Power is widely recognized as the pivotal institu-

tion by which aspirants are able to influence the
functions of a parliament. Nobody doubts that they
are to embody the will of people in government, and carry
all their decisions based on the views that are truly
responsive to their needs and help to solve the most pressing
problems that continue to test the lives of ordinary Afghanis.
That is why it is true that they represent society in all its
diversity, and so is it important for them to take the
interests and expectations of different groups and communities
throughout the country into account in their deliberations and
campaigns. As the key legislative organ, parliaments have the task
of adapting society’s laws to its rapidly changing needs and
circumstances. This is the primary role of the parliament of
government, you are responsible for ensuring that govern-
ments and the decisions of powerful people are capable of
to be truly representative, elections must be fair and free. Citi-
zens must have access to information about parliamentary
proceedings, legislation, and policy, and be able to engage in
continual dialogue with parliamentarians. Over all, the effec-
tive and accountable governance that results from the needs of
citizens, and support sustainable and equitable development.
However, there are no two parliaments the same in the world;
they differ in form, rule and function. They are shaped by the
history and culture of each individual country. In Afghan-
istan, The Parliament consists of Wolesi Jirga (Lower House) and Mesharano Jirga (Upper House) with a guaranteed
representation of women. Lower house is composed of 249
members where 10 seats are allocated for the elected repre-
sentation of women. Lower house is composed of 249
members with the female representation of 30 seats. Right
now, the world has some form of functioning parliament, accounting for over 46,000 repre-
sentatives. If any single party claims that democracy cannot exist without a parliament. In modern
Afghanistan, the first parliamentary elections were held on
September 18, 2000, after a delay of one year, and the election
candidate competition among 280 candidates for 249 seats of the lower
house which showed the high degree of the interest in the
election. Candidates from different political and ideological
groups participated and made their way to the parlia-
ment. Afghan elections were based on Single Non-Transfer-
able Vote (SNTV) system. The candidates who were allowed to contest the elections as formal representatives of any political or reli-
gious parties.

The views and opinions expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not reflect the views or opinions of the Daily Outlook Afghanistan.