

Event of Haska Mena; continuation of civilian casualties



On October 18, 2019, Nangarhar province witnessed a great tragedy. The striking incident took place in the Jodre area of Haski Mena district of the province when residents of the area gathered at a local mosque to perform Friday prayers. More than 70 people were killed and more than 100 were injured in the incident. Also, no one has claimed responsibility for the attack and the Taliban have denied involvement. In addition to the Afghan government, the United Nations, the United States, China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Italy, Iran, the US ambassador to Afghanistan, NATO-led missile support missions throughout Afghanistan condemned the attack nationally and internationally. The show. The Amnesty International has also called the attack a war crime, adding that increasing civilian casualties in Afghanistan need international attention. While negotiations for peace have reached a promising stage in the last few months for almost a decade; however, the past two months have been staggering and such attacks are in fact the peace that is at stake. The general public decides it. A review of UNAMA's report, event of Haska Mena, civilian casualties,



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civilian casualties, and what will be the outcome of the current situation? These are the topics we have discussed here.

Event of Haska Mena

The Haska mena event is one of the events that have not yet been blamed, in the last half-decade there have been dozens of similar incidents in Kabul and the provinces. It is known that the Afghan government and the international community have begun investigating the incident to ascertain the direction but past experience has shown that these investigations have not had any positive result but all such attacks and ongoing war. Only ordinary Afghans take their lives and that's it. President Ghani Condoles With Victim Families Of Haska Mina's Mosque Bombing, President Ashraf Ghani paid a visit at top of a high-ranking state delegation to Nangarhar province to condole with the families of victims of terrorist attack that took place at a Mosque in Jawdari area of Haska Mina district. The president while offering condolence to the bereaved families and Shinwar elders expressed deep sadness over the attack and said, "It is not only your grief and pain, but is our shared pain and agony." And the central government will pay special attention to their problems and, in pursuing the task, assigned the Security Council Advisor Hamidullah Mohib to listen to their problems and take serious steps in resolving them as well as the Senate over the attack. He also called for a declaration of national mourning, and NGOs in Afghanistan also donated humanitarian assistance to the area. All stakeholders in the war in Afghanistan have come to the conclusion that the solution to Afghanistan's issue is not through war but through negotiation, if the solution is war but in the past two decades, partial solution has come out, but we see that by the day war is heating up and the Afghan people are paying the price, the Husqvarna incident, and many more, is the kind of peace that the common Afghans pay till today, and the longer the peace is delayed, the more it will cost. Goes up

Civilian Casualties

Since last 18 years, the lives of civilians in the on-going Afghan war have not been taken care of by the parties involved in the war, and thus, in addition to the parties involved in the war, thousands of civilians have also been suffering casualties.



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Since UNAMA started to record the number of civilian casualties in 2009, totally 90000 civilians have been killed and injured by the parties involved in war till the end of 2019, according to UNAMA statistics.

In 2014, after formation of National Unity Government (NUG), the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) became signed with the United States for the sake of security and peace in Afghanistan; but, unlikely, the war got intensified and the civilian casualties got increased. According to UNAMA, approximately ten thousand civilians have suffered casualties every year since the NUG formed, and overall, the situation is being deteriorated as the battlefield turns into furnace, which it signposts a catastrophe in Afghanistan.

Institutions observing civilian casualties, to a large extent, relegate the burden of civilians casualties in Afghanistan on Armed Opposition Group (AOG); nonetheless, besides AOG, Afghan and foreign forces are important elements behind civilian casualties, which, considerably, goes unheeded in these reports. Civilian houses, madrasas, masjids, funerals, ceremonies and other civilian gatherings are targeted by blind foreign forces' air bombardments time to time which have resulted in thousands of Afghan civilian casualties in last few years.

Recent Report on Civilian Casualties

the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) showing record-high levels of civilian casualties in the third quarter of 2019 indicate an urgent need for all parties to the conflict to do more to protect civilians from harm. Overall, in the first nine months of 2019, UNAMA documented 8,239 civilian casualties (2,563 killed and 5,676 injured) – similar high levels of harm experienced by Afghanistan's civilian population in the corresponding nine-month periods from 2014 to the present. And in the latest quarter, UNAMA documented an unprecedented number of civilian casualties. Verified civilian casualties from 1 July to 30 September increased by 42 per cent in comparison to the same period in 2018. Moreover, in July, UNAMA documented the highest number of civilian casualties ever recorded in a single month since the United Nations began its systematic documentation of civilian casualties in Afghanistan in 2009. After overall civilian casualty numbers declined in the first six months of this year, largely due to a decrease in the number of civilian casualties caused by anti-government elements, the sharp increase in the recent quarter is due most of all to the civilian casualties caused by antigovernment elements. There is also the increase from 1 January to 30 September of civilian



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casualties caused by aerial and search operations undertaken by pro-government forces. “Civilian casualties at record-high levels clearly show the need for all parties concerned to pay much more attention to protecting the civilian population, including through a review of conduct during combat operations,” said Tadamichi Yamamoto, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Afghanistan. “The harm caused to civilians by the fighting in Afghanistan signals the importance of peace talks leading to a ceasefire and a permanent political settlement to the conflict; there is no other way forward,” said Yamamoto, who is also head of UNAMA. “Civilian casualties are totally unacceptable, especially in the context of the widespread recognition that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan.” During the nine-month period covered in the report, the combined use of suicide and non-suicide IEDs was the leading cause of civilian casualties, making up 42 per cent of the overall total. Ground engagements were the second leading cause of civilian casualties (29 per cent) followed by aerial attacks (11 per cent), which caused the majority of civilian deaths, during the period. The report indicates that from 1 January to 30 September, anti-government elements caused 5,117 civilian casualties (1,207 killed and 3,910 injured), accounting for 62 per cent of all civilian casualties during the period. UNAMA found that pro-government forces caused 2,348 civilian casualties (1,149 killed and 1,199 injured), a 26 per cent increase from the same period in 2018. In addition to detailing civilian casualties and their causes, UNAMA’s latest report indicates that 41 per cent of all civilian casualties in Afghanistan were women and children. In the first nine months of 2019, UNAMA documented 923 women casualties (261 killed and 662 injured) and 2,461 child casualties (631 killed and 1,830 injured).

Current War and Future of the Country

When face-to-face talks between the Taliban-Americans were turned to peace and elections were held on September 28, it is believed that 9 million people were nominated in the election, with only 2 million people participating in the elections. Purchase and preliminary results, scheduled for October 19th, were postponed until an unknown date. Also, the arrival of US officials with peace talks has increased in Afghanistan, especially for those who support America's stay in Afghanistan; during these trips, the US Secretary of Defense last Friday. An unannounced visit came to Afghanistan and at a press conference with the Afghan Defense and Interior



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Ministers, he said that the Taliban were more pressed and under pressure than ever and praised Afghan forces for their defensive situation. They did not adopt the default form and promised them long-term military assistance. In the meantime, a delegation led by US Senator Nancy Pelosi also visited Afghanistan and met with the Afghan President, the Executive Director and the military, during their meeting with the Afghan military and appreciated their efforts on the battlefield. "Your sacrifice is not just to protect the soil of Afghanistan and to protect the Afghan people, but the whole world," he said. The US side has always used the language of war when the US-facing talks with the Taliban have worsened, and the security situation in Afghanistan has worsened, and civilian casualties have reached their peak, a good example of which is the Huskies. At the moment, such statements indicate that in Afghanistan's case, the internal and external aspects of the war favor the current situation, so it prefers the execution of the war rather than the negotiations for peace. The war is continuing in Afghanistan and more and more Afghans are being killed, rather the area will continue and the world also faces irreparable consequences.

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Historical Demonstration of Afghanistan; students in Kabul October 25, 1965



October 25, 1965, when the government of Dr. Mohammad Youssef - the first prime minister outside the royal family - wants to receive a vote of confidence from the country's parliament, due to the inadequacy of voting and students' denial of entry to parliament the road begins.

The story begins on Oct. 25, with the majority of students, according to the Red Data Book, to 30, who want to enter parliament but are prevented by security forces. They are even said to have thrown stones at security forces, In order to strengthen their ranks, they again go to parliament, taking the Habibia School, reaching 50 by the time they entered the school. The Habibia school bell is sounded by Dr. Hamdard (a graduate of the medical faculty who was appointed chief of the army's health after the Communists came to power). After the students get together, the news is heard, at first, many students do not care when a mathematics teacher (Masjid Khan) announces that he is going to parliament with a demonstration, and a group of students at one.



Details of the demonstration and its results

Protesters follow parliament's Habibia School, while reaching more than a thousand, blocking security forces along the way and preventing them from reaching parliament. This people is moving to Habibia school again, they stop in the area that later became the home of Soviet science and culture, where Mohammad Taher Badakhshi makes a provocative statement to the audience in this place, After that, they once again follow the way of the parliament, which is still not allowed by the security forces to enter the parliament. However, it is decided that the issue will be moved to the from Kabul University the way kart i char (in order to go to parliament with one more power with Kabul University students), Demonstrators gather in Kabul University around the tomb of Allamah Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan, where engineers Osman, Ain Ali Bonyad, Dr. Yari and one of Dr. Mahmoudi's brothers Speech and call on demonstrators to resist government. The demonstration stream has once again been stopped inside Kabul University in front of the Faculty of Medicine, where Sultan Ali keshtmand , Mahmoud Briyali, lecturer Rawani and lecturer tani spoken. The demonstrators go to the town of from way Karte Sakhi, and from there take the route of the Central Force Hospital, the former Ministry of Interior, the Ansari Square, the Pashtun Watt Square with sharp anti-government slogans. Left behind (anti-government slogans were heard by the crowd from the first dispersal of the demonstrators) arrives in the Dehmazang Sqaure, continuing the speech in Dehmazang. The spectators then cross the border into Cinema Pamir, shahdo shamshera, Bridge of the Public Garden and Red Cross, It is said to have sprinkled over the tear gas dispenser in the distance between the dehmazang and Red Cross. From the narrow path that was later built to the zoo, demonstrators enter Daralaman Road and follow the Parliament Road, which is blocked by security forces at the intersection of Ghazni and Daralaman. It is at this time that demonstrators are taking the road of Kart-e-char Road using to reach Ghazni Road. On the public highway is Ghazni Street, a scattered rumor that police in Karte –e- 3 have captured of demonstrator. Which needs to be abandoned, the protesters move to the police station, ordered by the army to disperse. When army commanders ignore the orders of the spectators, the air guns are first fired and then directly targeted at the demonstrators. The personal home of Dr. Mohammed Youssef Azad was near the incident. There are also stories of throwing stones between security forces and

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demonstrators in Daralaman Road. During these people movement one police officer was injured. Various casualties have been reported, but the author of the Red narrative Book tells of the deaths and injuries of the accident: approximately forty or fifty people have been killed in the incident. While in reality there were no more than two martyrs and several wounded, Although the author does not mention the names of the dead and wounded, however, some of the writings include the names of two of the three killed in the incident, Hassan tailor and Shukrullah, the first being a student at agricultur High School in Kabul. And other was Tailor apprentice.

Players and Motivations

Although the leftists regard this demonstration as one of their innovations, While others believe the incident to be spontaneous, then high-ranking of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDP) leaders have used the situation to their advantage, using the weaknesses of the students and students.

The October 25 event was not big enough to be analyzed at an excellent level of memory, but leftist groups and in particular the people's flags and banners exaggerated the propaganda," said Mohammad Ibrahim Atai, author of "A Brief Look at Contemporary History of Afghanistan." They made it. Others believe that during the reign of Muhammad, the economic, social, and overall situation of the country was not as good as the economy, political situation in which the Yahiya family ruled over the country in absolute terms. It had provided the educated, so the dissidents sought every opportunity to stage a small and covert protest against the royal government, one of which was the October 25th. When the constitution of 1964 - which guaranteed freedom of expression and freedom of political activity, Approved. At one point, the internal opposition to the royal government is thrown out and flamed.

Consequences of the event

The first consequence of the October 25, 1965 event could be the resignation of Dr. Mohammad Youssef, who resigned a few days after his election, and Mohammed Hashem Mivandwall instead relied on prime minister. Mivandwall participated in a rally in Prayer ceremony, and promised to bring the perpetrators of the attack to law. At that time, the situation was so high that high-ranking officials resigned, and this is



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commendable, but after the decade of democracy thousands die, no one resigns. The second consequence of the event is that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan made much political use of the incident. Every year this day was celebrated with rallies and circles, and they were motivated by their pretext, which lasted until the year 1973, when Mohammad Davood was the first president of Afghanistan to come to power, after the coup of 1977 intensified. The third consequence of this incident is to promote the culture of movement of people in Afghanistan. According to a number of writers, the October 25th issue was the first regular gathering in contemporary Afghan history that has come to this greatness.

Conclusion

September 4, 1964. The Constitution of the Decade of Democracy is adopted by the Loya Jirga, and is October 1 of this year by Muhammad Zahir Shah. In the new constitution, the absolutist monarchy replaces the constitutional monarchy. On October 25, 1965, a rally against the government takes place and is suppressed by the government. It shows that the government has used the raw material to uphold the political freedoms of the people and that the political currents have not understood the culture of proper use of freedoms. One fire on Chian's rally and the latter wants to replace them in the Wolesi Jirga and go to parliament. And the last word that Zahir Shah recognized the formation of political parties but did not approve of the law of political party activity, which led to a fledgling democracy. And leftist movements destabilize the country's political space by exploiting the new space, while under foreign protection.

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