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Food for thought
Hijab has direct link to morality of individuals in society.

Editorial

Let's not leave our country

The supreme leader of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, Mawlawi Hibatullah Akhundzada called on the local officials to respect the extended general amnesty and to encourage the countrymen to not leave their country.

In a meeting with the elders and local officials of southern Kandahar province, Amir-ul-Mumminin reiterated his call to the Islamic Emirate forces to observe the general amnesty to the whole officials of the previous government as the act will dishearten the countrymen and make them flee the country.

The IEA's supreme leader also called on the citizens to not leave Afghanistan, but remain serving for the development of their homeland.

The 18 points decree of the leader, within a remark to the provincial authorities, mostly focused on the IEA forces' behavior with the previous government security forces, urging them to remain committed to the general amnesty, ensuring justice and encouraging the people to not leave the country.

This is a fact that if the militias of the Islamic Emirate violate the leader's order on respecting the amnesty and misbehave with the previous government officials, they will lose the trust of the nation.

The forces should realize this that any misbehave with the former government officials or ordinary people will make the people leave the country and cause a brain drain and flee of the professional and skilled individuals, something the Amir-ul-Mumminin's decree seriously calls for avoidance.

Also, those leaving the country should be notified that (as reports said) many of those have left the country are denied to be given humanitarian entry in some foreign countries, including the U.S. and they are now living in uncertainty.

They are now facing critical situation including ambiguity of their future in the hosting countries as well as some are forced to return home.

So, as Afghan citizen need to leave their country, either because of economic problem or any other reasons, as everything will get better with the efforts being made by the Islamic Emirate and the situation will return normal step by step.

The country's frozen funds will be released soon as discussions on the issue, are underway and the international community including the regional and neighboring countries would undeniably recognize the Islamic Emirate. Recently some countries have taken the politically recognition of the IEA under consideration.

The world powers should know that the Islamic Emirate has formed a caretaker cabinet based on the requirement of the time, after the immediate changes in the country and that efforts are going on to ensure all human rights, including those of the women and girls' education.

Therefore, all Afghan citizens have to remain in their motherland, take part in the reconstruction of their country and work for a better and bright future of their own and their nation. Seeking refuge in the alien country, where they are burdened with the meaneast hard labors, cures nothing except miseries and destituteness.

Adversities of Jadi 6



ner level during the reign of De- woud Khan was completely de- assed after the coup of 79 of- here. Neither the tradition nor the- principle, though, about the de- sult of education and economy, an- could the students think beyond the- teaching of the Communist- Party.

Incidentally, the risk was- "however it is not with us in our- country, and those living in gov- ernment-dependent sectors had- to be either with the government,- because the symbolic and sym- bloms of the ruling party in their- homes and families, as they had- accept the risk of death. Strong- government endorsement was not- limited to social and political rela- tions, it was also related to the- most private issues of people's- lives.

Consequently, Afghanistan's- budget and capital were declined,- development programs were- stopped, and the trading market- had become more limited. During- the occupation, although Afghanis- tans had abundant underground- reserves, but only the Soviets- could utilize them. Economic opor- tunities were not by the Soviets, and- Afghan governments had no role- in determining economic priori- ties. Afghanistan's capital was- plundered by the Soviets, and- trade between traders and coun- tries in the region became increas- ingly difficult.

As a result, the Soviet- occupied country cannot have- a foreign policy. Afghanistan's- foreign policy after the occupa- tion was determined by the Soviet- Union. In the Soviet Union, there- were several communist coun- tries, but in the Soviet Union, it- did not find room for maneuver in- the wide international arena. There- fore, we can say that during the- occupation, the principles of Af- ghanistan's foreign policy were- determined by the Soviet Union's- foreign policy.

Most importantly, the Soviet- invasion prevented the way for inde- pendent development in Afghanis- tan. Afghanistan had been in- vaded between East and West, led- the Soviet opposition to the Mujah- idin and to open a face and leav- ing war in Afghanistan.

The support of neighboring- countries and the region for vari- ous groups were not the way- for the group wars and far- from complicated the issue of Af- ghanistan. The explicit interven- tions of the countries turned Af- ghanistan into a fragmented geo- graphic and lost all its security, military and political issues to in- ternational politics. Therefore,- foreign countries had to choose on- all issues in Afghanistan, and the- role of the Afghan people in solv- ing internal problems and short- coming was very restricted.

In addition to security, politi- cal and economic issues, the he- most dimension of this invasion- was very heavy and widespread. According to estimates, the Sovi- et invasion of Afghanistan left- about two million dead, four mil- lion displaced, and three million- disabled.

The incident of Jadi 6 as a- symbol of foreign invasion and- interference in the affairs of an- other country shows that this in- cident badly affected the security- and military structure of Afghanis- tan and paved the ground for its- disintegration.

In this invasion, all the politi- cal, security and economic infra- structure of Afghanistan were- destroyed, the cities and houses- of the people were razed and the- public utility services were destr- oysed one after another. After the- 14 years of ruling, they left a total- devastated and crumbling Afghanis- tan behind. The people of Af- ghanistan must work for decades- to come and for the damage of this- black day and its harmful conse- quences. **Muhammad Aslam**

