one suffering continuing unatten. No panic has been found out for Afghan's chronic pain. The radical ideology of fundamental groups is wreathed with bloodless barbarity since the ideologues spelt the blood of mankind with out a sting of guilt. The Talibain and wedges of the Levant [is] know no boundaries for their cruelty. Their hands are red with the blood of innocent individuals.

To one's unmitigated surprise, the radical groups show a strong sensitivity to moral corruption but not to bloodshed. To think in the frame of Islamic sharah, the Sufi and saintly group of Muslims was the first to strike the blood of the statues of idols or fornication or for slaughtering or for mischief in the land, as it is thought he had killed all men. April whoever saves it, it is as though he saved the lives of all mess.