Poverty Rising in

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A n omnipresent and unmitigated insurgency in Afghanistan has led to a direct enforcement of international terrorism organizations since last one and half decade. Afghanistan government is now forced to come up with a new strategy directed at types, styles and tactics of the insurgents. Afghanistan army and police departments are currently facing a number of serious challenges, mainly due to its incontinence, novelty, and changing the ongoing war on terror, the urgent need for its new strategy. Afghanistan’s international partners are caught between a rock and a hard place; the former will always demand of them to stop the bloodshed while the latter want them to completely destroy the Taliban. Consequently, the government needs to focus on those areas which have the potential for providing them the maximum results. Otherwise, the Taliban has already learned from its past mistakes and has now become stronger. It is self-evident that nations have paid great sacrifices to achieve democratic government. However, violence and bloodshed continue unabated. To put it succinctly, the Taliban’s persistence on terrorist activities and the emergence of the self-styled Islamic State (IS) group have remained obstacles before democracy and peace.

Terrorism is a global and many nations suffered or being suffering from it. For example, the foundation of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTL) in 1980 in northeast Sri Lanka led to heavy casualties in the country. LTL is believed to be the strongest terrorist group in the world which assassinated high-profile officials and instructed suicide bomb-attacks. Unsuspected peace talks were held between Sri Lanka government and the LTTE and in 2008, the Sri Lankan military launched a major offensive against the LTTE which led to the dismantlement of this terrorist group. Sri Lanka government in the wake of LTTE victory over LTTE on 18 May 2009 and its leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran,

Cambodia was also beset by civil war and terrorist activities for three decades. The Taliban’s regime was similar to Khmer Rouge which carried out similar atrocities in Cambodia. Very akin to the Taliban’s regime, which captured Kabul in 1996 with mouth-watering promises to the public – the Kamer Rouge captured Cambodian capital in 1975. It then resorted to genocide and killed its opponents in large numbers as the Taliban committed atrocities in Afghanistan.

People were often condemned for fouting wars or knowing a foreign language. After the downfall of its regime in 1979 to 1989 Vietnam’s intervention, member, and a few others with a contact with a Western government, they used their insurgency in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge guerilla party espoused a radical ideology in Cambodia as the Taliban did in Afghanistan. For example, the same year, the Taliban killed 43 people while Cambodia killed 78.

The Taliban killed 34,000 people in nine years of terrorist activities in Sari Lanka point out the fact that peace and stability cannot be granted. It is apparent that the Taliban regime, Khmer Rouge killed between one to two million people in Cambodia, which is highly shock-

Suffering decades of war and violence, Afghanistan has to fight for its survival and stability. While historically, the peace talks following the forthcoming election, it will be a strong blow to the tactics made up to now. To value the drops of blood shed for rights and freedom and for democracy, Afghans should participate in the upcoming election to strengthen the process of democratization.