



By Fateh Sami

Date: 24/07/2021

Aggressors and Occupiers Commit Atrocious Crimes to the People of Afghanistan.

Proxy War of Pakistan and its Supporters Destroy Afghanistan; No to the Taliban, no to the Corrupt Government, Support the Popular Uprising!

Background Information: For decades, Afghanistan has been actively transformed into a field of competition and testing of foreign countries under the guise of their geo-strategic and geopolitical interests. The rule of the game of powers to defeat each other has not changed. But the techniques and methods of the games have been constantly evolving with the use of attractive but demagogic words. The fight against terrorism, peace talks, and reconciliation have been common expressions in this ridiculous game, which has had a tragic consequence for the Afghan people for decades. We all listened to the statements and are a witness of the stance, hidden and overt plots of the heads of states, intelligence sources, news media, video clips that behind-the-scenes negotiations are completely different from their actions in the field.

As a result of the continuation of these competitions, bloodshed, destruction, and insecurity in Afghanistan have increased significantly every day. Following the fall of the government of Dr. Najibullah, the last president of the then-Soviet-backed People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), various groups of Mujahideen Islamic parties based in Pakistan and Iran entered Afghanistan. Jihadist parties fought against the communist regime with the full financial and military assistance of the United States, Britain, France, and other Western and European countries, including Islamic governments. For years Pakistan and its supporters facilitated the transfer of Islamic extremist fighters from all Islamic countries to the terrorist training camps in Pakistan. After preparation they were equipped, armed, and dispatched with Mujahideen groups from Pakistan to fight in Afghanistan. This process continues to an unprecedented scale so far.

The people of Afghanistan were exhausted of war, violence, and hostility. When the Mujahideen entered Kabul, they expected them to bring peace and tranquillity, prosperity, and happiness. The Mujahideen allegedly fought for the liberation of their country from the Soviet occupation and promised the Afghan people peace, brotherhood, and equality under attractive Islamic slogans. But it turned out that the efforts of Pakistani jihadist factions were focused on gaining political power. They did not bother about the public welfare. People had endured great sufferings because of long and devastating conflicts. Pakistan has never advocated for a strong and inclusive national government involving all ethnic groups and

peoples in Afghanistan. Pakistan has played a major role in spreading hypocrisy and hostility between the various Mujahideen groups for its long-term interests. Pakistani politicians and military have been trying to infiltrate Afghanistan in various ways and they do not tolerate the existence of a strong and independent government in Afghanistan, especially if it maintains its traditional friendly relations with India. "Unfortunately, after entering Kabul, various Mujaheddin groups soon became embroiled in civil wars to gain more power and privileges in the newly established government made in Pakistan. As a result, Kabul was devastated, thousands of people were mercilessly slaughtered, wounded, disabled and displaced."

Since the beginning of the war, Hezb-e-Islami, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, nicknamed as the "Rocket Launcher", has received the largest share of foreign aid during the jihad from the CIA and other intelligence organisations. His party is accountable for several premeditated and organized killings of Afghan figures in Pakistan with the help of ISI. Hekmatyar, in the Mujaheddin government led by Burhanuddin Rabbani and Ahmad Shah Masood sought to seize full political and military power without consulting other jihadi parties and in collusion with the ISI. As a result of the conflict that Hekmatyar started, more than seventy-five thousand citizens of Kabul were killed, according to figures released by red-cross. Hezb-e-Islami of Hekmatyar heavily bombarded Kabul, launching thousands of rockets randomly for over a month from the Chahar Asyab area located in the south of Kabul.

Creation of Taliban: Shortly after Dr. Najib resignation in April 1992 the mujahideen took over Kabul. The ISI failed to bring Hezb-e-Islamic to power in Afghanistan and to fully influence the political structure of the regime in Afghanistan. Soon after Pakistan established Taliban groups in its religious schools. Afghan Taliban initially headed by Mullah Omar Akhund, first began fighting in Kandahar. The civil conflict has been raging since then in Afghanistan by Taliban, the Pakistani militia. Despite bogus peace negotiations between the Taliban and the Kabul government by USA a breakthrough for peace cannot be expected. Simply because the conditions of the two sides seems quite different. There is not any motivation to end the conflict that has been fuming in one form or another by occupiers in proxy war since 1978.

US so called Peace Negotiation with Taliban: As part of the U.S. bargain with the Taliban, the Ashraf Ghani government was forced to release five thousand Taliban prisoners—including major narcotics traffickers and terrorists responsible for the deaths of thousands of civilians, national army, and foreign nationals. According to Kabul University Professor Jalal, 3000 released prisoners were the most dangerous Pakistani criminals who committed vicious crime in Afghanistan.

The Taliban has refrained from killing U.S. troops but kills Afghan people and the national army. Many of the released Taliban fighters have returned to the battlefields, and violence continues unabated against innocent people. The Taliban has also ruled out a cease-fire while talks continue. The deduction of Husain Haqqani, Pakistan's former ambassador to Washington, rings true: "The U.S. has made all the concessions and the Taliban feel victorious. It is difficult to imagine how virtually surrendering to the Taliban will bring peace to Afghanistan."

Taliban attacks are "not consistent with somebody negotiating in good faith," General Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr., head of U.S. Central Command, said in July. Taliban negotiators have been more conciliatory in their public remarks. They have so far demonstrated little fervour to break with their orthodoxy on critical issues such as democracy and women's rights. When the Taliban was in power,

they chopped hands for alleged theft, stoned women to death and prevented them from working and getting education and forced them to marriage at minor ages.

What was apparently the initial objective of the US invasion of Afghanistan? Apparently, it was to capture Bin Ladin. Subsequently, however, other objectives were added, including establishing a stable democratic state with the ability to sustain and defend itself, and the prevention of Taliban to return to power and Bin Ladin to Afghanistan. However, during the period 2001-2009, even as more foreign troops were deployed, security conditions deteriorated. By the end of 2009, the number of US and NATO soldiers rose to over 100,000, but security conditions nonetheless worsened. US forces were supplemented by the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in which some 40 countries participated.

During the same period, economic conditions also deteriorated, as unemployment exceeded 40% and poverty was widespread. The production of poppies in Afghanistan exceeded 90% of the world's total, and governance reached its lowest point, as warlords and drug lords grew in power. Finally, the August 2009 presidential election was marred by allegations of widespread fraud.

Who is to blame for the debacle? One view is that the Soviet invasion and occupation (1979-89) traumatized and disrupted the social system so badly that it never recovered. After this, intra-mujahidin rivalry exacerbated Afghanistan's weakness, and Usama bin Ladin exploited this. Some argue that the US decision to launch the Iraq War in 2003 diverted resources and attention away from Afghanistan. Others fault the Afghan government of Hamid Karzai for failing to extend its influence, power, and economic development programs to the areas where 80% of the population resides — namely in the 36,000 villages beyond the capital.

However, the international community also must assume responsibility for Afghanistan's transformation from war to sustainable peace. The United States government has acknowledged that the Pakistani ISI, the Iranian intelligence service, and Arab funds are supporting the insurgent Taliban. However, "according to Benazir Bhutto, the assassinated Prime Minister of Pakistan, the United States, Britain and Saudi Arabia each had a common role in creating the Taliban militia." Nasrullah Babur, Ms Bhutto's Interior minister played a key role in establishing, training, equipping, and organizing the Taliban. For this reason, he became known as Taliban's spiritual father.

It follows that as a first step the United States must neutralize al-Qaeda in Pakistan, whose leader was living close to the ISI headquarter for almost a decade; not only through their own counterterrorism activities, but also by compelling the government of Pakistan to close insurgent sanctuaries and the ISI to cease clandestine operations in Afghanistan or face sanctions and retaliation by the United States which never happened. That policy should therefore be geared toward fostering peace and reconciliation, reinstating farming, and rebuilding businesses, infrastructure, and commerce. Above all, a greater effort must have been made to inform and consult Afghans at all levels and at every stage of the policy process.

This is a strategic game of the countries involved on the issue of Afghanistan. Taliban and Daesh are both created and supported by the same sources. Some people write things which are not reflecting the true picture of the Taliban position. I do not know why some media such as BBC say that the Taliban has changed, they permit women to have freedom, the right of education, fight against Daesh, works with international organisations to reduce and fight against narcotic drugs. That sounds so preposterous! While the main source of income of the Taliban comes from opium cultivation and

trafficking. The nightmare of the Taliban's return has cast a shadow over the Afghan people. All the myths of American democracy and its Western partners have been dashed overnight. The failed strategy that was supposed to eradicate terrorism in Afghanistan in twenty years at a cost of billions of dollars has practically ended up jumping on the platform of the monster of Islamic terrorism to establish the *Islamic Emirate* and to intensify ethnic and racial divisions. Analysts consider this compromise with the Taliban, deliberately ignoring the crimes and the potential for institutionalized atrocities. This terrorist movement is the focal point and is considered as compromise with a terrorist group, the Taliban.

Why does the government not support the popular uprisings against Taliban?

Popular uprisings began in the early months of 2012 in Ghor province and later spread to different provinces of Afghanistan and was growing day by day. Since then, these uprisings, described by the media as spontaneous, have become a necessity of time and self-defence. In May 2021 in Shirin Tagab district of Faryab province; then it spread to Jawzjan province. Local officials in Faryab and Jawzjan provinces say residents have spontaneously revolted against the Taliban. Subsequently, the uprisings spread to different provinces of Afghanistan with the support of security and defence forces and are intensifying day by day.

Following the escalation of Taliban attacks and the capture of several districts, people in both provinces took up arms and declared war to the Taliban as part of a popular uprising. The events (Taliban occupation of the neighbourhoods and public defence of the people) forced the government to direct Bismillah Mohammadi, the head of the Ministry of National Defence, to ask the people to stand up to the Taliban, and the government would provide them with weapons and equipment.

One of the insurgents says, "It is due to the weakness of the government, which has not been able to ensure peace in the country during these twenty years. Law did not rule in society. Crime was not stopped, and the perpetrators were given more opportunity to punish our mothers, sisters, and children. Therefore, we will not give any more time to the enemies of the homeland to change the lives of our people. We will take up arms and continue our struggle to ensure peace and security, defend our lives, honour, dignity. We struggle to reactivate our district, reopen our schools and clinics, revive social activities in the district."

The government has repeatedly promised to support forces fighting the Taliban. Awkwardly, the government's policy of supporting the popular uprising has changed dramatically, and now the government does not want to support these forces financially and militarily. So far, no solution has been found for how to include these forces in the military organization of the government.

The Afghan government feels standing at a crossroads. On the one hand, the rapid advances of the Taliban, who, according to their spokesman, have taken control of more than half of Afghanistan's districts and fought in the belt and even inside strategic cities such as Kandahar; Herat, Balkh, Jawzjan, Faryab, Kunduz, Badakhshan and Baghlan and the central Hazarajat. Those areas are in danger of falling to Taliban. On the other hand, apart from the national movement led by Marshal Dostum; The rest of all the uprisings in Herat, led by Ismail Khan, in Balkh under the command of Atta Mohammad Noor; In Panjshir, Parwan and Takhar by Ahmad Masoud and other prominent members of the Jamiat-e-Islami, and in the central millennium, led by Khalili and Mohaqiq and others. They take up arms and want government support.

At the same time, politicians far and wide in front of the Kabul regime, including their spokesman Omar Dawoodzai, do not consider these armed uprisings in favour of the monopoly of their rule and totalitarianism. Marshal Dostum and the Islamic Unity Party, with a history of the early 1990s and the

fall of Najibullah's government; lead to the definitive suppression of the Taliban and in favour of ruling a coalition government.

This monopoly ring of totalitarianism; even, according to Ahmad Rashid, a Pakistani journalist, as in the second half of the 1990s, they prefer Taliban rule to these three political parties. The people of Afghanistan will not bow to the ongoing domination of one ethnic group without a broad-based government representing all people of Afghanistan.

It is said that the fall of the districts in the north; Northeast, West and Hazaras, according to the recent statement of Hamid Karzai, who said, "The Taliban are Afghan; occupying the lands and territories of Afghanistan by the Afghans themselves is a normal thing and there is no defect or sin ...;" that expressions stands as an evidence the Taliban has been led by Karzai and Ghani and other totalitarian teams. Hence, the presidential team does not want to hand over power to a third force by respecting the cause of peace and stopping bloodshed and war. In the same way, no one in the ruling circle will be willing to let the political rivals to overthrow the Taliban, which has become stronger in the countryside, and there is a danger of ending the monopoly of power and totalitarianism throughout the country.

How the districts fall to the Taliban? With more than a dozen districts in Kandahar falling to the Taliban in a short period of time, according to the current governor of Kandahar, the Taliban did not seize by force or fight, but surrendered by phone calls from the sitting in Kabul. "Fifty checkpoints" was handed over to the Taliban in a phone call. The Governor of Kandahar Province made the remarks at a press conference on July 4, attended by the Deputy Chief of Security of the Ministry of Interior, the Commando Commander, and other dignitaries. The governor's spokesman, Rohullah Khanzada, echoed the Taliban's Qatar spokesman, Dr Mohammad Naeem Wardak, who said the Taliban had not escalated the fighting to capture more than 100 districts in a short period of time. The outposts and districts in other parts of the country have not been captured by force and fighting but have been voluntarily surrendered by government agencies and the military without a fight.

The governor also noted that the people of Kandahar blaming the leaders of Kandahar who are in Kabul and giving the wrong mindset to the heads of state, they are giving the same false and deceptive news and figures about their influence and asking for seats and privileges in return. The governor of Kandahar says that he has a lot of evidence of theft and fraud of the rulers. He promises that he will expose the nation of corruption. "Kandahar has not fallen militarily; it has fallen politically. That there was neither one wounded nor one martyred in a district because no fighting took place and military posts, and districts were abandoned. Thousands of soldiers have left and settled in their homes. I know the places that have been deserted for four days, but the Taleban have not yet arrived."

He says "the Kandahar administration is based on ethnicity, and despite many suggestions made in recent years to high-ranking officials, the government and especially the military should be freed from ethnic ties and the influence of ethnic businessmen, but this has not yet been implemented. So far, state civil and military administrations have been formed based on ethnicity of Achakzai, Noorzai, Ahmadzai and others, and are dependent on and influenced by some of the elders. Now the personnel of these posts and districts, who were under the influence of some of the elders, used one of their phones to "stand up and sit at home" and put the city of Kandahar and this poor people in such a state of conflict that war broke out at the city gates."

The voluntary surrender of government civilian and military personnel to the Taliban shows that the government cannot keep its personnel by its side and is fleeing. It shows the nation that the country's political rulers are weak, not only in the ranks of the armed forces, but also in the political structure

and state leadership across the country. The rulers who cannot keep their top political allies and the privileged partners who have been shifting from one seat to another for twenty years, how can they keep the people by their side? The flight of thousands of soldiers from military posts and districts and their stay-at-home means that the government lacks the energy and capacity to keep its own staff and that the government is alien to the people. The distance between the state and the people and the hatred of the people against the rulers of the state is evident from there.

The three-month ceasefire is a conspiracy of Pakistan to strengthen Taliban's positions:

In exchange for a three-month period's ceasefire, the Taliban are demanding the release of 7,000 prisoners and the removal of their leaders from US and UN blacklists. To liberate these 7,000 Taliban fighters, new tactics and "ways" have been prepared by Pakistan and the United States. The surrender of about 150 districts and the surrender of military checkpoints and garrisons to the Taliban with thousands of weapons, ammunition and military-mediated dams was a clever Chinese prelude to the release of 7,000 Taliban prisoners. This means that the Taliban, Pakistani's militia, have demonstrated their orchestrated capabilities by capturing many districts in a short time, after which they will accept a ceasefire for a period of three months only if 7,000 new fighters are released.

The Taliban, who have experienced and skilled Pakistani instructors, will benefit from accepting the three-month ceasefire. They will have strengthened their trenches in the districts. They will be subdued by oppression and cruelty so that no one will be able to rise. Under that situation, a civil war is most likely to commence in the country. Undoubtedly, they block the supply routes to the provinces of the country with strong strongholds and fresh fighting forces.

How to end the conflict in Afghanistan? To bring an end to the 30-year war in Afghanistan, several players would have to change the rules of engagement. It is not clear whether any single Afghan player can affect such a change. None has shown a propensity to negotiate, compromise, and put national interest above narrow personal and tribal objectives.

More than a month after Afghan peace talks formally began, the effort to end the war in Afghanistan is stalled, and no one faces higher stakes than Afghan women. The attempt at negotiations has snagged on many issues, the Taliban have escalated their attacks in collusion with certain circles within the government. Currently, all sides are watching the evolution of the U.S. military role in the country.

Zamir Kabul, a representative of the Russian president, said that "the way to peace in Afghanistan is the withdrawal of foreign forces and the formation of a coalition government that has the power to control both sides. Russian politicians and soldiers with sufficient experience of the war in Afghanistan have repeatedly warned that the use of force in Afghanistan will not establish peace. United States today repeats the same mistake of the former Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Russian experts consider Ashraf Ghani's government to be a puppet and incompetent government that has no control over the entire territory of Afghanistan. Russia, and especially Central Asian countries, support the continuation of bilateral and multilateral talks with the Taliban for the sake of their own interests. Experts

believe that without an agreement with Pakistan, India, Iran, Russia, and China the path to peace will be difficult, and that cooperation in the region is more related to the new strategy of the US government, and what will be the final US decision under the pretext of reviewing the future of the Doha agreement but not behind the door with Taliban without the view of the People of Afghanistan. Is the United States willing to work with the Afghan political forces to support the formation of a coalition government? Will they be able to end the war if a small number of US troops remain in Afghanistan? The experiences of twenty years of war have shown that such a miracle will not happen. The future of war and peace has more to do with the future of US relations with countries in the region, especially Russia and China, which the United States sees as a threat to its national interests. As world relations deteriorate, we will see more dangerous games in Afghanistan.

Many people of Afghanistan strongly believe that one of the major causes of ongoing conflict, friction and turmoil in Afghanistan is linked with the system of government structure. “The central government mostly dominated by one ethnic group as decision makers which has unfairly been imposed on others in the course of history.”, said Latif Pedram the leader of the National Congress party of Afghanistan (NCPA). Like most people, we are supporting a federal republic which is federation of States with a republican form of government. Most people are in favour of this type of government which can provide the opportunity for the majority to play an active role in developing their states, in power-sharing and in the nation-building process of their country. It has not happened due to the corrupt central governments, alienating, and isolating the plurality in the decision-making process, despite pouring billions of dollars in foreign aid to Afghanistan.

According to most politicians in Afghanistan and outside, federalism is the best solution to achieve justice and stability for the interest of all people in Afghanistan. People of Afghanistan, want restoration of the full independence of their country, the withdrawal of US troops with dignity and the federalization of Afghanistan. These are the preconditions that will end the protracted war and unrest. They are pre-requisites that will put the country together and will end the war in Afghanistan.

Today, many Afghans flee their country to take refuge in other countries because of injustice, insecurity, unemployment and discrimination and nepotism so common in the corrupt American – installed mafia governments of Karzai and Ghani. They see that everyone should abide by law, and no one is above the law. Although they have not read the culture and history of world civilization and wisdom of those countries, but in practice they see that the ruler or president are the public guardians and if they do not perform their duties of defending social and political rights in society and ensure security. They are stepdown and be replaced by a new elected president. The people of Afghanistan want unity, peace, brotherhood, and progress. They want to enjoy the blessings of individual freedoms, human rights, and social dignity like other happy countries.

What actions are required to be adopted? What is likely to happen? Unity for the victory of the people's struggles against the Taliban and the corrupt government precedes any organizational, group or organizational benefit. Defending women's rights and individual and social freedoms against the aggression of political Islam will only result in aggression. The aggression of the progressive women's

movement is an important bulwark against the brutality of the Taliban. This aggression means organizing and bringing women's rights to the fore right now. Representation of women's protest voices must be mobilized now sooner than later. Bringing a large protest force outside Afghanistan. This force is alive and well and must organize its ranks in an organized manner. The speaker shouts in protest. Turn the squares of all cities into a tribune against the Taliban and the corrupt government and bring the world's public opinion with it.

The regional rivals behind these agreements and quotas have taken the path to power, recognition, and purification of this savage monster. The scene is so magnified that the Taliban themselves cannot easily digest this false power. All the fuss has subsided in the West, and the cart of Islamic terrorism is high on all sides.

More areas fall into their hands. The government is constantly concealing and boasting, and in practice the scope of Taliban occupation is widening. With the weak resistance and insignificant mobility of the security and military forces, large cities have been virtually besieged, surrendered and some commanders fled the battlefield and leave the front under the instruction of Kabul regime. By controlling and seizing six major border crossings with Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan and Iran, the Taliban's strategic superiority over its borders, crossings, financial resources and exports and imports and facilitates drug trafficking is exclusively at their disposal. The 300,000-strong and trained army has emptied its mould against a handful of savage and rootless terrorists. Wherever there is resistance, it is the power and will of the people who stand up to this unbridled barbarism and bravely resist.

Afghanistan's current system relies heavily on US and NATO military support, the Taliban are seeking to increase their power by withdrawing that support. In such a situation that the United States and the West leave Afghanistan in a precarious situation on the eve of a civil war, it is necessary for neighbouring countries and the region to try to prevent the start of a civil war in Afghanistan.