

In the Name of God, the Most Merciful, the Most Kind



June 13, 2016

The Tenets of our Society

A society is best identified by the tenets it upholds. Civilized societies are more inclined towards higher tenets in different walks of life; nevertheless, it is arguable what high tenets basically mean. The tenets that can fulfill the demands of the objective conditions are mostly thought to be suitable and are, resultantly, considered to be perfect. However, relevance to the environment does not necessarily mean that the tenets are faultless and positive. Say, in contemporary modern society, becoming modern is one of the essential tenets but it is not always considered to be positive.

It is thought to be impossible to set universal tenets for the human societies as cultures and their contexts differ. Yet, the crucial point is to comprehend that the tenets that show the real position of human beings, their true character and conduct, consideration for the well-being of others, the love and friendliness for the fellow human, real encouragement for sciences, arts and inventiveness are, in essence, the ones that must be invigorated and fortified.

Contemporary human beings seem to have gone astray. They have, in fact, become too much materialistic and stroll aimlessly in their lives. They are unable to discover the true aim of their existence and are hardened into someone that they are not through the influence of systems and beliefs. They are at a juncture where they are the root of their own disrepute and devastation. They seem to be in love with capital, desire and material comfort and they seem prepared to go to any extent for it.

This, as an aftermath, has given birth to a man who is a complete model of humanity in today's avaricious societies but may fail to fulfill the requirements of being a true human.

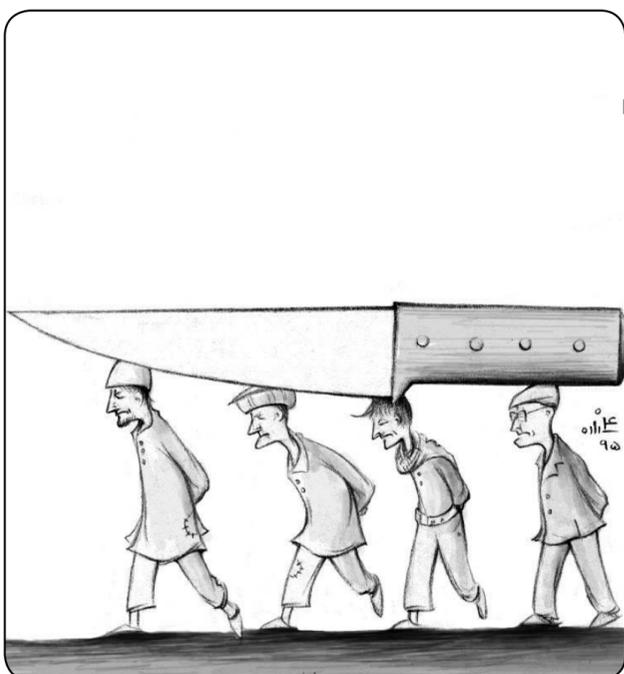
The important point is to consider what the tenets are in our society. The society of ours is well-known because of its egocentricity and conceit. Iniquitousness and discernment are the common characteristics of our people. If a person gives another person anguish because of his own happiness; if a person deceives others for his self-centered objective or if a certain group of people violates the rights of other groups, it should not be considered weird as it is usual exercise within our society. As the settings within our society and the objective conditions have provided the way for such types of actions and attitudes, thinking of something different would be unreasonable and even senseless. As the general principle is to push others back and attempt to win the race in any manner. Not following such a path would mean struggling in the race, which nobody is ready to acknowledge as everyone runs after a victory.

Considering today's society, it can be said that a person who is not cunning and self-absorbed is, as a matter of fact, naive. Instead, the shrewd evils cannot be reprimanded, as well. To tell the truth, when a person, in our society, does something wrong, he does not feel guilty about it.

He does not consider that his actions are bringing a lot of difficulties to others or even he does not think that his actions are not as per a responsible member of society. He never cares about the society as a whole the social aspects of his action. All he cares about is his own personal benefits.

In our society, if a killer is not a relative to the prey, it would be odd. Affection, admiration, trust, morality and spirituality are the tenets that are only important for some people; otherwise, these are empty words that the people of our society use to hide the criminalities of their conscience and the sins of their intentions. We are primarily circumscribed by falsehoods and false exposition and if we can protect our truth, it would be a great success. However, the companionship and ownership of truth is truly frustrating. It involves undergoing isolation and accepting the responsibility of being unalike. Yet, it is not something to be discouraged about. A human can be dissatisfied from another human but should not be dissatisfied from humanity, as human beings live for a certain of time but humanity has always lived and will live forever.

It is really crucial to think why the kind of society, wherein a person has to defeat another person by going over his corpse, must not alter. Why should not we transform the system wherein human beings do not need the company and association of others for the improvement of society in its entirety, but need for their selfish benefits? Few things are utterly wrong with the society that does not have love and brotherhood as its tenets but encourages the people to have enmity so as to own as much material benefits as possible. Our society, without a tinge of doubt, is in crying need of true humanity and tenets that can ensure such humanity.



Extremism Leads to Destruction

By Dilawar Sherzai

We are the best; others are the worst. We are righteous and pious; others are sinful and are led astray. We are the blessed people while others are the cursed ones. This universe and all its laws are governed by our beliefs while others' beliefs are stupid nonsense. The whole universe circulates around us because we are the focal point and others are here because we have to be here" - These sorts of beliefs are common to most of nations, casts and religious sects. Most of the nations, casts and religious sects divide the people into "we" and "they". "We" means people belonging to their own nation, cast or sect and "they" means people belonging to other nations, castes or sects. In sociological point of view, it is almost inevitable for an individual to be without any love for his nation, cast or sect. An individual born in any of today's societies has to be somewhat ethnocentric. But extravagant ethnocentrism and superfluous hatred for other ethnic groups, nations and countries are not natural. An individual may think other casts, sects and nations weird and somewhat funny but he may not hate them. Hatred for other casts, nations and sects are intentionally developed into an individual's mind by political lords, who turn natural ethnocentrism into extremism because emotion-led and senseless beliefs can easily be controlled and cheated; and as far as religious and nationalistic extremisms are concerned they are the extremes of all extremisms and history must stand as a witness to my this point that they have always been used for political stage settings.

Extremism, of any kind and in any way, cannot be justified because it influences and disturbs others. If your religion, your nation or your sect are right and others are weirdly ridiculous it is because you are thinking others in terms of your own motives, values or habits. If you want to understand them you have to analyze them in terms of their values and sociological settings. Then, I think they may not seem weird to me and I may not hate them to the extent that makes my use of violence and terrorism for dominance justifiable for me. I should love my religion, my nation and my cast by I do not have the right to pester others. I do not have the right to call others barbarians and savages if they do not pester me. I may be right in my this sort of thinking but I think right concepts are somewhat sporadic and is not appreciated by those who do not want me to think in this way and who want their own self-centered desires fulfilled through me and if I think of cooperation with others; this may vanish jealousy and enmity, which they do not want because it may bother their political lives and neglect the importance of their existence and popularity.

Extremism is directly related to the intensity of the belief. These beliefs can be related to any of the ideologies. It is not necessary that this ideology should be religious. It can be related to any ism or to even so-called civilized system. Robert Francis Kennedy had observed, "What is objectionable, what is dangerous, about ex-

remists is not that they are extreme, but that they are intolerant. The evil is not what they say about their cause, but what they say about their opponents."

The extremist beliefs are not very intense in human psychology from birth but they are intensified by looking the world from same ideological perspective or they can be intensified by religious or political leaders who do not bother much about the truth but they always have their incentives in their cunning minds. Queen Rania of Jordan had rightly said, "I do not think people by nature are extremists. You will never find a population of extremists. Extremists have existed throughout the centuries on all religions. And what happens is, extremists start to have more leverage when the situation is bad".

Sometimes these leaders make the common people believe that their existence can be guaranteed and their place can be justified in the heaven if they launch war against other sects and casts. Sometimes these leaders make the same common people believe that their prosperity lies in the dictatorial government; even they make them kill thousands of people without any justification of right and wrong. Sometimes, these leaders make the people believe that their civilization superiority depends upon launching war against the other people because they call the third world countries as terrorists and backward in terms of civilization, but the question is who has given such leaders the authority and merit to call a single ideology or ism as the absolute truth?

I think these all ideologies and isms are relatively true and this relative analysis proves the universal stupidity of any such nonsense and make them stand nowhere in absolute frame of reference.

Extremism can take us nowhere except to the threshold of destruction, where humanity would be crying at the remains of burnt human lives due to jealousies, holy wars and wars for political dominancy and economic benefits. And those burnt lives would be of our colleagues, our fellow-beings and above all of the people of our own type who have been fooled by the so-called religious and political leaders and who have been the people with miseries and sufferings already in their lives. Abdallah II had once quoted, "Earth's dispossessed are vulnerable targets for extremists: those who teach that global justice is meaningless; that satisfaction can come only in violence, division, and intellectual isolation".

It is a crystal clear fact that the people who are poor and suffer because of lack of requirements and facilities of life are greatly vulnerable to terrorism because they are ready to do anything in order to get out of the suffering they are in. While, the unfortunate fact is that the leaders and the systems that should be solving their problems and issues are themselves involved in invigorating their conditions and taking full advantage of them, which is really pathetic and highly tragic.

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The Pros And Cons of Procrastination

By Ahmad Shah Karimi

Procrastination is the avoidance of doing a task which needs to be accomplished. It is the practice of doing more pleasurable things in place of less pleasurable ones, or carrying out less urgent tasks instead of more urgent ones, thus putting off impeding tasks to a later time. Sometimes procrastination takes place until the "last minute" before a deadline. It can take hold on any aspect of life - putting off doing the chores of home, submitting a job report, not honoring a promise, or not doing what one's have to do which all can lead to problems such as stress, difficulties in relationships and so on. One of the reasons why we are not able to manage our time effectively is procrastination. Postponement is the habit of putting off doing an important accountability, but then becoming involved with a less important task. We put off working on the things which are absolutely necessary to be done because it seems difficult, or it will take too much time, or because not in the mood, or feel too tired to do it, we are procrastinating. On the other hand, we all do it at times: we put off doing things until later. Whether or not this is harmful, and the degree of the harm, depends on the circumstances. It is a complex issue. For some people, procrastination is a habitual coping behavior triggered by a deeply felt need or fear, making it extremely tenacious and hard to get rid of. In its more extreme forms, procrastination can eventually lead to personal disaster of one kind or another, and for these people the solution lies in uncovering procrastination's roots - usually through psychological counseling or therapy. For many other people procrastination raises its head only occasionally, and may be related to poor organizational habits, inattention, or relying too much on a memory that's not quite up to the demands being put on it. For these people the solution may simply be better time management and personal organization.

Procrastination is clearly a thicket; how to make way out of it? In examining our own 'put-it-off-till-later-behavior,' we first need to ask if putting it off makes rational sense. Sometimes putting things off is totally appropriate when there is a good chance for doing the task in hand. In other words, waiting also makes sense in situations where the best course of action has not yet become clear. Furthermore, we tend to think of procrastination as being a bad thing but it can also be a good thing. The procrastinator may not be able to accomplish something on that time or he is unable to make a decision about their work or business, might just make the right decision for them at that time. Sometimes, by putting off small things we can achieve big things, the things that we really want to. In such situations we sometimes come across the opposite of procrastination. There are people who get very upset by uncertainty, and sometimes these people prematurely undertake a course of action just to ease their uncomfortable feelings. Bothered by not knowing, and by lack of action, they charge

too soon, and sometimes get themselves in as much trouble as habitual procrastinators do.

In countering procrastination, it should be decided that whether the task is important enough to do now. Is it worth sacrificing short-term pleasure for long term benefits? If the task is important then the immediate desire of putting off doing the work in hand will be replaced with the ultimate goal of completing the work with a good record. It does not help to wait until you are in the right mood for working. A good strategy is to just start doing the thing for an hour less or more even if we do not feel like it. Once we become involved with the task, it is easier to continue. Break the task into smaller and more manageable bits. A large project of assignment can be divided into a sequence of smaller tasks and activities that can be completed one by one. This will create good habits and bring us into a routine of working on a regular basis. Otherwise, delaying things for the other time keeps us from doing the urgent work. It tells us that instead of doing it now we can do another time. It tells us there is always tomorrow.

It say that just because we are ignoring this task again and again does not mean we have quit. Therefore, procrastination is one of the greatest enemies to producing meaningful work. Because not only does postponing keep us from doing the work, but in so doing, it also robs us from the process of sitting down every day to be creative. It is in the day-to-day mundane and difficult work of showing up and doing the job that our ideas take shape and take flight. It's in that place that skills are forged bit by bit. The path to success (both in career and in accomplishing life goals) is rarely glamorous. It's usually mundane and repetitive. Underachievers will waste their time daydreaming about when their big break will come while they procrastinate doing work they do not see as important. Meanwhile, true achievers will do the work, day in day out, with vision and strategy.

So, you should change your prospective and do the thing that you are putting off first. If you have a big task to do - set yourself a goal and break it down into small ones and achievable chunks. Take account of the sort of person you are and go according to your values and expectations. Besides, give your time and attention to the things which are most important. That's a choice you can choose each day, not a state of being you have to strive forward. You can do the works that matters. By not procrastinating you are going to build momentum in your personal integrity and can establish habits that stick, bring healthy balance between work and personal life. By focusing and doing the priorities life becomes more pleasant and enjoyable since living life by doing and concentrating on the vital things that are significant in day-to-day life.

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