

I saw how the Taliban deceived and killed them

The hardships of life under the Taliban threaten the prospect of killing their comrades by the Taliban, displacement and homelessness make life difficult for former security forces, who struggle with death.

Afghanistan has built a 350,000-strong army over the past 20 years and trained troops. Towards the end of the republic, popular military units were built. Billions of dollars were spent on all these efforts to have high-powered military forces.

But where did these forces come from and how do they live now?

There are reports that with the fall of the former regime and the Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan, the former military is being terribly threatened. The hardships of life under the Taliban threat, the prospect of the Taliban killing their comrades, and the displacement make life difficult for former security forces, who struggle with death.

According to the military, life in Afghanistan is fraught with chances of death, which has left them in a state of mental turmoil.

Western countries had promised to support Afghan security forces, but after the Taliban took control of Afghanistan in the evacuation process, only a limited number of special forces in units 01, 02 and 03 were transferred. Most ex-servicemen live in a state of chase and are left to their own devices.

Paik Aftab has talked to a number of soldiers. The study was conducted on soldiers who lost their lives after the fall, and some of whom were forced to flee their homeland. Paik Aftab has to use pseudonyms and remove some signs due to some security issues.

Fall and threat

Hamid Azizi was a local policeman in District 2 of Balkh Province. After the fall of the previous regime, he fled to a remote province in Hazaristan. He did not take refuge there either, he even emigrated for a while, but eventually returned to the country and now lives secretly and away from his family.

"After the fall of the regime, I took refuge in a remote province of Afghanistan in a remote area of District 2 due to threats, but I could not survive for more than 15

days because the Taliban were clearing the security forces and police from house to house," he said.

Sarwar Sultan was the commander who was appointed as the commander of the Topchi block in Badghis province in 2011. He later became the commander of the battalion and in 1398 he was appointed the commander of the Farah brigade and served there until the fall of the regime.

In the winter of 1399, he was severely wounded in Camp Khalid in Malistan district and remained in the trenches for 18 days with a wounded body. He was hospitalized for six months after his transfer, and when he returned to duty, the regime collapsed.

"After the fall of the regime, the Taliban commander in Badghis... district... and another commander in Badghis..... district, Maulvi Barather who was a brother and a number of people... were affected by the artillery shelling that I was running," said Sarwar Sultan. "They were killed and the Taliban came to Kabul in search of me."

He also states that, in the districts of Badghis province, during my tenure, I had created resources from the local people, because the martial law requires that every commander has resources from the local people, these resources will be followed by me by phone and in person. And after the Taliban took revenge, they informed me that I had to leave my homeland.

Mohammad was the commander of Delgi prison in Ghazni province for four years. After the fall of the regime, the Taliban threatens to come to Kabul and find you. He was eventually forced to flee the country. Muhammad says: "After the fall, I was threatened by the Taliban with a phone call and a text message telling me, 'We will definitely find you,' and these threats are getting worse every day, and I was worried for my safety."

Mirwais, the ANP, and Commander Delgai served in the Ghor Prison Administration. He held many Taliban in Ghor prison. At the same time, he was threatened several times from inside the prison: "I was threatened with death several times in person by the Taliban, and this led me to secretly leave Ghor province."

Shafi, a former Ministry of Defense officer in Bamyan, has repeatedly received warning messages from the Taliban after the fall and has been threatened over the phone. Shafi' says his life is in danger and he is not safe.

Ahmad Khan is a national security officer in Herat, and the Taliban are looking for her house by house: "After the fall, Taliban searched me house to house among my people and relatives, they were looking for me. I was forced to leave my homeland because I was under strong persecution and threatening by the Taliban, and I am currently migrating."

Nematullah was also in Herat; Head of the office of the twelfth district of the provincial police command. After the fall of the Taliban, they first threatened him over the phone, then went to the gate of the house where he used to live. Fortunately, he had changed his house: "First they called and threatened me by phone, and then they went to the gate of the house where I lived before the fall, and they approached me everywhere."

Basir Moradi was an employee of the Complaints Audit Office at the Ministry of National Defense. The Taliban found his name on the Ministry of Defense lists, wrote down his details, and then called him: "Through the list available to them at the ministry, they took my contact numbers and called me. I was repeatedly threatened by the Taliban several times over the phone."

Mahmoud Gholami was the brigadier general in the labor and personnel section of the 201 Flood Corps. He changed jobs after the fall so that he might not be identified by the Taliban, but one night when he had just returned home, he was arrested by Taliban forces. The Taliban severely beat him, but he was later released through the mediation of the people. they took. "After a while, I was released from the Taliban through the mediation of the people, and I am still not completely safe."

Eyes witnessed the killing and beating of fellow companions

In response to this question, Hamid mentions his own views. He is the survivor of a 15-man battalion. 12 of them were shot after surrendering to the Taliban, Hamid but passed under Taliban firing. Although the recollection of what happened after the fall refreshes the fear in him, he continues: Fifteen national security forces had taken refuge in Khadir district (Kahour village), but ten days after the fall, Taliban officials in Daikundi called twelve of them and asked them for weapons in the peace

process. They surrendered and, assuring the safety of their lives, shot all twelve men after surrendering their weapons. He added that two civilians were also mysteriously killed by the night in their homes. Hamid Azizi says; Although the Taliban had repulsed the firing of the security forces by their own people, I saw it with my own eyes and witnessed it. The Taliban lied and deceived them and then killed them.

"The Taliban are looking for former soldiers and security personnel," Mirwais also says that one of his comrades was killed by the Taliban: "One of my colleagues, Negar, was brutally murdered in Ghor province. She had an infant and was pregnant."

Sarwar Sultan has a different account of the murder and torture of his comrades. His comrades were lost in the early days of Taliban rule, and the fate of some of them is unknown. Some have been shot dead by the Taliban: "Lieutenant Rahmatullah Ghaderi, the commander of one of the battalions of the 111th Kabul Sect, and Colonel Idris Atai, the commander of the garrison of the Marshall Fahim Defense University, have been arrested. Another officer, Hodayoun, who was in charge of finance for the Pamir Corps in Kunduz, was brought in by the Taliban, questioned about all financial matters, and shot dead after the information was completed.

Of course, some of the soldiers detained by the Taliban have also been released after being tortured. But this freedom does not mean get rid of the threat from them. Many of these soldiers are now afraid of the same comrades who have been released from the Taliban. Many of the detainees are still missing and no one knows about them.

Muhammad says; A close friend of mine, a former Defense Ministry soldier, was detained by Taliban in the Kotasangi area and taken to a Kabul constituency, where he was beaten and harassed for three days and nights, after which he was released through local elders.

Shafi' is also worried that some of his companions are still missing: "Since the arrival of the Taliban, many of my colleagues and friends have been arrested by the Taliban, and their fate is still unknown, whether they are alive, dead or in prison. "Even their relatives are unaware of their situation." Ahmad Khan, who himself fled the country for fear of the Taliban, says: "After I became an immigrant, I heard that

the Taliban had taken two of my colleagues from their homes, but we do not know their whereabouts."

Nematullah said that some of my friends were arrested by the Taliban after the fall and their fate is still unknown. Every time their relatives turn to the Taliban for news. The Taliban have denied the allegations.

Two of Basir Moradi's friends and comrades were also arrested by the Taliban, one of whom was the battalion commander in Kapisa province in the Tagab district, who is currently being held by the Taliban.

Mahmoud Gholami is one of the soldiers who himself has tasted captivity at the hands of the Taliban and their beating. He himself has been released, but many of his colleagues are missing: "I saw with my own eyes that the Taliban stopped city vehicles and checked their mobile phones on their way around the city," he said. "As soon as they find the smallest military documents, they beat people and take them away, and their fate is no longer known."

Homelessness, unemployment and secret life

Hamid currently lives secretly away from his family and province, due to the Taliban threat. He says that after the security forces fired, the Taliban had instructed locals to report on their village's military, which convinced me to flee the area. Hamid says I cannot even live with my family, I live in a very difficult situation, I am in a very financial crisis.

The difficult situation of living secretly in another country has disturbed him psychologically. "On the one hand, I lost my homeland and my family, which has had a severe negative effect on my mental state, and on the other hand, I have no other financial supporter," says Sarwar Sultan. I am not able to work for two reasons, one is that the effect of the full injury has not yet healed and on the other hand I am illegal in this country. I also do not have good security, because I am witnessing the arrest of Hanif Rezaei, the spokesman for the Shaheen Corps, and other friends in Pakistan. I am under a lot of pressure in terms of security, economy and psychology.

Muhammad, like Sarwar, emigrated abroad. "My living conditions are not good, I fled Kabul secretly and I am an immigrant in a foreign country, there are no jobs for immigrants, I am in a difficult economic situation," he said.

Mirwais has the same fate as Muhammad and Sarwar. Currently, in one of the foreign countries where I have emigrated, my living conditions are completely in a state of disrepair, unemployment, psychological pressures and loss of duty and the fall of my homeland are hard for me.

Ahmad Khan went to another country for fear of the Taliban, and although he has a bad life situation, he has to be away from home for the time being to survive: "My life is going badly. Every day, in order not to be arrested by the police of this country where I am an immigrant, I live in fear, I have to work hard to make a living."

Although not an immigrant, Shafi' lives in a room like a prisoner: "I live in a difficult and miserable situation, I am currently under house arrest and without a plan, and I have no hope for my future." Nematullah, Basir Moradi and Mahmoud Gholami, like Shafi', live their lives with fear and hope. They do not have a good life situation, living secretly with fear in poverty and unemployment, they are worried about the future. The situation of life in the absence of work and security has created a hellish life not only for themselves but also for their family.

General amnesty with a spark of revenge

The Taliban declared a general amnesty after taking control of Afghanistan. The Taliban leadership said no one would be punished for being in the previous government. But many soldiers have been killed, disappeared and arrested.

Hamid says the Taliban are lying. They use the same trick to trap and kill soldiers: "I never believe in the Taliban's general amnesty. The Taliban do not rely on their words for twenty-four hours, and in the name of amnesty and peace, they beat and kill former soldiers."

"Sarwar Sultan also does not believe in a general amnesty for the Taliban. According to him, the Taliban are a religious extremist group, and they consider the killing of former military personnel who collaborated with international forces to be permissible and a reward. "The Taliban are a group without a regular hierarchy, the Taliban are not accountable to their commanders and are not aware of the law of armed conflict, because of their conspiracy to seek revenge for the killing of former soldiers," he said.

Mohammad also said that the Taliban would not be trusted. If the Taliban had adhered to a general amnesty, no more than 100 soldiers would have been assassinated in the first days of their rule in the southern provinces.

Mirwais emphasizes that he is skeptical of the Taliban pardon: "The Taliban are not believed in any way, because they shot several former soldiers in front of their families and they have no commitment to amnesty."

According to Shafi'; The declaration of amnesty is an insult to the eyes of the international community: "We do not believe in an amnesty; the amnesty is an insult to the eyes of the international community and there is no amnesty. "Any former military whose position is proven is immediately tortured and interrogated by the Taliban. This means that the amnesty is a big lie."