By Asmatyari

The data published by United Nation Organization reveals that around 15% of women and girls globally experience sexual violence during their lifetime. In Afghanistan, however, the number is up to seven in ten women facing this abuse in some societies. On account of erased memory of violence and religious belief women and girls alive today were married in childhood, 250 million of whom were married before the age of 18. In Afghanistan, 18 to 20 are likely to complete their education and more likely to experience domestic violence and complications in childbirth. Every alternative of violence in this country, especially violence, human trafficking, torture, harassment and sexual assaults are witnessed where women pray to variant rituals practiced here but with Shari’a doctrine. The world turns dual to the hope of cleanser, blind eye ignorant to the amplification of mental self-worth they ordain, making them morally vulnerable to be lured to a livelihood, numb to realize the nuances of gender based violence. Hence, the government has to come up with a religious-based and little mandatory non-violent attempts and social violence for women. According to violence in Afghanistan, women have kept very far away from education which is one of the reasons that usually subjected them to extensive discriminations because they are kept igno- red to their fundamental rights. The choices of Afghan women are extra-ordinarily restricted, the family decides the fate of their lives. There is little chance for education, little choice about whom she mar- riage can be at all, and she must obey all. The role of women in peace, reconciliation, rehabilitation and nation building is not to be neglected. They must be hand in guiding maximum if not equal opportunities in societal making. The upcom- ing government having the promise of the will hold and uphold fair and equal measures according to all such developments ending and restraining the violence. The women authorities are given a new role in the gender. Gender empowered women can effectively contribute in the development of the country. Every year November 25th is celebrated as an Interna- tional Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. On this day, the Afghan government launch a campaign “Urge the world fight violence against women and girls today” and urge Afghan women and young girls to form a part of the constitution of half of world population. They can play fundamental role in the development of the country when they have equal opportunity and education to participate. One of the most major goals of the constitution is to empower women and young girls to take the lead in the development process.

Human smuggling is a complex phenomenon and it involves dif- ferent individuals and same groups. The whole process ac- tually includes these individuals and groups as various players at different locations that take the customers to their desired place. The techniques used by different individuals and groups differ from one another and they include both legal and illegal ways of crossing the borders. One of the most disturbing facts about hu- man smuggling that it includes the role of the illegal. The illegal ways that are adopted by the smugglers are crossing the border as well as countries which the people can easily lose their lives. The border control police or forces in different countries can even shoot the people who try to cross the border illegally. However, the facts show that people consider this choice much better than the lives they are having in their own countries and happily agree to opt it.

Another fact is that the people being smuggled do not usually involve young men. They also include children, women and even old people and this makes the process even more messy.

Human smuggling is mostly a trend in the countries where the standard of life is not satisfactory and people suffer because of lack of economic facilities or they are threatened by instability that has even jeopardized their lives. Feeling disabilities for life or threatened by danger, they agree to give the rights of their lives to someone whom they may not even know and for that they even pay most of their social problem to achieve those among them the most better lives, which may not be fulfilled at all but may all fill the poverty. Human smuggling is a very filthy job but we cannot stop the process of people being smuggled.

Human smuggling has been happening in different parts of the world.

With the growth of instability, human smuggling has evolved into a sophisticated service industry. And certain routes and enclosures by smugglers have practically institutionalized; for instance from Mexico and Central America to the United States, from West Africa to Europe, from Afghanistan to Thailand and even South East Asia. A combination of interacting factors, like we have seen, is what contributes to corrupt officials and the influence of organized crime, is responsible for the flourishing international human smuggling trade.

Afghanistan is a country that has been the victim of this evil. The displacement and migration of the Afghans in order to save their lives has made the Afghan women and men to leave their motherland and run towards any country where they can find comfort. The series of civil wars and religious fanaticism have made the life miserable for most of the people and many have migrated out of the country, among them there are many who are forced to leave their land. The illegal migration laws in Taliqan the circumstances are claimed to have improved but there are many other factors that cause the migration, international forces and return of instability. Talibans have made some progresses and the International Security Forces (ISF) in different parts of the country. There are certain districts that are seriously affected by the violence and war and those people get- ting much from this growth of insecurity as they are the main victims. At the same time, other threatening militant groups that are multiplying insecurity are also emerging in the country. Daesh is the most serious terrorist threat and in and it is now threatening people because of its ruthless killings of the poor and innocent people.

People are thinking of securing their lives by leaving the country and the human smugglers have come to the scene to rescue them. The number of human smugglers has risen in Kabul where they are making good money by promising the people ‘bright future’. According to the Afghan government’s minister of Interior, Sahlmander, about 13,000 Afghans want to take them to the risky way to Europe, Canada or Australia. Human smuggling is a serious crime. In all the ways that strengthen the process must be checked properly through strong legal measures. At the same time, Afghanistan government must make sure that ordinary people are provided the rudimentary require- ments of life and education and basic social conditions so that they should not go for this option.

By Hujjattullah Zia

Terrorism – A Global Threat

Terrorist groups operating in different parts of the world are trying to overthrow governments, establish their regimes, and gain power and control. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which is the product of the Islamic extremism in the Middle East, is the most notorious terrorist group. It has managed to control large areas of Iraq and Syria, and is responsible for widespread human rights abuses, including mass executions, torture, and sexual violence.

In recent years, the group has been involved in a number of high-profile attacks, including the November 13, 2015, Paris attacks, which left 130 people dead and hundreds injured. The group also claimed responsibility for the 2017 Manchester Arena bombing, which killed 22 people.

Afghanistan is one of the countries most affected by terrorism. The group has been active in the country since the late 1990s, and has used it as a base for its operations.

The group’s goal is to establish an Islamic caliphate that extends across the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe. It has a large and highly organized network of fighters, including many from foreign countries.

Afghanistan has been particularly hard hit by terrorism, with the Taliban and other extremist groups carrying out a number of attacks in recent years.

In December 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) attacked a school in Peshawar, Pakistan, killing 141 people, including 132 children.

In May 2017, the group carried out a series of attacks in Kabul, including the murder of a prominent Afghan journalist, which was attributed to ISIL.

In November 2015, ISIL attacked the female police training center in Kabul, killing 24 people.

These attacks have caused widespread suffering and fear among the Afghan population.

In response, Afghan and international authorities have taken a number of measures to combat terrorism, including increasing police and military patrols, strengthening border controls, and increasing intelligence sharing.

However, the challenge of tackling terrorism in Afghanistan remains enormous.

The Afghan government has been criticized for its failure to effectively combat terrorism, and there have been reports of corruption and mismanagement within the security forces.

International assistance has been crucial in helping the Afghan government to fight terrorism, including financial support and training from the United States, the United Kingdom, and other donor countries.

Despite these efforts, terrorism remains a major threat in Afghanistan, and the government and international partners continue to work towards a solution.