

Afghanistan's Constitution and the Society in Transition

Assessment of Public Opinion and Proposals for a Constitutional Amendment

(Executive Summary)



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About the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies

Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS) is an independent research institution that its research and studies focus on strategic issues. This institute has been established in October 2012, it aims to create an intellectual space for addressing strategic issues pertaining to Afghanistan, the wider regional and international contexts and also in order to be part in improvement and growth of democracy, security, peace, good governance, etc. in the society, AISS is dedicated to conduct independent researches, translation and publication of scientific and academic books and articles, and to hold national and international seminars and conferences.

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Research Summary¹

The study confirms that Afghans demanding for the persistence of a system based on the constitution, fundamental rights and freedoms arising from it. Interestingly, an absolute majority of the poll is in favor of the market economy; but most of them, besides such economy, are calling for the government support for low-income stratum. This matter has been anticipated in the current constitution. Therefore, the constitution enjoys a strong support in a very important part which is its backbone. But on the other hand, there are also demands and according to the majority weaknesses that cannot be addressed and recovered unless some reforms implement on the constitution. Due to the findings of this research, the following recommendations can be considered for implementing any modification and amendment in the constitution.

1. To emphasize on the equal rights of citizens and to reject any superiority:

The majority of the interviewees believe that guaranteeing equal rights in any level for all citizens should be the main priority in the constitution. Some of them think that as result of distributing power based on ethnicity, least populated groups might will effectively become second-class citizens and they cannot make their way through the main power circles and would not be counted in decision making on the basis of civil rights and capacity.

2. To strengthen local democracy within the context of citizenship rights for all citizens:

Strengthening local democracy and reforming the administrative system, are reasonable demands of the experts and majority of interviewees in this study. According to the suggestions, all senior officials of a local government should be elected. But to achieve this purpose—strengthening local democracy—there are also some moderate solutions which can indicate to giving more competency to the district councils and local government intuitions in the constitution itself, and to respect the cultural and historical

1. Full report will be available on AISS website in due course.

correlations alongside other effective factors on formation of a province and its administrative units.

3. To reform the presidential system:

51 percent of interviewees (respondents) believe the system should be changed from presidential to a combination of chancellery (president and chancellor, 23%) and parliamentary (28%). An absolute majority is in favor of reducing the president's authorities. Experts also mainly insist on reforms and changes.

It seems that reform in presidential system can solve the problems arise from the polarization of the election on the basis of ethnicity and political agreements in the National Unity Government (NUG).

Given to the nature of this issue which mainly is originated from ethnicity, any system except the parliamentary system would lead into the same issue of ethicizing of power. Parliamentary system can fortify the main political parties, however, before that there is a risk of instability in government or absence of government. Therefore, it is important to deliberate on how to overcome this problem.

Another possibility is to consider two options in short term for a five year period: to increase deputy positions with specific jurisdiction and work scope, in order to provide the space for effective participation of vulnerable groups in order to prevent their elimination with the emphasis that all appointments in any level (e.g., judiciary) should be based on capacity and qualification (merit), not their status or their links to the hierarchy. In order to guarantee the realization of this goal, all appointments that are determined in Article 157 and clause 11 and 12 of Article 64 should be conditioned in the collective decision of the president and his deputies. Adjustments in administrative system and supporting of local democracy alongside reduction in presidential authorities and increase the power of cabinet and ministers also can be a moderate package which overlaps all different demands. It will not allow power to fall into ethnic context and as a result, presidency, government and cabinet will become national institutions and the current sensitivity about the presidency which causes the polarization of society on the basis of ethnicity will be reduced.

The second option is to revive the chancellor position beside the presidency, and consider two deputies for each of them. This way, power in highest level consists of a national structure. But this combination should ensure equal citizenship rights, as was explained before. But finally, after a five-year period and after improvement of political parties which have the capability to form a government, a parliamentary system should come as a replacement.

4. Constitutional Court:

Establishment of a constitutional court which is authorized to investigate and work on the cases including disputes of main government institutions against each other, for example the allegation of local governments on the central government and vice versa; complaints against political parties; bring the president, ministers and members of the Supreme Court to trial; complaints from citizens about the violation of their basic rights.

The main problem here is lack of qualified judges and a prominent academic cadre with required experience and legal knowledge that make them capable of impartially implementing their competencies in accordance with the principles and values of a system based on fundamental rights. Another important factor is how much the president and the members of the parliament know about the people that are going to be appointed in these positions. Negligence, lack of accurate knowledge or considering the political actions in the appointment of judges, due to the wide range of competence in this court, can cause an irreparable harm.

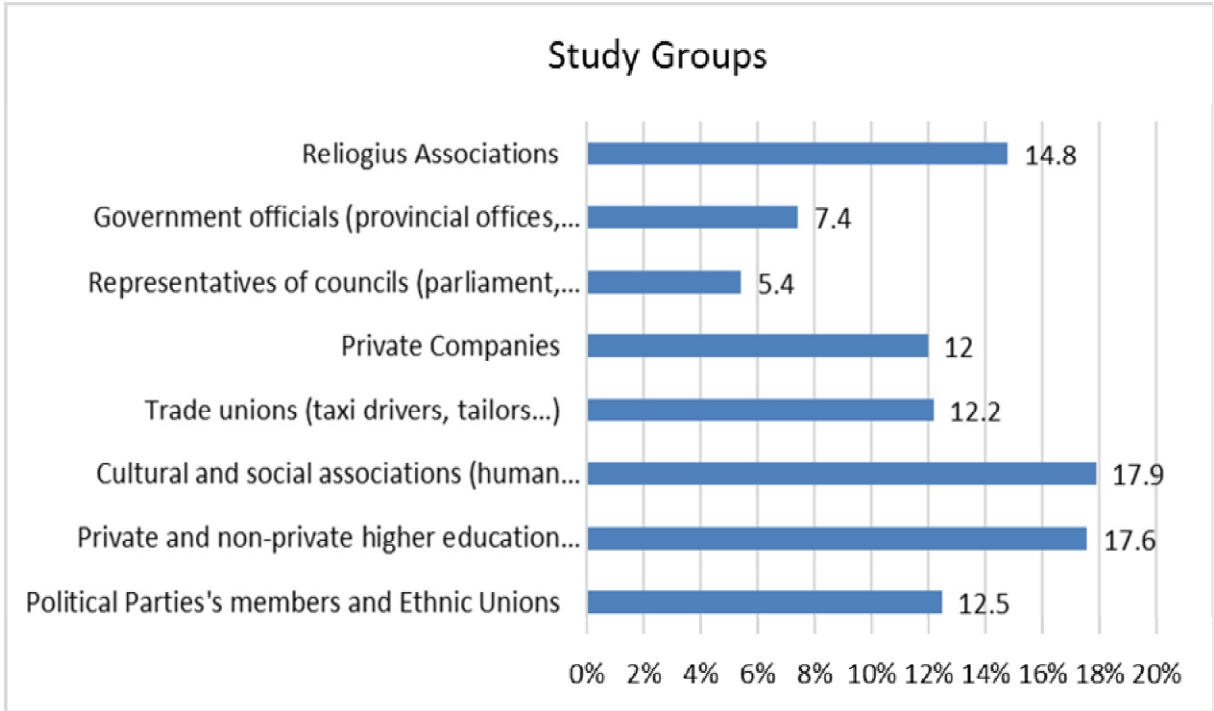
Methodology

This study specifically focused on three axis of “awareness of the current constitution”, “assessment of the constitution”, and “reforming-adjusting views” about the current constitution.

This study uses both quantitative and qualitative methods of research. In the quantitative part, research group designed a questionnaire which reflects major questions about the constitution and its amendment. To determine the sample, eight beneficiary groups in Afghan society were identified and categorized. After the questionnaire was tested with a group of 30 from different society segments, it was sent to the field interviewers and they obtained the opinions of eight beneficiary sample groups from different provinces by using the questionnaire. Ten provinces including Bamyan, Badakhshan, Balkh, Ghazni, Ghor, Kunduz, Kandahar, Kabul, Nangarhar, and Herat were chosen due to their political and social importance in four main zones. The interviewers collected the data in one month.

The following diagram shows the study groups whose opinions and views were taken and analyzed in this study.

Table 1: Sample of study groups



In the qualitative section, 34 people including members of the parliament, lawyers, government officials, people who involved in drafting and preparing the constitution, participants of the “Loya Jirga” on the constitution, civil rights activists, academicians, and journalists were interviewed. The qualitative interviews included some of the questions from the quantitative questionnaire and also some more specific questions. According to the range and topics of controversial issues, we did our best to choose these people from the representatives of different groups and factions in the country.

The basis and necessity of the research

After the disputes arised over the results of the 2014 presidential election that led to formation of the National Unity Government (NUG) in Afghanistan, the need for a discourse about reforming constitution in Afghanistan become apparent more than any other time before. The National Unity Government was formed as a result of an agreement that assured the need for adjustment in the constitution in order to create a legal base for the position of the Chief Executive besides the Presidency. In the light of this, even the possibility of a change in the country's political system can be considered. In addition to, critics and scholars have been commenting about the necessity of a revise on some articles of the constitution for years. They cover a variety of issues.

The objective of this research is to assess public opinion about the necessity of adjustment in the constitution and its articles. There are two questions here that should be answered: Why the constitution should be adjustable in the first place? And when it is adjustable, why this process needs to be done by collecting and analyzing public opinions and demands through polls, questionnaire, etc?

Answers to these questions, theoretically, are based on the following principles:

First: The principle of popular sovereignty and a democratic system.

Although the constitution as a base is considered a stable framework for the government, political communities, and citizens, but it does not mean that once people approve it, they should accept it forever and deprive any right to revise or adjust it for themselves or next generations. Therefore, the principle of popular sovereignty and a democratic system indicates that people or part of the society should be able to call for a public debate to critique, amend, adjust and revise the constitution.

Second: The constitution is a fair framework for social partnership.

If during its implementation it become clear that the current constitution cannot ensure the justice and equity for everyone, including providing the space for an effective and extensive participation that can lead to a stable democracy, according to this principle, it should be revised.

Third: The principle of the efficiency and effectiveness for good governance.

Providing for an effective governance is the main objective of a system based on the constitution. This goal is mainly obtained by implementation of the rule on how the basic institutions and forces in the government, political and administrative system and other technical sections, including electoral system, electoral administration, the mechanisms of monitoring on the implementation of the constitution, are set up and practiced. To that extent, all these practices are effective in creating a fair framework for social partnership and national unity.

Fourth: Based on the mentioned principles, Afghanistan's constitution itself allowed the amendment and adjustment. Therefore, doing so based on these principles should be considered as a continuation of a system which is based on the constitution and practicing its content.

According to these principles, it is a necessary step of any adjustments in the constitutions to obtain and analyze opinions of different groups of people on the amendments to the constitution, their demands and views about its weaknesses and strengths. Therefore, this study is organized on these foundations and its main objective, given the second and third principles, is to collect public and expert ideas about the necessity of modifying the constitution and the articles which needs to be modified and by doing so, find a way to ensure a stable democracy, good and effective governance, and justice for everyone within the framework of the constitution.

Part one: Analysis of qualitative interviews with scholars and experts

1. The process of drafting and ratifying a constitution:

The majority of respondents believe the current constitution has important differences in the way it was drafted and ratified compared to the previous constitutions.

The differences in the view of majority of experts can be summarized in the following points:

First: In the previous constitutions, there was not any political will that it should be a consensus-based process so that none of the forces in the society feels that they are excluded. But, it was a main point in the current constitution.

Second: In drafting the current constitution, a broad discussion and dialogue had took place with a variety of groups including civil society.

Third: This dialogue turned into a national discourse.

Forth: A survey was conducted.

Fifth: The constitutional Loya Jirga was comparatively representative of all people and different groups.

Sixth: Discussions, opinions and views were expressed freely. As a result, it became specifically successful to have approval of most influential figures and groups including jihadi leaders. Everyone had consensus and no one felt excluded, so no one opposed it. After the ratification of the constitution through this process, electoral nomination and campaign for the presidency and parliament took place within this framework.

But some believe that the process of drafting and ratifying the 2003/1382 constitution was not much different than the previous constitutions, because firstly, Loya Jirga is not a democratic institution and secondly, the process including the way Loya Jirga conducted, was largely influenced by the presence of the international community. There is also a group which although highlight positive points in the process which distinguishes the current constitution from previous ones, it also believes the following points are the weaknesses in the process:

- 1) Appealing to people was conducted while it was known they do not have enough knowledge about the constitution and what basically is the content of a constitution. There was no program to raise the people awareness on the issue and they did not even receive the draft beforehand, therefore their opinion was not on a specific knowledge of the issue. Some believe the public demands and opinions which raised from survey were not actually analyzed by the secretariat and even were not available to the members of the commission. Additionally, some changes were brought in the final draft which was ratified without sharing and appealing to public.
- 2) The procedure on which the Loya Jirga was conducted, was set and determined by the government.
- 3) It was anticipated as a condition that if any changes should be applied to the draft, it should be done by voting and at least 170 votes were needed from the general assembly. This was so hard to achieve and prevented the different groups from raising the issue.
- 4) Some opinions were not possible to be mentioned.

2. Fundamental rights and freedoms; Islam and Human rights.

The vast majority of the interviewees believe that the fundamental rights and freedoms have been fitted in the context of the constitution appropriately. To emphasis on this point, they mentioned the commitment of Afghanistan to international conventions on human rights.

Some of the interviewees indicated to Article 3 which insisted on Sharia Law and that no other law can stand in the contradiction against it. They believe this condition make it difficult to ensure all fundamental rights and freedoms.

Responding to the question that whether Islam is compatible with the constitution, the majority of respondents said they believe Islam has a strong legal position in the constitution and basically there is no contradiction between Islam and the constitution.

With a considerable number who expressed doubts about the compatibility of Islam with all aspects of human rights and say in some cases there are contradictions between Islam and specially the common interpretation of Islam in Afghanistan and human rights.

3. Economic system:

The viewpoints about the economic system anticipated in the constitution are divided into two groups. More than half of the respondents believe that the market economy is not the perfect fit for Afghanistan and had no useful results. They argue that market economy is not compatible with the realities of Afghanistan society and the country is not ready to adapt with this system. They propose a “mixed system”. The next group believes market economy is suitable for Afghanistan, but it can be adjusted and modified according to the requirements of the country.

4. The basic government Institutions and organizations:

Local government: Around a third of respondents believe that the constitution was clear enough about the local governance, however, practically it has not been granted the necessary authority which is mentioned in the constitution.

But some experts believe the government is too centralized (even if the constitution is implemented completely), therefore they insist on strengthening local democracy through elections for choosing high official positions of local government and granting more authority to local government institutions. Finally, a small number of the respondents believe that Afghanistan needs a strong centralized government.

Administrative system: In response to this question that to what extent the administrative system (whether at the central level; horizontal relations between the government main forces in the central government, or at the local level, vertical relations of the government main forces in the government and also the relation between central government and local government) is practically consistent with the constitution, the majority of the interviewees believe the current administrative system is not exactly consistent with the constitution. Another group believes that the system is consistent but the constitution itself has some deficiencies.

In response to the question whether dividing administrative units according to the historical and cultural correlation is an appropriate option, the vast majority opposes the idea and believes it activates ethnic fault lines and broadens the already existed gaps. Most of respondents suggested alternative options in both issues, participation of different ethnic groups

and local government. They believe considering all capacities and trying to make the government, including local government, more inclusive, is a solution to the issue of a balanced participation of various ethnic groups in the country.

5. The political system:

Around one third of respondents stated that the president authorities are too much and more than necessary, which according to some experts is the reason of the ethnic context for power. They believe that president's authorities should be reduced and be delegated to other government bodies. Another group thinks that the president authorities and competencies in the political system have been anticipated in the constitution, so it is reasonable but must be used correctly.

The viewpoints of most respondents about the consistency of the current practices in relation between the government, president, and legislation, mostly include some criticism about the lack of respect for the law, by all three branches of the government.

In response to the question of what is the best political system based on the separation of three branches of the government, more than half of respondents state they are in favor of parliamentary system, and presidential-chancellor system (like French), though there are disagreements how to implement each.

One third of respondent believes the current presidential or better say, semi-presidential system is the right system for Afghanistan and can ensure political stability.

Another group of respondents believe the type of political system is not important, because the problem is not in the political system, but it is the absence of the rule of law, so the solution is to implement the law.

The matter of determining the chief executive position alongside the president in the national unity government is the main topics if the conversations on the constitutional amendment in the near future.

On this subject, more than half of the interviewees suggest there must be a Prime Minister's position alongside the president, with certain competencies. But there are disputes about how to choose or dismiss the

prime minister. (Should the prime minister be a member of the parliament and be appointed by the parliament, or should be nominated by the president and the parliament vote for?)

Some experts say the condition under which a prime minister is chosen, should be complex, so to prevent instability.

6. The electoral system:

There are two major viewpoints about the electoral system. Proponents of one view believe that it is not necessary to determine all the details of the electoral system components in the constitution. But the other group insists it is important that there should be more explanations and details on the issues like the change of electoral system (from single non-transferable vote system to proportional system), taking the political parties position into account, determining the electoral constituencies, and the share of public.

7. Monitoring the executive branch:

The majority of respondents believe the monitoring mechanism of the parliament on the executive branch is not being implemented, though it is anticipated in the constitution.

Around half of the interviewees argue that in order to make the parliament representatives and more responsible, it is better to raise and insist on the criteria in the constitution for selecting qualified individuals. Adding the condition of having higher education is one of proposals which most of respondents agree on. Also, there is a group that believes imposing some restrictions on parliament representative is necessary for more accountability.

Another group of interviewees argue that rising the accountability of the parliament representative is not possible through modifying the constitution, but it can be possible by rising people's awareness and commitment of the parliament members by strengthening and highlighting their role on the parliament management.

8. The bicameral parliament

Most respondents agree that the bicameral nature of the parliament (having both the lower house and upper house) is good, but the necessity and

philosophy of this system should be considered in implementation and consistency.

However, there are some comments about reforming the *Meshrano Jirga* (upper house) which includes the state of appointments and the duration of competencies.

Also a small number of respondents argues that the parliament should have only one house, therefore the *Meshrano Jirga* should be removed.

9. Monitoring the implementation of the constitution:

The majority of respondents believe that a constitutional court is necessary for monitoring the implementation of law. They also argue this court should have the competency of interpreting the constitution, investigating violations of the constitution, and handling disputes between three branches of the government.

In addition, a number of respondents think that the Independent Commission for Overseeing the Implementation of Constitution is a more effective system, provided that it should be the only competent authority in this regard and has sufficient independence.

10. Mechanism of the constitution amendments:

Around half of respondents believe the existing mechanism for modifying the constitution should not be changed. The other half prefers this system to be changed. Their main arguments are that the process of amendment should become easier, and public participation should arise.

11. The amendment proposals from respondents

The respondents mostly suggest the amendment about issues including presidential system reform, strengthening local government, formation of the constitutional court, strengthening monitoring system of constitution implementation, regulating the market economy, reinforcement of political parties, and ensuring equal rights for all citizens.

Other proposals, like disambiguation of the constitutions are in the next level of concerns.

Part two: Summary results of the survey

To assess public knowledge on the constitution, their views and suggestions about the amendment of this constitution, a survey was conducted which totally covered 800 individuals from members and representatives of different institutions in 10 provinces all over the country. The result can be summarized as following:

1. General public views about the importance and the function of the constitution.

In response to the question of how important is the constitution for the country, an absolute majority (80%) of respondents describes the role of constitution for political stability and democratic governance as very important. In the meantime, less than 3% believe it is not important at all.

About the achievement of the constitution, the respondents rated some of its achievement from zero to five. The average score of issues including ensuring freedom of expression, strengthening of civil society institution and political parties, guaranteeing women's rights, ensuring the rule of people through free elections, is more than 3. Meanwhile, issues including accountability of the government to the public, organizing economic and development matters, ensuring equal rights for all ethnic groups and citizens of Afghanistan, score less than 3.

About the possibility of litigation based on the constitution, almost half (49%) of respondents have a positive opinion and acknowledged that citizens can appeal to the constitution. In the meantime, more than 35% of respondents said that appealing to the constitution is possible but to a certain extent. And 10% of respondents believed that the constitution does not have such capacity.

There was a question about the political system of Taliban kind, and weather it is suitable for the country, which an absolute majority (76%) of respondents have a negative opinion about that. They argue that such a political system like Islamic Emirate of Taliban is not a viable alternative to the constitution. The percentage of the respondents who believe this type of political system is a suitable alternative for a system based on the constitution, reached only to 2% of the poll.

2. The role of the constitution on providing basic rights and freedom including women's rights.

According to the viewpoints of respondents (70%) about the role of the constitution on providing the equal rights and freedom of women and men, absolute majority of them believe that based on the constitution woman can enjoy the same rights and freedom as men. The number of opponents were very inconsiderable. To answer the question about the extent of rights and freedom that constitution had provided for them, the choice of the majority of respondents was "it has provided to a great extent". Although more than 25% of the respondents believed that the function of the constitution in this sector was not satisfactory.

3. The adoptability of the Islam and constitution

The respondent's idea about the adoptability of Islam with the current constitution of country was totally positive and more than 60% of the people under investigation had stated that there is not any considerable disputation between the Islam and this constitution. About one fifth of the respondents assessed that this adoptability is little and 3% believed that there is no adoptability between the Islam and the current constitution. The adoptability of those articles of the constitutions regarding the human rights with the commandments and beliefs of the Islam, 43% of respondents are agree with the adoptability of these articles with the Islam, and almost the same percent of them believe that this adoptability is inconsiderable. Yet, 8% of respondents think that there is no adoptability between these two cases.

4. The economic system of the country

One of the questions for assessment of the general knowledge of people about the constitution was this: what is the predicted economic system in constitution of the country. In this case, 68% of the respondents had chosen "the free market economy" and about 13% have said that they have no idea about the type of the economic system of the current constitution. But the response to this question that what type of economic system is useful and helpful, 23% of them believed that market economy is the best system for the current situation of the country suits more than other systems and 37% have supported the free market economy along with the government's

protection from the poor. 15% of the people preferred the governmental economic system and 24% have supported a mixed system. In fact, the system of market along with the governmental support from the poor is the anticipated economic system of the current constitution.

5. The local government

In the field of public participation in the local governance, almost the majority of people believe that the constitution does not supply this participation adequately. In this case only 26% of the all respondents believed that the constitution has supplied the public participation in the local governance adequately. Also, 9% of the respondents have said that the constitution did not provided the public participation in the local governance.

In the field of the type of administrative system and power sharing between the center and the provinces, more than 40% of the respondents believed that center must give the decision making power to the provinces and the local authorities must be selected by the people which is the ' simple Decentralized non-condensing administrative system'. While 40% of the respondents said that the provinces must obey the center decisions and the local authorities must be selected by the center. Or to be more precise, they have preferred the simple centralized system. Less than 20% of the respondents have chosen the power sharing between the center and provinces which is called the federal system. In this way the majority's demand is changing the existing administrative system of the current constitution and strengthening the local democracy.

6. Opinion polls about ethnicity and constitution

A number of questions were designed to evaluate the relation between the ethnicity and constitution. To answer this question of how much the providing of the balanced participation of different ethnicities in power is important, the majority of people under investigation who have said that providing balanced participation is not important at all are of Pashtun ethnicity, but those who have believed that the balanced participation of different ethnicities is very important are less than 30% and are of Hazara ethnicity. Following the previous question this question were designed that how much the existing constitution have provided the balanced

participation of ethnicities in power? In response, 18% believed that the constitution very little have provided the balanced participation of ethnicities, 22% have said that it has provided the balance much and 16% have chosen “ it has provided very much”. While 11% of the participants have said that the constitution did not provided the balanced participation of ethnicities at all. In the case of approval or disapproval of people under investigation about the article 35 of constitution that “the establishment and operation of political parties based on ethnicity, post, religion and language is not permissible” the absolute majority (83.4%) of respondents were agree, while less than 10% are oppose with this article of constitution.

7. The results of opinion polls about the political system of the country

In the field of suitable political system for the country, the opinion of the respondents were divided in to three macro categories. Among all, less than half of the respondents (49%) have chosen the presidential system and about 30% believed that the Perelman system is the suitable system for their country and 22% have announced their support of the semi-presidential system or a president and a prime minister.

Following the previous question it was asked from respondents whose choice were the semi presidential system were asked to give their idea about some questions related to their preferred system. The question was that “do you agree with the president jurisdiction to oust the Prime Minister?” absolute majority (62.4%) of respondents showed their disapproval and 31% showed their approval. This question that “do you agree that the prime minister be suggested by a political party or a coalition of parties so that the president approve him?” almost the majority (48.9%) were disagree and less than 45% were agree. About this question that “do you agree that the prime minister be suggested by the president and take a vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirga? Absolute majority (68.5%) were agree and less than 25% were disagree. To answer this question that “do you agree that the prime minister be suggested by the president and the parliament have the competence to Disqualify him ?” almost half of the people under investigation (49.4%) were agree, while less than 45% were disagree. And finally to answer

This question that “do you agree that for both officials (the president and the prime minister) two deputies be determined. Almost the majority of the respondents were agree and less than 45% of them were disagree.

In the field of the adjusting the jurisdiction and powers of the President, the majority of the respondents have said that the jurisdiction of the president must be reduced and 35% have said that it must not be reduced. About one tenth of the participants wanted the increment of the competence of the president.

8. Theories about the type and quality of monitoring implementation of the constitution:

To answer this question that to what extent the monitoring implementation of the constitution is carried out, the majority of people believed that this monitoring is not carried out adequately, while 21% of people under investigation believed that no monitoring is carried out. About more suitable ways to protect and monitor the constitution, the percent of those who prefer to organize a constitution court nearly reaches to 35%. 31% of people under investigation suggested the Independent Commission monitoring the implementation of the constitution for the case. And some people have suggested to do this job by the president, reaches to 11%.

9. The survey results regarding the amendment and the need to modify the constitution

One of the topics were covered in this survey were to know the view points of the people under investigation about readiness or lack of readiness of the country to amend the constitution of the country. The question which were designed: “is amendment necessary in the current situation of the country?” The results show that half of the respondents believed that the current situation is suitable to some extent. The majority of people with such a view point were educated higher than average. In terms of age those whose answer to this question were positive aged under 30. Those who believed that the amendment is not necessary are about 20%.

To answer the question of “is amendment of constitution by Loya Jirga is a suitable way or it must be changed?” the majority of respondents (52%) have said that the current way of the amendment is suitable, while 42% of respondents believed that it must be changed.

To answer to this question that for each of the following items, to what extent amendment is necessary? Respondents were asked to rank 1 to 5 each of the following items. The items like “the articles of constitution must be clarified, the participation of ethnicities must be balanced, the governor and the district governor must be chosen by people” are among those items which the respondents ranked the highest, an average of 4 while the items like “the administrative system must be changed, the court of constitution must be formed, women’s rights must be guaranteed” are among the items which the respondents ranked higher than 3. Items like “changing the type of political system and limiting the presidential competence” ranked almost 3.

In the field of the preference of type of administrative system and power sharing between center and provinces, more than 40% of the respondents believed that the decision making power must be given to the provinces and the local authorities must be chosen by people (simple decentralized, Non-condensing), while almost 40% of respondents said that the provinces must obey the center decision and the local authorities must be chosen by the government (simple centralized system) and less than 20% of the respondents have said that the power must be divided between center and the provinces (federal system).

About the article number 92 of the constitution which says “the competence of Wolesi Jirga (lower house) for interpellation and disqualification of the authorities” it was asked from respondents “whether to increase these competences or not?” about 63.8% of the respondents were agree with increment and almost 19% were disagree, while one tenth of people have said that this issue is not important for them.