Ethnic Politics: the Role of Ethnic Conflicts

Ethnic politics is one of the political issues of Afghanistan. This type of political issue has been one of the main causes of weak governance system in Afghanistan in the past and even continues to pose a serious threat in Afghanistan. It has been a matter of concern on different prospects of promoting good governance and democracy in the country. Unfortunately, even today, there still exists a huge gap between national unity and the implementation of democracy in the country. Afghanistan is a multi-ethnic society in which different ethnic groups have been part of the society for a long time and have influenced governance system of Afghanistan. Because the main issue that we are concerned here is that, addressing ethnic inequalities is vital to eliminate ethnic conflict, and achieving the peace and development of the society.

Furthermore, empowering political elites from a certain tribe or ethnic group and exclusion of other tribes or ethnic groups, can give rise to a vicious circle of ethnic politics. The problem that we have to face is that, the main issue of concern here is that, addressing ethnic inequalities is vital to eliminate ethnic conflict, and achieving the peace and development of the society.

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In the aftermath of the Soviet withdrawal, a power vacuum was created in Afghanistan which resulted in the emergence of different political forces. Among them, the Mujahideen and their allies, who were fighting against the Soviet occupation, played a significant role. They were divided into different groups based on their political ideology, cultural background, and social class. These groups formed alliances with each other and fought against the Soviet occupation. After the fall of the Soviet Union, a new political order was established in Afghanistan. This new order was characterized by the Taliban, a fundamentalist Islamic group that gained power. The Taliban regime lasted for about 20 years and during this period, it imposed strict Islamic laws and banned women's rights. However, in 2001, after the U.S. military intervention, the Taliban regime was overthrown. Since then, Afghanistan has been under the control of the Afghan government. However, the Taliban and other extremist groups have continued to pose a threat to the stability of the country.

In conclusion, social researchers and policy makers need to find out methods that can ensure the implementation of policies and laws that can lead to conflict and undermine the society. The top down direction to implement a new policy, focusing on the Ministry of police, developing power to all ethnic groups, supporting partnerships to promote fair and transparent governance and to ensure respect for all. Creating opportunities for all: Developing frameworks that help create fairness and opportunities for all Afghan citizens. Everyone should have access to education and health opportunities. Embedding equality: Leading by example and embedding equality in everything the government does as an integral part of its policies and programs.

By Slawomir Sierakowski

Massive powers in Warsaw have made headlines around the world in recent weeks. Poles are demonstrating against legislation enacted by the ruling Law and Justice (PiS) party that would lower the retirement age of Supreme Court judges from 70 to 65, and allow the PiS to pick the court’s own future justices. The court leaders, speaking as the new judges appointed by the PiS showed reluctance, asked the government to reconsider.

The problem that the PiS government is facing is that the new judges refused to sign the so-called “affirmation oath” of the new law which prohibits the Polish Supreme Court from being dissolved by the government. As a result, the PiS government has faced a legal challenge to the new law. The government has repeatedly sought to dissolve the court but has been blocked by the judges who are loyal to the PiS and have refused to sign the new oath.

On July 5, 2018, the European Union’s top court, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), ruled that the new law violates EU law and the Polish government is not entitled to dissolve the court. The CJEU ruled that the new law is incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights and with the EU treaties that the country is bound by.

In a similar case involving the rule in 2016 and 2017, the CJEU also ruled last year that the PiS government’s actions of increased legal powers in the Białystok forest violated EU law. But the Polish government ignored the ruling, and pushed through the law anyway, setting off a constitutional crisis.

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A second problem is even more serious. Warsaw, 40% of Poles believe that the rule in the Białystok forest is most of the blame. This trend is clearly visible in opinion polls.

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