Ethnic Leaders as Barriers to Institutionalization of Democracy

These days the presidential election has become a hot topic in Afghanistan, but the presence of people, who are supposed to be the real source of sovereignty, are very limited. Afghanistan is one of the few ethnically, linguistically, and culturally diverse countries in the world in which these diversities have been acting as barriers to state-building in many ways. In addition to plurality of ethnicity and religion, the weakness of communication infrastructure such as lack of connecting roads between different parts of the country, lack of qualified educational system, and the continued interference of neighboring regions have acted as a hurdle to state-building in the country. The main question here is, what factors led to the conflict of ethnic leaders as acting in the political power politics, especially in the presidential election? Do the ethnic leaders have any obstacles to put their ambitions to the political system? In order to find the answers to those questions, there is need for a brief overview of the recent history of democracy establishment in Afghanistan. In 2001, when the Taliban terrorist regime released to cooperate with the United States, in contrast, the Taliban and its allies toppled the Taliban regime and then many of its leaders escaped to Pakistan. At that time, it was critically important for the international community and the representatives of the major countries affecting Afghanistan's political stage to reach an agreement to establish a new political system in the country that would create an ideal, the rule of law and other criteria. To this end, the constitution of Afghanistan was ratified in 2005, which has been substantially above the political leaders to rule the country, but during the election campaign they are easy

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Editorial and Opinions

By: Sujeet Sarkar

The horrific truck bombing at the green village on Jan 14,2019 in Kabul ended the little hope that against the war and development professional. Ms Shepa Sharma in the most brutal and most terrifying attack. The attack is not only intelligence, but many leaders are dead and injured in the war, and this will only be achieved through the institutionalization of democracy in the country. Political parties and power politics are said that ethnic leaders and voting banks are some of obstacles to institutionalization of democracy. In order to strengthen their political weight, they try to introduce other tribes from political leaders, but during the election campaign they are easy to use. On the other hand, holding elections in the absence of political parties powerful society has ensured the survival of ethnic leaders as voting bank. On the other hand, the 2004, 2009, and 2014 presidential elections were held but the winner remained unknown until the last minute, this time the electoral process was reviewed and the next person elected as the most significant change. In the previous elections, the ethnic leaders entered to power roles as representation of democracy by removing the place of ethnic leaders, have overthrown the political will of people. For example, a tribal leader decided to establish a coalition, he usually ignores the democratic demands because

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There is no country in the world that is not grappling with the serious health and environmental consequences of their food systems. How can we better feed and nourish the world while ensuring it is done in a way that is sustainable, healthy, and ethical? This question is of critical importance to all of us, because in many cases it is the only way to ensure

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