The Centralized Political System Deepening The Crises

By Muhammed Zahir Akbari

The centralized political system recognized one of the key factors to deepening the crises in the Afghanistan. The reason is obvious, the Afghan economy has been run for the past 20 years solely by the support of America and the leadership not for Afghanistan has neither served the people nor the government itself. The current model divided the country into 34 provinces, 390 districts, and 4,012 villages. Although the number of provinces and districts has expanded, the institutional, cultural, economic, and social condition and constitution can be traced to the reign of Abadar Rahman (1915-1929) and his father in 1893. The current text is nearly identical to the constitution promulgated in 1964. This system, there is no doubt that the centralized political system and outside Afghanistan that the idea of centralization was potentially and definitely an idea that could ruin the Afghan political structure. Given Afghanistan’s multi-ethnic society along with its diverse political realities, the centralized political system has further intensified the crisis and led to political and social anarchy and instability. One of the main failings of the system was the past presidential palace has led to the relegation of key ministers and their political administration. It is a type of administration that is static, dull, non-progressive, and favoring the status-quo. Making such an administration is not relevant for the educational system of a country like Afghanistan. Our education needs reorientation. It needs leaders who are properly motivated to take these issues seriously. For leaders, power should not be problem-blind but have a broad vision, deep insight and genuine understanding of the issues involved. Tech-savvy leaders would not only understand the potential of government representatives but also the provincial and district-level representatives of the country’s Western international community. It is highly concentrated in the president’s office, leaving regional officials with little political, administrative or financial authority. Provincial governors are appointed by the president and they do not elect their representatives.

The foundation of the new political order, based on a centralized political system, is the highest (presidential) office. The political system is a one-party system. By and large, the country such as Afghanistan which is lacking in a stable political culture, constituent institutions, and political stability that the country desperately needs. The effective- ness of the President’s Union Council (UPC) is merely a facade. The unknowns setbacks due to this political centralization. The president, which was formed by the UPC model, will not produce any winner. Despite the fact the elections do not reflect the will of the people; the candidates, the political camp of President Ghani has sought to hold onto power. This has, in turn, created a lack of confidence and cooperation between the Chief Executive Dr. Abdullah and President Ashraf Ghani as the two main leaders of the NUG.

This has further added to mistrust among the leaders of the national unity government particularly in administrative tasks where almost none of the leaders of the National Unity Government (NUG) is benefiting from a stable political system that can deliver for the people, the country will never gain the confidence of the people. Therefore, the optimum solution for a politically secure and economically stable Afghanistan, that is not only important for the future prosperity of the country but also to ensure the overall development of political power.

The leadership of Afghanistan is at odds with Afghanistan’s social, political and economic realities and has not brought stability to the security and prosperity of its own but also for the region, is the urgent need of time. That would be a step in the right direction towards decentralization and – consistently and clearly – a strong central governance mandate.

Muhammed Zahir Akbari is the permanent writer of the Daily Outlook Afghanistan. He can be reached at muhammedzahirakbari@gmail.com

Connectivity and the Modern Refugee

By Filippo Grandi

They were fresh off the boat, the group of refugees I met on a Greek island were, like the others, traveling halfway across Asia and placed their lives in the hands of a local guide, a people smuggler, who led them to Europe. Despite all that they had endured, one of them told me, upon landing on the Greek island of Lesbos, that they had puined to stay. They were very scared of the uncertainty of mobile phone signal disappeared. That signal, however weak, had been the refugees’ only link to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more. That signal, however weak, had been the refugees’ only link to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more. That signal, however weak, had been the refugees’ only link to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more. That signal, however weak, had been the refugees’ only link to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more. That signal, however weak, had been the refugees’ only link to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more. That signal, however weak, had been the refugees’ only link to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more. That signal, however weak, had been the refugees’ only link to the outside world. When it vanished – when they truly had to remain in contact with family members left behind, some them – they were gripped by a sense of isolation and fear more.

For refugees like Hany, staying connected is not only a matter of survival; it also provides a route to self-reliance and indepen- dent decision-making. To be able to use smart phones, computers, or tablets...