



AFGHAN WOMEN'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND DIGNITY -TALIBAN'S REIGN OF TERROR

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Abstract

The right to life and liberty were constitutionally protected as were the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence for all persons. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan had a strong human rights framework in its constitution. Afghanistan conflict continued to commit serious violations of international humanitarian law, including war crimes, and other serious human rights violations and abuses with impunity. Human rights are inherent in all human beings, whatever their nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status. Women rights suggest privileges and freedom equal to these of men. Women rights are very vital for absolutely everyone all over the world. It does not just obtain her however every member of society. Since taking manipulate of Kabul on 15 August 2021, the Taliban have imposed immoderate restrictions on lady and girls. Apart from healthcare people and a few splendid isolated exemptions, female have been advocated they can't return to work or tour in public barring being accompanied thru a Mahram (male guardian). Since 20 September, women above the age of 12 (grade six and above) have no longer been allowed to go to school, even as rigid gender segregation at universities has severely curtailed women in increased education.

Keywords: *Women's Education, Gender Discrimination, Capabilities Development, Human Rights, Taliban.*

Introduction

Women rights refer to the indispensable rights in the political, economic, civil, social and cultural spheres. Afghanistan conflict gave the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan a strong human rights framework that is guaranteed to all citizens. Some Afghan security forces have been accused of committing grave basic right violation like enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings and torture of suspected terrorists. Moreover, some members of the security forces have also been involved in killing civilians in ground operations as well as in air strikes. Indiscriminate and targeted killings reached record levels. It is a member of the United Nations Convention against Torture since April 1987. Human rights defenders, women activists, journalists, health and humanitarian workers, and religious and ethnic minorities were among those targeted by the Taliban and non-state actors. A wave of reprisal killings was unleashed during the Taliban takeover of the country. Thousands of people, predominantly Shia Hazaras, were forcibly evicted. The limited progress made towards improving women's rights was sharply reversed under Taliban rule. Rights to freedom of assembly and expression were drastically curtailed by the Taliban. Access to healthcare, already severely compromised by the pandemic, was further undermined by the suspension of international aid. Every person is entitled to enjoy human rights without discrimination. Many human rights declarations and treaties invoke human dignity as the ground of human rights. In recent decades numerous books and articles have been published that advocate dignitarian approaches to justifying human rights (Gilbert 2018). These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. The concept of human rights has become a subject of intense discussion, not only in international level but also in national jurisdiction. The world will not easily accept inhuman treatment in any context.



After the Taliban government refused to hand over terrorist leader Osama bin Laden in the wake of al-Qaeda's September 11, 2001, attacks, the US invaded Afghanistan. The Taliban leadership quickly lost control of the country and relocated to southern Afghanistan and across the border to Pakistan. From there, they waged an insurgency against the Western-subsidized authorities in Kabul, Afghan national security forces, and international coalition troops. When the U.S.-led coalition formally ended its combat challenge in 2014, the ANDSF was installed charge of Afghanistan's security. The ANDSF, however, faced big challenges in holding territory and protecting population centres, at the same time as the Taliban continued to attack rural districts and carry out suicide attacks in most important cities. The war remained largely a stalemate for almost six years, regardless of a small U.S. troop increase in 2017, continuing fight missions, and a shift in U.S. military strategy to target Taliban revenue sources, which involved air strikes against drug labs and opium manufacturing sites. In addition to the Taliban's offensive, Afghanistan faces a danger from the Islamic State in Khorasan, which has also expanded its presence in several eastern provinces, attacked Kabul, and focused civilians with suicide attacks. After a brief reduction in violence, the Taliban quickly resumed attacks on Afghan security forces and civilians. Direct talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban started months after the agreed upon start of March 2020, faced a couple of delays, and in the long run made little progress. Violence across Afghanistan continued in 2020 and 2021 as the United States improved air strikes and raids focused on the Taliban. Meanwhile, the Taliban attacked Afghan government and Afghan security forces targets and made territorial gains.

Women's Rights in Afghanistan- Issues and Concern

Human rights are fundamental to our existence. These represent the suited to continue to be free from violence and discrimination, to achieve optimal overall well-being, encompassing physical and mental health be educated; to private property; to vote; and to earn an equal wage. But across the world many women and girls face discrimination on the basis of intercourse and gender. The failure of the state of Afghanistan ruins the most essential hindrance in the promotion of gender equality, as without the strength to enforce domestic legal and political reforms in rural areas, the government is weak in most of the country (Ahmad 2006). Gender inequality reinforces many troubles which excessively have an effect on women and girls, such as domestic and sexual violence, curtail pay, lack of get admission to education, and insufficient healthcare. Amnesty International campaigns for all girl to be in a characteristic to positively take part in the political process. For many years women's rights actions have struggled challenging to holder this inequality, campaigning to different rod ratifications or taking to the streets to demand their rights are valued. And new strikes have succeeded in the present age, for instance the MeToo publicity and advertising marketing campaign which things to see the prevalence of gender-based violence and sexual harassment. The past of women's rights in Afghanistan has been unrestrained. Afghanistan's history reveals a fluctuating commitment to women's human rights, shaped by shifting leadership, conflict, and geopolitical considerations, as well as cultural and religious nuances. (Meredith 2013). Women rights are vital human rights requested for women and girls entirely over the world. When girls get equal rights, the world can growth together with undeniably everyone playing a required role. Women rights are vital as it gives female the chance to get an education and get in life. It makes them self-governing which is essential for each and each lady on earth. Therefore, we should to all make sure woman rights are carried out all over the place.

Several women in Afghanistan experience no less than one form of abuse. Their choice of movement is controlled since they are children and their choice of husbands is also constrained. Women and girls are destitute of education and deprived of economic liberty. Customs and societies which are inclined by centuries-old patriarchal rules conquer, the issue of violence against women becomes distinct.



Following the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, sexual violence became rampant amidst the chaos. Later, when the Taliban seized Kabul in 1996, they justified their harsh rule as a means to prevent rape and sexual violence at checkpoints, citing the need for security and order (Ahmad 2006). The first Taliban regime became internationally ill-famed for backward gender policies, though, such as outlawing women from leaving their homes without a male protectress and striking dress codes that were unfamiliar to many Afghans (Dupree 1998). The high illiteracy rate among the population further continues the problem. A number of women across Afghanistan have faith in that it is acceptable for their husbands to abuse them. Retreating this general getting of abuse was one of the main explanations behind the creation of the EVAW (Graham 2022). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Women's rights to land, property, food, water and sanitation, as correct as work and social security, are essentially linked to the really excellent to secure a suitable standard of living. All these rights are certain below universal human rights law, complete of the related to ride these rights on an equal basis with men, excluding discrimination. Women's get enormous of entry to services, to education and to creative property is paramount to the activity of the above-mentioned rights.

The dramatic reversal of progress on women's participation in political life is a concerning issue. Women's political participation in Afghanistan has taken a devastating hit. Before the Taliban takeover on August 15, 2021, women made up 28% of parliamentarians, a remarkable achievement (HRW 2021). However, since then, the Taliban has systematically erased women from Afghan society, excluding them from most jobs, banning girls from high school, and dismantling institutions that protected and promoted women's rights. The Taliban's initial promise of an inclusive government and encouragement for Afghan women to join has turned out to be a stark contrast to the harsh reality. Since taking power in 2021, the Taliban has systematically erased women from Afghan society, banning girls from secondary and higher education, restricting women's employment, and severely limiting their freedom of movement (Al Jazeera, August 2021) the existing Taliban structure is entirely male. Afghanistan's 2004 Constitution includes a gender quota, in parliament for women, but unfortunately, there's no public plan or tangible commitment to enable women's political participation (Epifania, 2015).

Women's Rights Violations in Afghanistan

Violence against women is a devastating reality in Afghanistan, where it's not only widely practiced but also tolerated by the community. Human rights abuses of concern included: such as insurgent-led violence resulting in civilian casualties. Extrajudicial executions perpetrated by state security forces. Enforced disappearances attributed to anti-government elements. Allegations of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment inflicted by both state and non-state actors. Afghanistan continues to contend with persistent challenges to women's autonomy and widespread instances of domestic violence, encompassing physical, sexual, and emotional abuse (Ibrahimi 2024). Women now additionally face augmented threats of gender-based violence and excessive limitations on their rights to freedom of meeting and freedom of expression, even their wish of clothing. Whereas a terrible lot work persisted to be done, women's rights had protracted pretty on the grounds that the fall of the first Taliban regime in 2001. Despite constant conflict, Afghan female had decorated to be lawyers, doctors, judges, teachers, engineers, athletes, activists, politicians, journalists, bureaucrats, organisation enterprise business enterprise employer owners, police officers, and contributors of the military. Restricting women from working has worsened economic struggles for numerous families who previously enjoyed stable incomes. Moreover, removing women from government positions has created a significant void in the state's ability to govern efficiently (Ahmadi 2023). Violence against



women in Afghanistan is a complex and multifaceted issue deeply rooted in cultural, social, and political factors and varieties from verbal abuse and psychological abuse to physical abuse and unlawful killing. Girls and women are trapped in a lifelong cycle of patriarchal oppression, forced to submit to the control of fathers, husbands, or other male figures from infancy to adulthood (George 2022). Traditional societal performs limited women's involvement in politics and activities backyard the domestic and community, organized with the desire to have a male companion or consent to work. These factors, moreover to a coaching and outing gap, possible contributed to the central government's male-dominated conformation. At occasions female in want of safety ended up in prison, both due to the fact their nearby required a safety core or due to the fact "running away" was once as quickly as taken as a moral crime. Adultery, fornication, and kidnapping are rod crimes. Running away is now not a crime under the law, and each and the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office issued directives to this effect, on the other hand some neighbourhood authorities persisted to delay female and girls for taking walks away from home. The Ministry of Women's Affairs, as nicely as nongovernmental entities, as quickly as in a whilst prepared marriages for lady who should now not return to their household. The Taliban have ordered communities to forcibly marry off their unmarried women to Taliban fighters (Shah 2021). In their pre-marriage and post-marriage relationships, their ability to state their economic and social freedom is inadequate by their families. A staggering number of Afghan wives face a harsh reality: forced to tolerate domestic abuse, often with little recourse or support (George 2022). The Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law was created through a collaborative effort by multiple organizations, assisted by prominent women's rights activists in Kabul. These organizations include: - UNIFEM: The United Nations Development Fund for Women, which played a crucial role in advocating for women's rights .- Rights and Democracy: A Canadian organization that supports human rights and democracy globally.- Afghan Women's Network: A network of Afghan women's organizations working together to promote women's rights and empowerment.- The Women's Commission in the Parliament: A commission that advocates for women's rights and interests in the Afghan parliament.- The Afghan Ministry of Women's Affairs: A government ministry responsible for promoting women's rights and empowerment. (Denise 2010). In instances where women endeavour to remove themselves from abusive environments they invariably face social stigma, social isolation, persecution for leaving their homes by the authorities and honor killings by their relatives .

Afghan peace negotiator Fawzia Koofi was targeted in an assassination attempt on August 14, 2020, near Kabul, following a visit to Parwan Province. Fortunately, she survived the attack. As a member of the 21-member team, Koofi plays a crucial role in representing the Afghan government in upcoming peace negotiations with the Taliban (Koofi 2019). Afghanistan's oppressive regime has led to a devastating surge in women's suicides, with one to two lives lost daily. Michelle Bachelet, the UN human rights chief, has indeed spoken out against various human rights issues affecting women, including restrictions on their rights and freedoms. convicted the huge unemployment of women, the limitations sited on the way they dress, and their access on basic services, the previous statements suggest she's a strong advocate for women's rights (Shalizi 2015).The Taliban's brutal suppression of peaceful protests in 2021, especially against women, is a stark reminder of their disregard for human life and dignity, UN experts demand international action to stop human rights violations in Afghanistan, including arbitrary arrests, summary executions, internal movement, and illegitimate restrictions on their human rights, in precise those most likely to be affected such as women and girls and weak citizens. Following the Taliban's August 2021 takeover of Afghanistan, the UN has documented widespread human rights abuses, most notably the systemic eradication and oppressive subjugation of women and girls, effectively eliminating their presence and participation in Afghan



society (Moore 2015). The Taliban's return to power in August 2021 marked a devastating turning point for Afghan women and girls. Their rallying cry as insurgents quickly transformed into a policy blueprint, undoing many of the progressive gender policies established since 2001. These two newest instances of those efforts: tighter limits on women's and girls' access to education, and a ban on Afghan women working at NGOs. Both edicts caused soul incise among contributors about their Afghanistan policy, but the latter was specifically harmful given its things on assistance distribution. The United States and its allies have provided significant exclusions to sanctions and committed considerable humanitarian aid to Afghanistan, with the scope of the relief effort resembling only the massive response to the crisis in Ukraine (Smith and Delaney 2022). Fearing a famine and regional uncertainty, contributors tried a less disciplinary policy in 2022.

Dissatisfaction and Vagueness

The Taliban rapidly departed back on their promises. The commander had been such a submissive occurrence in the regime's early months that the Taliban's restrictions on women's rights have worsened Afghanistan's crisis, with the emir's presence being felt despite initial doubts about his status. The fact that female education is still a topic of discussion within the Taliban suggests there may be differing opinions within the organization, and the leader's views hold significant sway. In a surprising move, the emir convened his cabinet in Kandahar and cancelled plans to restart secondary schooling for girls, despite his ministers' support (Jackson 2022). The Taliban steeled themselves for outrage and frustration as they shared the news. The Ministry of Higher Education ordered the immediate suspension of women's education at public and private universities in December 2022 and casting uncertainty over women's futures (Goldbaum and Najim 2022) This decision has not only impacted women's education but also perpetuates gaps in economic and societal advancements. The publicization of airlifts supports the value of the Afghan currency, the afghani, as foreign funds are exchanged for local banknotes. The cash injections facilitate trade by providing Afghan businesses with the liquidity required for importing essential goods on food, fuel, and medicine. The Taliban faces significant challenges in accessing alternative hard currency sources, as the majority of Afghanistan's central bank assets remain frozen in foreign accounts (Smith 2022).

Potential Decrease in Support

The Taliban's uncooperative policies will have severe significances for assistance agencies and the people they assist, but the distant greater concern is whether Western contributors will preserve footing the bill. Afghanistan spent a large part of international assistance budgets over the last two decades, and the latter half of 2022, Western governments cautioned agencies of a growing intelligence of donor weakness. The Taliban announcements in December made funding cuts more likely, as many Western politicians distress voters will not accept the idea of their taxes helping a country ruled by a revolting administration. Discussions in January 2023 among main donors produced preliminary thinking that assistance should be pared back to send a message to the Taliban, while the governments involved did not agree on which finances to cut. The academic recommended optimizing aid allocation by prioritizing regions with pressing developmental needs (Slim 2023). Afghan women were not inactive viewers of current wars, but no one knows how many backed the Taliban or commended the protestors' capture of power in 2021. Until now, there is no practical purpose to reason that Afghan women support decreases in growth or humanitarian assistance because of the rollbacks of their human rights. Nor is it clears how many Afghan women support of these Taliban strategies.

Western policymakers should exercise restraint when presuming to take action on behalf of Afghan women, non-combat roles for women in the insurgency included serving as spies, smugglers, couriers, medics, logisticians and recruiters .Nor is much known about the hidden riches the group may be



earning from narcotics and other forms of smuggling, so the degree of economic pain they could endure is also hard to quantify; one estimate hinted that the size of the illicit economy might equal or surpass the scale of formal commerce (Smith and David 2021). over the following years, such isolation would stunt the evolution in Afghan society in recent decades, including toward respect for women's rights and other international norms. The Taliban winning the war should not obscure the fact that many Afghans were influenced by exposure to the outside world over the last twenty years (Ritchie 2016). A contextual understanding of Afghan women's experiences is crucial before initiating policy actions (Leede 2014). Women's participation in the insurgency extended beyond combat, incorporating roles such as surveillance, supply chain management, and strategic mobilization (Gopal 2021). The dense nature of the group's illicit financial flows, particularly from narcotics and smuggling, complicates evaluations of their economic resilience; notably, research suggests the shadow economy's scope may approach or exceed formal economic activity (Smith and David 2021). In subsequent years, the consequences of isolation would be a decline in Afghanistan's social development, compromising advancements in women's empowerment and global norm internalization. Afghanistan's recent history has been marked by extensive external influences, which will likely persist despite the Taliban's resurgence.

The Humanitarian Situation Worsens

The Taliban takeover marked a significant turning point in Afghanistan's conflict trajectory, characterized by diminished armed violence. The Taliban's rule has had a profoundly negative impact on the human rights of Afghan women and girls, according to HRW findings. (Qazi Zada, 2024). The Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan marked a significant milestone in the country's history, with the group gaining unprecedented control over the region. This was largely due to their ability to crush opposition forces, often through extrajudicial killings and human rights abuses in volatile districts. The Taliban is indeed facing resistance from two primary sources: northern factions mainly comprised of supporters of the previous government, and the local branch of the Islamic State, primarily operating in eastern provinces. The Taliban's gender-based repression has far-reaching consequences for Afghanistan's socioeconomic development. Women face severe punishments such as beating and desecrating to death for betrayal. Many women have left the country to places such as Iran to pursue education and employment. Scholars and human rights organizations, including the UN and Amnesty International, have conceptualized the Taliban's gender policies in Afghanistan as 'gender apartheid' (Mark 2024). The Taliban's governance has coincided with a notable escalation in gender-based violence and self-harm incidents.

Afghanistan's economy was fragile, its food supplies decimated by years of drought. Violence against women in Afghanistan manifests in diverse ways, encompassing verbal, emotional, physical, and fatal abuse. The phenomenon of male authority over females, starting at birth, perpetuates systemic gender inequality (Gosselin 2010). Their liberty of movement is controlled subsequently they are children and their choice of husbands is also constrained. Afghan women being largely narrowed to their homes, losing their power of speech, their personhood, their education, their visions, and donations to their communities-then the universality of women's and girls' rights is consistently compromised by systemic vulnerabilities (Barr 2024) Women and girls are deprived of education and denied economic liberty. In their pre-marriage and post-marriage relationships, their ability to assert their economic and social independence is limited by their families. The Taliban have systematically dismantled the rights of Afghan women and girls, enforcing severe restrictions on education, employment, and mobility (Ahmadi 2023).



Afghan women in marital relationships are disproportionately affected by intimate partner violence. The phenomenon of Afghan women facing intensified risks when fleeing domestic violence underscores the need for comprehensive support systems (Gosselin2010). But things rapidly went from corrupt to worse. More than 20 per cent of the Afghan economy vanished in the early months of Taliban rule, as contributors cut expansion funding, foreign countries stopped state assets, investor assurance dropped, and Western sanctions and banking limitations led to economic seclusion. Undertaking these problems would need collaboration between the Taliban and donors, which has confirmed progressively tough as the Taliban goes about installing one of the world's most repressive regimes, women in Afghanistan face the harshest restrictions, making it the world's most repressive country for gender equality (Rahim 2023). Women and girls have been systematically excluded from educational institutions and government employment, with severe constraints on their participation in public life. In December 2022, The Taliban's prohibition on female Afghan aid workers has compelled humanitarian organizations to curtail their activities and prompted Western donors to reassess their limited involvement in Afghanistan. The Taliban leadership in Kandahar is accountable for these regressive policies, apparently seeking seclusion for themselves and the Afghan people. This minor group, which very few people have access to, will make it tougher and harder for international actors to work in Afghanistan. The Taliban movement has long been separated between those who idealise the group's severe law governance in the 1990s and others who do not; in recent months, the traditionalists have increased the upper hand and seem organized to implement severe rules-contempt objections from the rest of the world, counting many Muslim countries as the hardliners tighten their grip, the Afghan people are suffering for it.

The crisis exacerbates existing disparities, particularly hurts girls and women, a significant gender disparity in the prevalence of malnutrition and disease, with girls disproportionately affected, the rise of poverty leads to an increase in child marriages for financial gain, and restrictions on basic services endanger women's health, particularly during pregnancy and childbirth. Women's autonomy was severely curtailed, requiring them to wear burqas in public and restricting their access to education and outdoor activities (Rosemarie 2008). Afghanistan's Taliban regime institutionalized gender segregation, prohibiting women's employment and free movement. A sustainable empowerment strategy for Afghan women involves supporting their basic needs, education, and economic engagement within the constraints of the current regime. From a gender standpoint, investing in irrigation and water infrastructure is crucial, given the agricultural sector's status as the main employer of Afghan women outside the home. Similarly, in Afghanistan and other countries have shown that provision of electricity may improve the status of women, making domestic work easier and safer, and allowing them to spend more time on income-generating activities (Standal 2016).

Women's status in the post-Taliban era between 2001 and 2021

The Taliban regime's collapse in 2001 was indeed triggered by the 9/11 terror attacks and their refusal to hand over Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda. After the devastating attacks, the US issued an ultimatum to the Taliban government, demanding they surrender all Al-Qaeda personnel, including bin Laden, and close their training camps. Though, the Taliban refused to observe, leading to a US-led invasion of Afghanistan. Following that, the US-led coalition occupied Afghanistan and toppled the Taliban regime. Yet, Some people think the US and Western allies used women's rights to justify their geopolitical agenda. (Davis 2016). Such as, when American policymakers decided to take over the Taliban in 2001, rapidly, the matter of The Taliban's shocking human rights violations against women were cited as a justification for the invasion of Afghanistan and the initiation of the global war on terror (Pacwa2019).



Shortly after the Taliban's collapse, Afghan women experienced a significant shift in their ability to participate in politics and shape their future. They were able to engage in various aspects of public life, including leadership roles, education, and economic opportunities. Women's rights and empowerment became a focal point, with efforts to promote gender equality and challenge patriarchal norms. Afghan women, once among the world's most marginalized groups, entered a period of promising change and liberation after the Taliban's collapse. (Hampton,2004). A significant and instrumental piece of legislation known as the *Law on Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW)* instituted through presidential decree, marked a significant policy shift in addressing gender-based violence in Afghanistan (Hakimi,2020). The Afghan government took significant steps to address women's and girls' issues by establishing two key institutions: the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA). These institutions were part of a broader effort to build capacity and promote human rights in the country (Qazi Zada, 2021).

Afghanistan's efforts to promote girls' education have yielded substantial results, with notable increases in enrolment and completion rates since 2001. Afghanistan has accomplished considerable advancements in providing educational opportunities to vulnerable individuals (Zirack,2021). Afghan women experienced considerable happenings in diverse characteristics of life concerning economic and social growth and political involvement. This is because the 2004 Afghan constitution reserved 27% of the parliament seats for women (68 out of 250) (Bjelica, 2015). Indeed, these success stories were not always the case for Afghan women and girls living in rural areas. For instance, girls' access to education in rural areas was restricted due to 'lack of adequate facilities and teachers', the Taliban's attacks on schools and even due to harmful cultural practices that 'girls belong at home'. Therefore, women and girls who lived in rural areas experienced higher illiteracy rates and gender disparity and lower development and employment opportunities. Women and girls also experience a higher rate of violence cases due to a lack of access to justice and harmful cultural practices (The World Bank.2018). However, now that the Taliban have taken over Afghanistan, these progresses seem futile considering their history of severe women's human rights abuses in Afghanistan.

Conclusion

The Taliban's worsening behaviour risks provoking abrupt cut-offs of international aid that would profoundly harm millions of Afghans. Western policymakers must stand up for Afghan women and girls. At the same time, they should be careful to avoid self-defeating policies. Practical steps that materially benefit Afghan women, improving their lives in tangible ways, would be superior to angry denunciations of the Taliban's wrongheadedness. Beyond emergency assistance, long-term efforts must continue to develop the economy. That would help Afghans to recover from what was for years the world's deadliest war, and slowly extricate Western countries from a toxic relationship with the Taliban. If the international system can find a liminal space between pariah and legitimate status that allows Afghanistan to keep functioning, it would undermine the Taliban's overheated rhetoric about a titanic clash between Islam and the West.

At the same time, the outside world should be clear-eyed about its own insignificance in the next chapter of Afghan history. The Taliban have wrested power away from their enemies, and now they themselves are mostly to blame for what happens in the coming years. The clerics of Kandahar may find that unpopular decisions are hard to enforce – and that they lead to violence. Insurgents in the northern mountains are already using the plight of women as a rallying cry. Even if the Taliban continue doing well at crushing resistance, their misrule will hamstring the economy, scare off investors and encourage more Afghans to leave the country. The Taliban should find a better way of



making decisions, instead of following the whims of a leader who has proven his determination to oppress women and block the rebuilding of his country. Until that happens, the future of Afghanistan looks bleak.

Afghanistan's strategies away locations donors take on the spot action to make notable that certainly beneficial and useful resource reaches Afghans dealing with starvation and collapsing fitness preferences following the Taliban takeover on August 15, 2021, Human Rights Watch referred to today. They in addition choose out to increase a coordinated format of motion to deal with beneficial aid for education, the banking system, and one of a structure quintessential desire that require the cooperation of Taliban authorities, who threaten most vital human rights, in one-of-a-kind the rights of female and girls.

Much of the previous Afghan authorities is no longer functioning due to funding uncertainties, at the equal time as humanitarian absolutely recommended endorsed resource and one-of-a-kind useful resource furnished with the virtually useful in reality useful resource of United Nations groups and nongovernmental corporations have been severely curtailed due to protection concerns, personnel evacuations, closures, and crook uncertainties. On August 31, UN Secretary-General Antonio Gutierrez warned that "a humanitarian disaster looms" in Afghanistan and prompted donor governments to "dig deep" to fund an emergency flash appeal. The United States and European Union have stated that they will proceed imparting humanitarian genuinely helpful inspired useful resource to Afghanistan. Afghanistan is struggling from a catastrophic "perfect storm." Pre-existing troubles - drought, the debilitating penalties of many years of fighting, COVID-19 and a stagnant economy with giant poverty and joblessness - had been lousy enough. The Afghan monetary laptop computer is in free fall, with GDP crashing with the aid of capability of possible of way of 30 share and no restoration expected. Unfortunately, the worst is then again to come as iciness devices in, making it extra difficult for humanitarian beneficial useful resource to acquire many areas, for human beings to go to the location they can get suitable of entry to therapy and for vital objects to gather these in need. Many rural Afghans will face a quintessential kingdom of affairs as they exhaust some component elements and monetary property, they have in the lean size in the past than the subsequent harvest. In town areas, horrific and middle-class households are on the brink as authorities' salaries have extended prolonged long previous unpaid and day labour and distinct employment has dried up.

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