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Complexity and Continuation of Terror Activities in Afghanistan Emanate from a Single Source, Appearing in Various Forms.

Recently, the media exposed the widespread corruption of high-ranking Afghan civilian and military agents in the regimes of President Hamid Karzai and Ashraf Ghani, who were installed by the United States and its allies for two decades. The Wall Street Journal, citing credible sources, revealed the magnificent and expensive palaces of former officials and employees of Afghanistan. High-ranking embezzlers in Afghanistan, the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and the Gulf states have built expensive properties and luxurious palaces with the help of the international community, while 90 per cent of the population live below the poverty line. There are many at risk of starvation. Among the looting agents are the names of some such as former officials, “Finance Minister Zakhilwal, Security Council Adviser Hamdullah Moheb, Education Minister Farooq Wardak, Finance Minister Eklil Hakimi, Ashraf Ghani's senior adviser Amin Arsala,” and many others in senior civilian and the military positions. These looters of former regimes bought or built multi-million-dollar homes in Afghanistan, the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and the Gulf states before

fleeing during their tenure. They were one of the main causes of poverty and misery in Afghanistan today.

Disagreements and divisions have become more widespread in the Taliban terrorist regime.

In the past few weeks, divisions within the Taliban have intensified, and the Pashtun Taliban want to gradually and systematically remove non-Pashtun Taliban (Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Hazaras) from power. The Pashtun Taliban are gradually ousting prominent Tajik, Hazara and Uzbek commanders. These commanders are Fasihuddin Fitrati, a Tajik in Badakhshan, Maulawi Mehdi Mujahid Hazara in Balkhab, Sar-e-Pol province, Makhdoom Alam, an Uzbek in Dolatabad, Maulawi Zarif in Kohestanat (North mountains areas), and Salahuddin Ayubi in Qaisar.

The Taliban clashed with Maulawi Mehdi Mujahid over his ethnic cleansing policy and removed him from office. Mehdi was aware of the depth of the Taliban conspiracy and went to Balkhab for his safety and joined his supporters and people. The Taliban summoned him to Kabul, but Maulawi Mehdi Mujahid refused to go to Kabul, fearing for his life. The Taliban's suspicion and hostility to Mehdi Mujahid led him to rebel against the leadership of the Taliban's self-made emirate. This led to a war between Taliban forces and Maulvi Mehdi Mujahid Hazara. The fighting in the Balkhab district has been going on for four days. Commander Alipour, Commander Zarif and many other Hazara fighters from the Daikundi region of Bamyan went to Balkhab to help Maulawi Mehdi.

The Taliban also sent a large number of troops from Balkh, Bazarak and other places to Balkhab to suppress the uprising of Mehdi Mujahid. Reports indicate that the war has been going on for four days. The Taliban suffered heavy casualties. They failed in the first encounters and retreated. Helicopters bombed the centre of Balkhab to make up for their defeat, but the use of helicopters had no effect in the mountainous region of Balkhab.

Recent reports from Balkhab indicate that the Taliban expeditionary forces that surrounded Balkhab in several directions were initially defeated and many Taliban were killed and wounded. Mullah Fassihuddin, the Taliban's chief of staff, was wounded and taken to Kabul for treatment.

Sources say that fierce clashes between the Taliban and local forces led by Maulawi Mehdi Mujahid, the only Taliban commander from the Hazara community who recently left Taliban ranks, are taking place in various parts of Balkhab district, Sar-e-Pul province.

A source close to Mehdi Mujahid told Hasht-e Subh Daily that the clashes began this morning (Thursday, June 23rd) and are still raging between Taliban forces and public uprising forces led by Maulawi Mehdi.

The two sides are engaged in a battle in the Dozdan Dara, Qom Kotal and Ab-e Kalan areas. The Taliban forces entered the centre of Balkhab, many people left their houses and were displaced to the mountains and other areas. Taliban started killing civilians, old people, women and children who were not able to leave the Balkhab centre. No reporter was allowed to enter the waring zone. The Taliban committed crime against humanity by indiscriminately firing at local people.

A source close to Maulawi Mehdi told Hasht-e Subh that Taliban forces have withdrawn from several fronts after facing a counterattack by local forces in Balkhab.

On the other hand, local sources in Samangan province say that three Taliban were killed and three others were wounded when a military vehicle carrying Taliban fighters overturned on the way between Dar-e-Suf Bala and Balkhab district of Sar-e-Pul province.

The Taliban deployed an estimated 3,000 troops to Balkhab from four directions to suppress Maulawi Mahdi's forces for the past two days. Mullah Fazel, one of the most notorious Taliban leaders and Taliban's

deputy defence minister, and Qari Fasihuddin, the Taliban's chief of staff, also command Taliban forces.

Conflict in Balkhab is sedition of the US-Iran

Iran's special envoy for Afghanistan, Hassan Kazemi Qomi, said that the conflict in Balkhab is a sedition of the US, the country is looking for a religious conflict in Afghanistan. *Mr Qumi in a tweet said that it is the priority of the US to fuel a religious and ethnic conflict in Afghanistan to sacrifice Hazaras and Tajiks to spread the crisis in Afghanistan to the region. Mr Qumi said that conflict in Balkhab is preliminary sedition of the US, and the ones who fuel the conflict have played a role in the scenario of that country.*

He emphasized that sympathetic leaders must stay away from Balkhab's conflict there will be nothing except bloodshed and destruction. It is mentionable that it has been four days that skirmishes are taking place in Balkhab between the Taliban and their Hazara commander, Maulawi Mahdi. Taliban say that the "operation" has come to an end there.

The importance of Balkhab in Afghanistan:

Balkh is an ancient city, with a 2500-year-long history, situated on the plain between the Hindu Kush Mountains and the river Amu Darya (historically known as the Oxus) in the north of Afghanistan. Known by Arab conquerors as Umm-al-ballad, the 'mother of cities', Balkh lay on the major Silk Road routes that ran between east and west. The city's history was illustrious until Ghengis Khan and his Mongol hordes wreaked destruction in 1220; Balkh never fully recovered, and eventually faded into a village, whilst the seat of government shifted by 20 kilometres south to Mazar-e-Sharif.

Geography is an important factor in the explanation of Balkh's prominence. The city sits on an alluvial fan built up by the Balkan river, well suited to irrigation. The region, called Bactria in ancient times,

was renowned for its grapes, oranges, water lilies, sugar cane, and an excellent breed of camels. Most significantly, several natural trade routes intersect at Balkh. From there, caravans could follow the well-watered foot of the mountains westward towards Herat and Iran, or across the Oxus to Samarkand and China. The valley of the Balkhab still gives passage to Bamiyan and thence to Kabul; of all the routes across the Hindu Kush, this is the most westerly and the easiest to cross for a loaded merchant caravan.

the Balkhab copper area of interest (AOI) and its subarea have come from geologic and compilation activities that were conducted jointly between 2009 and 2011 by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Department of Defense Task Force for Business and Stability Operations (TFBSO), and the Afghanistan Geological Survey (AGS). The Balkhi copper AOI. Supporting data for this chapter are available from the Afghanistan Geological Survey Data Centre in Kabul.

Taliban crimes against humanity:

But so far, efforts to recognize the Taliban administration have been unsuccessful. The Taliban administration is facing the anger of all people inside. Within ten months, the main terrorist and anti-human face of the Taliban was exposed. People thought that there was a change in the Taliban's approach, but on the contrary, their treatment of people has become harsher and worse. The Taliban terrorist group is associated with more than twenty terrorist groups, including al-Qaeda, ISIL and the like, and commits heinous and inhumane crimes daily. When the Taliban are targeted, they take revenge on ordinary and innocent people and harass, torture and imprison them. Taliban violence is unprecedented in the last century.

In Panjshir and northern Afghanistan, locals, including women, youth, and children, are being tortured and shot. They throw their bodies into the sea. Large numbers of victims' bodies have been found by the sea and underwater. A few days ago, the body of a three-year-old child was found whose mother's body had been seen by the sea three days earlier.

The Taliban desperate for international recognition.

The Taliban are currently facing two dilemmas: illegitimacy and the impending humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.

It is noteworthy that the Taliban and their Arab and Pakistani supporters took biased measures in favour of the unnamed Taliban Emirate before the Doha talks and the meeting of the UN Security Council. We can mention the proposal to hold an emergency meeting of the Islamic Cooperation Council on the affairs of Afghanistan by Saudi Arabia and the preparation of Islamabad to host it and the reopening of the Saudi embassy in Kabul. But these measures did not bear fruit, and the Taliban remained in a vacuum of political legitimacy and global acceptance.

Unfortunately, the Taliban are engaged in crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, displacement of indigenous peoples and the main inhabitants of Panjshir and the northern regions and are pursuing a scorched earth policy against the inhabitants of this land, but the UN and the international community are silent. The Taliban do not allow the news of war and resistance to be published, so the world is not aware of the situation of the people from within.

As a result, it should not be overlooked that a range of terrorist groups in Afghanistan, particularly al-Qaeda and the Taliban, are all politically, militarily and financially supported by a single source, while maintaining political complexity and dramatic differences in strategic goals as actors in proxy endurance wars. Analysts and experts agree on the terrorist game and its complexity in Afghanistan.

The US project in Afghanistan cost about \$ 3 trillion. But in the latest approach, \$ 85 billion worth of modern US equipment was handed over to the Taliban. But its strategic goals remain, and the implementation of its strategic goals requires the passage of time.

It seems unlikely that US and Pakistani political circles will support the Taliban opposition in the fight against them. It is creating a rift and

changing the direction of the anti-Taliban forces in Afghanistan. The Taliban is a major regional strategic project and still has long-term strategic journeys ahead. The central axle of this confrontation remains in place.

The alliance and tactical movement between China, Russia, Iran and India in dealing with the Taliban are likely to reflect more tactical methods, while they are fully aware that the Taliban has been a comprehensive and multidimensional project from the very start designed by Pakistan, the USA, Britain and Saudi Arabia for their strategic interest in destabilising Russia, China, Iran and India, according to Afghan observers.

Recent attacks on the borders of Central Asia and Iran and the presence of militants from Afghanistan in the story of the battles of Kazakhstan provide some key clues to the terrorist mission from Afghanistan, and this shows that Afghanistan has been selected as the main geostrategic centre of the great powers. These games will continue, the consequences of which will have adverse and long-term effects on the people of Afghanistan.