

1980 Sonrası Dönemde Afganistan'da Terör Eylemleri ve Toplumsal Sonuçları

Acts of Terrorism in Afghanistan in the Post-1980 Period and their Social Consequences

Ramazan AHMADI*

 0000-0002-8299-7080

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism as a global threat puts world peace and security in danger. Afghanistan, as a war-torn country for more than 40 years, is known as a haven for terrorism. This study will investigate the causes of terrorist acts and their social consequences in Afghanistan. It will be helpful in the policy of counterterrorism. In this qualitative research, primary and secondary sources use the document analysis technique. Al-Qaeda, founded in Afghanistan by Saudi-born Osama Bin Laden, assumed the representation of radicalism and fundamentalism and later penetrated other countries. In 1994, the Taliban was established in the interests and with the political support of Pakistan. In this context, war and terrorism in Afghanistan have various factors rooted in both foreign interventions and intra-group conflicts in Afghanistan. On the other hand, Afghanistan is a traditional society, and fundamentalism has the feature of giving rise to radical and terrorist groups with radical interpretations of religion. Therefore, terrorist activities in the country have led to negative political, economic, social, and cultural consequences. According to the UNAMA report, between 2009 and 2020, more than 38,559 civilians were killed, and 72334 civilians were injured. Insecurity has affected the economic structure; poverty, unemployment, war, and terrorist activities have caused many people to leave their country. Terrorist activities in the country have made Afghanistan one of the countries producing narcotics. The terrorist organizations started to finance themselves through drug smuggling, and the education system was damaged. Due to the closure of schools and education centers in some regions, the opportunities for the population to become more qualified were eliminated.

*Yazar İletişim/ Corresponding Author: Ramazan Ahmadi (Doktora Öğrencisi), Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Sosyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Antalya, Türkiye ✉ ramazan.ahmadi230@gmail.com

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