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France and Afghanistan: The Terrorism Victims in Europe and Asia

A policy intended to strike with terror those against whom it is adopted; the employment of methods of intimidation; the fact of injuring or endangering the lives of certain prominent personages, and the propagation of fear are considered acts of terrorism. In its most general and obvious definition, terrorism is “Anybody who attempts to further his beliefs or views by committing acts of violence on his enemies or within certain circles, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing a certain group of people or imposing a particular ideology and standards”.

We may therefore now attempt to define terrorism as the deliberate, premeditated, and organized use of violence and threat of violence in the pursuit of political change. All terrorists act to influence or induce fear or violence. Terrorism is specifically designed to shock and strike fear and faith in the minds of the people beyond the immediate victim or object of the terrorist attack. It is intended to instill fear, and thereby intimidate, a wider “target audience” that may include a rival ethnic or religious group, an entire country, a national government or political party, or public opinion in general. Terrorism is designed to create pressure, and when there is none, to cause a consolidation of forces where there is not enough.

Terrorism did not have a far-reaching aspect earlier; it was restricted within a limit of political power used by policies of the nation regarding its views by a system of coercive intimidation”. This definition unambiguously shows how terrorism is intended to strike with terror those against whom it is adopted; the employment of methods of intimidation; the fact of injuring or endangering the lives of certain prominent personages, and the propagation of fear are considered acts of terrorism.

There is no doubt that the social and economic conditions in Afghan society, are bound to effect the weaker strata the most and unfortunately, these norms and doctrines have even gone to the extent of being against the women and discriminate their basic rights. Unfortunately, these norms and doctrines have even gone to the extent of being against the women and discriminate their basic rights. There is no doubt that the social and economic conditions in Afghan society, are bound to effect the weaker strata the most and unfortunately, these norms and doctrines have even gone to the extent of being against the women and discriminate their basic rights.

In Afghanistan, the role of women had improved considerably by the late 1970s and 80s. Women had access to higher education, were employed in various fields of work, and played an active role in politics. However, with the rise of the Taliban in the late 1990s, women’s rights were severely limited, and they were forced to retreat to their homes.

The Taliban imposed strict sharia laws on women, restricting their freedom of movement and access to education. Women were not allowed to work outside the home, and their clothing was heavily regulated. The Taliban also enforced a strict form of purdah, which required women to cover their bodies and faces from head to toe. Women were forbidden to participate in any public activities, and their education was limited to primary levels.

The Taliban’s policies were met with widespread condemnation from the international community, and many countries imposed sanctions on Afghanistan. However, the Taliban continued to enforce their strict policies, and women’s rights remained severely limited.

In 2001, the Afghan Mujahideen took control of Afghanistan, and the Taliban regime was toppled. The new government was committed to the protection and promotion of women’s rights, and women began to regain some of the freedoms they had previously enjoyed.

Women were once again allowed to attend school, and some women began to pursue higher education. Women were also allowed to work outside the home, and their clothing was no longer strictly regulated. However, despite these gains, women’s rights remain limited in Afghanistan, and women continue to face numerous challenges.

The situation has improved for women in Afghanistan, but significant challenges remain. Women continue to face discrimination in education, employment, and access to healthcare. Women also continue to be subject to violence, including domestic violence and sexual violence.

The international community has a responsibility to ensure that the rights of women are protected in Afghanistan. The government of Afghanistan must also do more to ensure the rights of women are protected. The challenges facing women in Afghanistan are significant, but the international community must continue to support the efforts of Afghan women to secure their rights.