

Presidential Election; Problems and Future scenarios



The fourth round of presidential election after falling of Taliban Regime in Afghanistan was conducted throughout the country, and Afghans voted to elect the third president since falling of the Taliban regime in 2001. The polls opened at 7am local time (2:30 GMT) and are scheduled to close at 5pm (12:3 GMT).

After technical problems delayed the opening of some polling stations around the country. That reason Voting was extended by two hours, Preliminary results are not expected before October 17, and the final results will be announced on November 7.

The election witnessed some difficulties as well. According to the reports, large number of complaints has been submitted to the electoral complaints commission, and the military institutions also spoke about several attacks on the polling centers and casualties of tens of Afghan security forces; Yet despite all these problems, people participated in the elections Overall, this election was organized and transparent compared to the previous parliamentary elections. But in spite all of that the participation of the people had increased comparing with previous elections. Given the technical and operational difficulties in the election process, how much

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was the public participation in the election, and what would be the future scenario? These are the questions that have been tried to answer here.

Overview of the Election Process

The elections were originally scheduled for 20 April, but the Independent Election Commission announced on 26 December 2018 that they would be postponed until 20 July, in order to resolve problems that became apparent during the October 2018 parliamentary elections. The additional time will be used to verify voter lists and train election workers on the new biometric identification system. On 20 March 2019, the IEC once again delayed the election, this time by two months from 20 July to 28 September. A spokesman blamed the delay on changes in election laws along with management and technical problems, following the presidential Legislative Decree of President Ashraf Ghani, the commissioners of the electoral commissions are removed. Instead, in March 2019, a new 12 commissioners were appointed to hold the presidential election under their management. What started two months ago as an 18-candidate presidential race has now turned into a final line-up of 13 candidates? Mohammad Hanif Atmar, one of the 18 presidential candidates, was dismissed because of internal dissent on the team and announced a withdrawal from the election a few days ago, but four other candidates, Shaida Mohammad Abdali, Zalmai Rassoul, Ibrahim Alkozai and Noorulhaq Ulumi joined the state builder team led by Mohammad Ashraf Ghani.

In the September 28 election, there were 13 candidates to final line in total, There were 13 candidates in the September 28 election, with more than 100000 domestic and international observers being appointed for the election. Among them, 30000 supervisors were Mr Abdullah and another 30000 Mr Ghani. Also representatives of civil society, members of commissions, representatives of independent agencies, UN, US, UK, Iran, ambassadors of the region and neighboring countries were overseeing the process.

The challenges and Problems of Election Day

Security problems: Presidential elections were held in Afghanistan at a time when wars between the government and the opposition had intensified. The Taliban had urged people to refrain from participating in the elections and threatened to do

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everything in their power to disrupt the process. Interior Minister Massoud Andrabi and Defense Minister Asadullah Khalid said at a press conference that they were able to hold the fourth round of presidential elections in relative peace across the country, saying they were opposed by the government. The highest risk was in Takhar, Logar, Kunar, Paktia, Paktika, Jowzjan, Faryab, Kunduz and Kandahar provinces. Meanwhile, reports of insecurity and explosions were also reported in Baghlan, Badakhshan, Ghor, Faryab, Ghazni and Kabul. Acting interior minister says two policemen were killed and 37 civilians were injured, including three soldiers, in attacks on anti-government militants. The Election Commission presented 7300 centers to security organs that would hold security but 4942 were open on Election Day, the rest of which reached 2358 due to security threats, closed on Election Day, It makes up 30 percent of all centers

Technical and operational problems: In areas of the country, including Kabul, where the security situation was relatively good, significant numbers of people did not participate in the election; but another major problem in these areas was the election commission's managerial weakness. In many areas, the centers were delayed, leaving the election period to two hours, Voter lists were also sent to one site rather than to the other, which caused many people to cast their ballots because of anonymity and could not be registered in the system if they used the ballot. Problems with biometric machines and not working properly or the use of biometric machines were not understood by the Election Commission staff and other similar issues which made the process challenging. The Transparent Election Foundation of Afghanistan (TIFA) says the biggest challenge ahead of the election is the absence of voter names in the so-called and biometric machines. According to the agency, 88% of the polling centers in 34 provinces faced this problem and people did not vote. The administration adds, in some provinces, there were no names in the voter list, another was the difference between the voter population and the nomination at one center, as a whole, Ghazni's refugee town health center registered 380 people in its list, but 2,500 people were referred to the center, saying they had registered their names for the election.

Low participation of people: This time the participation of the people in the elections was really low, there may be several reasons: First, the reason for the low

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participation of the people in the elections was that the general public preferred peace to the elections and demanded that the first peace re-election but the ruling party did not do so. Another is that in the 2014 elections, people participated in a large number of elections, but their participation was not respected. Security problems and poor management of the electoral process itself, and the presence of frauds, can also have an impact on non-public participation. Also, the frauds, poor management and widespread corruption in the parliamentary elections of 2018 were what made the people reluctant to participate in the elections, Similarly, the Transparent Election Foundation of Afghanistan (TIFA) has called the participation of people, especially women in Khost, Paktia, Jowzjan, Ghazni, Nimroz, Badakhshan, Kabul, Takhar, Farah, Kandahar and Sar-i-Pul. So far, the commission has reached 3736 polling stations votes, using nearly 2 million and 200,000 votes. Approximately 3 million people are thought to have participated in the elections, That is, according to official figures; nine million people were Registration for elections in Afghanistan.

Future Scenarios

During the campaign, both government teams campaigned at the highest level to win the election. The reason why they were able to campaign at this level and other candidates were probably not because of using government tools and Abuse of competence, And now both sides said to get the majority voted of the election, But if one side does not win a majority in the first round, then in the second round these two tickets will be combat. But only the election box will determine the future president of Afghanistan? Looking at the past seems impossible, the strong possibility is that the results will be delayed first, and then the results will be inconsistent, And as a result the White House will make the final decision, If the US is truly committed to peace in Afghanistan, It will, however, make the way for a transitional government, And if the White House is not committed to peace, So it is very likely that some kind of coalition government will be formed again.

Teachers' Day; unsustainable situation of Afghan teachers



World Teachers' Day, also known as International Teachers Day, is held annually on October 5. Established in 1994, The 44 convocation ministers of education with 135 member states held in Geneva from October 3 to 8 suggested then UNESCO Director General Federico Mayo to be named teacher one day. Day represents a token of the awareness, understanding and appreciation displayed for the vital contribution that teachers make to education and development. Ideally, Teachers' Day will be internationally recognized and celebrated around the world and on this. Teacher's Day is celebrated annually in Afghanistan by many people and government officials, while the majority of teachers complaining about their lives. On the other hand, nearly 18,000 schools are run by 220,000 teachers, 34% of whom are women. The situation of teachers in the country, the government's promises to improve the quality of life of teachers, and the factors that worsen the status of teachers in the country are topics discussed in this week's analysis.

Current situation of teacher's in Afghanistan

The Prophet of Islam (PBUH) prides himself on being a teacher, and scholars regard the teaching and learning of the duty of teaching as the best, most sacred, and purest

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human duty in the world, Imam al-Ghazali identifies a teacher as one who infiltrates and gives life to the human heart and soul, The mission of education in contemporary societies is also recognized as the most universal human occupation, as cultural growth in free and civilized societies is realized through education. Thus the beginning of the formation of a society, guaranteed by the freedom, authority and consciousness of the teacher's work, begins to guarantee the identity of the nations. But despite this high rank, unfortunately, Afghan teachers face numerous social and economic problems; we introduce a number of them here:

Social problems: As it was mentioned, in advanced societies teachers have special status and have the best social status as the most prominent person. But in Afghanistan, the true dignity and status of teachers are not recognized and, like other poor people, in many places, they hasten the way to teach students outdoors or under tents. They are also sometimes insulted and threatened by their students and parents of students in terms of social status and valuation between people and society. For that reason, there are a number of disgusted teachers and some are ashamed to say that they are acting as teachers.

Financial problems: If the economic situation of teachers in Afghanistan is examined, Teachers in this country are found not to have the most basic means of living and are at least part of the poor or middle class of the society. If the livelihoods and accessibility of teachers' livelihoods are taken into account when compared to neighboring countries and the world, it can be seen that no dimension was comparable; Teachers in the country are suffering from poor economic and livelihood problems, Teachers in Afghanistan receive between 6,000 and 14,000 Afghanis (\$ 75 to \$ 160) per month salaries, But in Iran, despite the West's economic blockade, a teacher's monthly salary is between \$ 300 and \$ 600. Teachers' salaries in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are usually between \$ 2,500 and \$ 6,000 per month, and monthly salaries for teachers in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain are close to the same of UAE. The lack of facilities, low salaries, inadequate teacher status and social value, and the existence of corruption in the recruitment of teachers have made graduates and teachers not accept teacher responsibility. In addition, the existence of corruption in the education sector has endangered the lives of teachers, impeding their progress and promotion, Based on the findings of the Independent Joint Anti-Corruption Monitoring and Evaluation of published in 2018, Imaginary teachers reported that about 50 percent of teachers without higher education said that a large proportion of teachers were unprofessional and unskilled. A spokesman for the Afghan Ministry of Education also reports 60,000 unprofessional teachers work in ministry of education. Unfortunately, the

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Ministry of Education has failed to take effective steps to improve its strain. It is natural that a disabled teacher can never make a capable student to bring positive change in society.

Promises that never implemented

The fate of teachers in Afghanistan has long been a victim of greedy promises by upper level officials and officials in the country. For example, the problem of land distribution, which is one of the most promising time-holders for the teacher community, has not been resolved yet, However, Nooria Nezhat, speaker for the Afghan Ministry of Education in connection with the call to the center, says that since 2007, 92,000 land have been distributed to teachers in 27 provinces, But due to teachers 'inability to build homes on land given by the government and teachers' complaints, the process has now been halted.

While national unity government leaders speak of education and cooperation with all government bodies in education since the school year began ringing in school every year, President Ashraf Ghani reiterated his promise to teachers at the start of the 1398 school year. The pledge had been deposited, but unfortunately, no progress has been made in practice. For example, the President had said in 2015 that he would solve the housing problem for teachers within six months, and at the beginning of this year, he insisted that he would make a final decision on the housing problem for teachers in the next three months and examine the salaries of teachers. Is still on the agenda, but until six months later, there is no news of the fulfillment of these promises, Not only did the salaries not increase, but even the salaries of a considerable number of teacher's were delayed

Factors

Here are some of the key factors that lead to the right of teachers to be abused and oppressed in the country:

Weakness of management: Although significant progress has been made in the field of education since 2001, there has been considerable progress. But in terms of quality and low level of education, the existence of corruption, the existence of imaginary and inexperienced teachers, and the neglect of teachers' status cannot be attributed to the mismanagement and supervision, the lack of executive capacity, and the inattention of officials in the education sector.

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Political instability: Leadership has fallen victim to political instability in the country, and individuals are assigned to leadership positions on the basis of quota and political relations. Due to the lack of adequate, socially and regulated livelihoods, teachers are also forced to say dead, windy, in the hope of getting a job or a better life, while the teacher's field of activity must include his or her school and classroom. Okay, not somewhere else.

Security Threats: War and insecurity are one of the major challenges facing teachers in Afghanistan. Repeatedly, teachers have been targeted and schools have been targeted. Armed groups, who consider themselves educators, self-monitor teachers' schools and control, to the extent that they in some areas are forced to pay teacher royalties or force non-performing duties.

No side to defend the rights of teachers: Lack of unity and coherence among teachers another challenge facing teachers has been seen many times when some teachers in a corner of the country are going on strike or meeting to address the challenges, their voices are not heard properly. The formation of the Herat Teachers' Union is a good experience in this field and should be expanded. Because there is a need for a solidarity between teachers of a national union and Afghanistan to reflect their voices and defend their rights.

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