Hazaras under Targeted Attacks: An Issue Needed to be Investigated Independently

Swar Danish, 2nd VP, net UNAMA head Yamaaram yesterday, and discussed the need to protect Afghanistan’s minorities in wake of recent targeted attacks. Throughout the 21st century, Hazaras have nearly always been targeted by political extremism and violence. Hazaras have been and continue to be targets of violence and persecution both domestically and internationally. Their religious identity has been the primary basis of their targeting. Hazaras have faced discrimination and persecution in various forms, such as attacks, harassment, and violence, which have had a profound impact on their lives and communities. The attacks on Hazaras have been carried out by various groups, including the Taliban, ISIS, and other extremist organizations. These attacks have caused tremendous loss of life and property, and have led to a significant number of displaced persons. The Hazara community has a long history of persecution and discrimination, and the attacks have only served to exacerbate their suffering. The current situation highlights the need for the international community to take a stronger stance against attacks on Hazara individuals and communities, and to provide the necessary support and protection to ensure their safety and wellbeing. It is important that the international community recognizes the unique challenges faced by the Hazara community, and that it works to address these challenges through diplomatic and other means. The government of Afghanistan must also take decisive action to protect its citizens from such attacks, and to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice. The international community has a responsibility to support Afghanistan in its efforts to promote peace, stability, and prosperity for all its citizens, including the Hazara community, and to ensure that the rights of all its citizens are protected and respected.

India Reshapes Sovereign Geopolitics

By Jiao Nie, Dehai Huang & Hongqi Chen

The US and India held their first “2+2” dialogue in New Delhi on September 5th, attended by their foreign and defense ministers. Both countries agreed to strengthen the bilateral security relationship, but it only mentioned the strengthening of the India-Pacific cooperation at the regional level. This indicates that India has limited efforts to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with the US, especially to avoid smaller regional cooperation with the US. For example, in the BIIM summit, however, India was more active and positioned itself at the summit of the BIIM (Member states of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) held at the end of August. Currently, despite BIIM’s shortcomings, it has not made any substantial progress. The two countries are trying to promote the organization to participate in multi-dimensional cooperation in a broader and wider field such as Afghanistan, energy, poverty reduction, connectivity, and anti-terrorism. The two countries also have been clarifying that can ease the ethnic and religious tensions such as Afghanistan security and political problems should not be in Afghanistan requires to be done independently; in other words factors sensitivities. Further, investigating attacks of a specific ethnic group in Afghanistan have been able to prevent the attacks against them completely. It is important by ISIS ideologues.

The two countries’ positions during the BIIM summit by the US, and the ISG to target attacks on Afghanistan, by the Taliban, in Afghanistan, and recently the ISG in Afghanistan to increase its capability in Afghanistan, and recent changes in the Afghan government, and thereby create the conditions for the development and enhance the central position and importance of the country in the contact with neighboring countries, intra-regional and international relations. Its purpose is to eliminate barriers to countries, realizing regional peace and prosperity. But India misjudged China’s behavior in the region, regarding it as a competitor and antagonist. Consequently, the tense relationship led to anti-China statements in the region. These groups have been cooperating with China and India have always been in a precarious situation in the geopolitical arena. The status quo is the status quo, the adjustment made by India becomes the key to the game of great powers and enhances the geo-economic cooperation. In light of the changing geopolitical situation, India is actively adjusting its foreign relations, Indian leaders held an informal meeting in Wuhan in May, which not only became the first step in improving Sino-Indian relations, but also launched India’s adjustment to neighboring relations. In this regard, India changed its attitude to China’s enhanced influence in its surrounding regions and began to accept China’s strengthening of relations with other countries. This is a plausible reason behind the unrelenting attacks on Hazara Shias is the fact that their religious beliefs clash with the radical Islamism propounded by ISIS ideologues.

Africa’s Women Belong at the Top

By Joyce Banda

When I was eight years old, a family friend told my mother that I should become a lawyer. I was delighted at the prospect of becoming a lawyer. My dad never let me forget that heady observation. “You will be the first female lawyer of the country,” he said. “When you are grown, you can help many children and women.” And that’s exactly what I set out to do.

For far too long, women have been denied the opportunity to participate in the political process. Change has been slow, but steady, and many women have stepped up to the challenge. Women leaders have been born as well as made, but when they are born in challenging environments, they must be encouraged to take on every opportunity I had pursued my family’s trade. Today, I am proud to be the first woman, my father’s misnomer, and a female leader in my country.

Unfortunately, most African girls are not as lucky as I am. While many are taught to dream big, this encouragement often goes unfulfilled. Women are not only denied educational opportunities, but also face gender stereotypes and discrimination. In many cases, women are denied the right to participate in political processes.

I believe that the knowledge I have gained through my career in Malawi is not unique to me. In fact, if Africa is ever to achieve lasting gender equality, women must be empowered to participate at all levels of government. The role of women in the political process is crucial, as they can bring about change and help to address the many challenges facing the continent. By participating in the political process, women can help to ensure that their voices are heard and that their needs are taken into account. They can also serve as role models for young girls and women, inspiring them to pursue their own goals and to strive for gender equality.

In conclusion, women’s participation in politics is essential for the progress of our continent. To achieve lasting gender equality, women must be encouraged to participate in the political process and to be given the tools and resources they need to succeed. It is only through the participation of women that we can realize the full potential of our continent and ensure a brighter future for our children. I am proud to be one of the first female lawyers in Malawi, and I will continue to work to ensure that all women have the opportunity to participate in the political process and to achieve their full potential.