Stop Terrorism by Stopping søid

By Muhammad Zahir Akbari

The recent terrorist attacks on General Conseal in Mazar-e-
Sharaf, killed six civilians and injured 128, including 19 women,
and 19 girls. This incident shows that terrorist groups believe in nothing but killing children, man and women and innocent civilians. The only thing that thousands of men and women in both Mazar-e-Sharaf and Masole-Mazar-e-Sharaf in eastern and western, and all ethnic
groups, fear is terrorism. From 2001 to the present, around 15,000 terrorist incidents happened worldwide. Just over 23,000 people were killed and about 6,000 injured in terrorist attacks occurred around the world, causing at least 32,000
births and 12,000 deaths. In the case of Afghanistan, from November 6, 2013, to January 2019, 313 attacks occurred, 2,317 people
were killed, and 12,600 others were injured. At least 13,757 people (13.7 percent) have been confirmed as re-
ing in terrorist activity (or terrorism), and 9 percent (12 percent) have been suspected of re-engaging in terrorist activity. Nearly 60,000 innocent lives have been lost. This year's thematic focus, on prayer and screening to ensure early diagnosis of type 2 diabetes and treatment to reduce the risk of seri-
ments.

Diabetes is a serious disease and a major cause of blindness, kid-

ner failure, heart disease, and liver and kidney damage. The number of people with diabetes has risen from 108 million in 1980 to
155 million in 2010. By 2030, 300 million people will suffer from
diabetes. This means that diabetes is a major public health issue, not only because of the serious physical and emotional conse-
quENCES, but also because of its socio-economic impact. There are many people who cannot access health facilities, therefore, they fail to pursue proper treatment. The irony is to use human development in the field of health and medicine and yet find that there are millions of people in the world who are not able to benefit from these developments. This simply means that the revolution in the field of health and medicine does not cure the diseases of those people who are most vulnerable to them i.e. the poor. For poor, the health facilities are a luxury that they can only dream about.

If Afghanistan is considered in this regard, it is clear that there is not enough awareness regarding diabetes, even more, those who know about the disease do not have enough money to do much about the problem.

This year, the theme of WDD is 'Eyes on Diabetes', which aims to focus on promoting the importance of screening to ensure early diagnosis of type 2 diabetes and treatment to reduce the risk of seri-
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