Afghanistan is a multi-ethnic state with an enriching culture along with tribal groups. "National sovereignty in Afghanistan shall belong to the nation, manifested directly and through its elected representatives. The nation of Afghanistan is composed of all individuals who possess the citizenship of Afghanistan. The nation of Afghanistan shall be comprised of Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbek, Turkmen, Baluchi, Pushtuns, Nuristanis, Arman, Arab, Qireč, Afschinis, and others. The word Afghan shall apply to every citizen of Afghanistan. No individual in the nation of Afghanistan shall be deprived of citizenship. The citizenship and any related matters shall be regulated by laws," - Article 4 of Afghanistan Constitution 2004.

Afghanistan is located in the center of Asia, South Asia, West Asia, and East Asia, and it is marked as a diverse society. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is established as the country with the government which rules over people using a combination of Islamic and human principles to maintain the stability and peace of the country. Afghanistan is a landlocked country with borders in China, Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The country's traditional politics are dominated by Islam and tribal groups. The centrally located heartland region is known as the "Middle East," which includes Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The ethnic tension in Afghanistan is one of the largest issues in the country. The tension between the Pashtun and Tajik ethnic groups has caused many problems for the country. The Pashtuns make up the majority of the population and are mostly concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of the country. The Tajiks are the second-largest ethnic group and are mostly concentrated in the northern and central parts of the country.

The history of Afghanistan dates back to ancient times, with influences from various empires such as the Alexander the Great era and the Greco-Buddhist period. The Afghan people have historically been involved in various conflicts and wars, including the Soviet invasion and the subsequent Taliban rule. The country has seen significant changes in its political landscape over the years, with the United States and other nations playing a role in its development.

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By: Sheba Ali
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Afghanistan is located between Central Asia, South Asia, West Asia, and East Asia, and the land is marked as a cross road. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is recognized as the capital and the capital of Afghanistan is the city of Kabul. Afghanistan is known for its rich history, culture, and architecture. The country is also known for its diverse landscapes, ranging from mountains to deserts.

Afghanistan is a landlocked country with a population of approximately 37 million people. The official language is Pashto, with Dari also being widely spoken. The capital city, Kabul, is home to about 50% of the country's population.

The history of Afghanistan dates back to the prehistoric era, with evidence of settlements dating back to the 6th millennium BC. Afghanistan has been influenced by various civilizations throughout history, including the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Arabs.

A significant event in Afghan history was the establishment of the first Islamic state in the 7th century AD. The country has been home to various dynasties and empires, including the Timurids, Mughals, and Afghans.

In modern times, Afghanistan has been subjected to various conflicts, including the Soviet occupation in the 1980s and the Taliban rule from 1996 to 2001. Since then, the country has been working towards stabilizing its political situation and improving its infrastructure.

The current government of Afghanistan is a presidential republic, with the President as the head of state and government. The country is divided into 34 provinces, with the capital city of Kabul being the seat of government.

The economy of Afghanistan is primarily based on agriculture, with rice, wheat, and fruit being the main crops. The country also has mineral resources, including gold, copper, and coal.

In conclusion, Afghanistan is a landlocked country with a rich history and diverse culture. It has faced significant challenges in recent times, including conflicts and instability, but has made progress in various areas in the past decade.
## Consociationalism

### Define the Terminology

The term consociationalism was coined by a political scientist named Jean Lipietz, who defined it as a form of democracy in which the political process is shared among different ethnic groups or communities. The key feature of consociationalism is that it is based on the idea of mutual veto, proportional representation, and segmental autonomy.

### Ideology Fits to the Modern State

A consociational democracy is characterized by a clear separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches. The government is made up of representatives from different ethnic groups, each of which has the power to block legislation that it deems discriminatory or oppressive. In practice, this means that the government is made up of a coalition of different ethnic groups, each of which has the power to block legislation that it deems discriminatory or oppressive. The government is made up of representatives from different ethnic groups, each of which has the power to block legislation that it deems discriminatory or oppressive. The government is made up of representatives from different ethnic groups, each of which has the power to block legislation that it deems discriminatory or oppressive.

### Favourable factors

- Distinct lines of cleavage among religious and ethnic groups
- Three major segments and no majority segment
- Geographical concentration of segments and partial "administrative federalism"
- Small country and population size
- Relatively high internal political cohesion of segments

### Unfavourable factors

- External threats
- Radical nationalism
- Weak tradition of democratic consociationalism and elite accommodation
- Unequal segmental distribution of support to government by grand coalition
- Weak approval of the principle of government by national elites and cantels

### Lijphart's Models

- **Consociational Democracy**
  - (1996, pp. 262-66)
  - No solid majority
  - Small population size
  - Geographical concentration of segments
  - External threat
  - Segments of roughly equal size
  - Small number of groups
  - Tradition of compromise and accommodation
  - Overarching loyalties
  - Absence of large socioeconomic differences

- **Lijphart**
  - (1985, pp. 119-28)
  - No majority segment
  - Small population size
  - Geographical concentration of segments
  - External threats
  - Segments of equal size
  - Small number of segments
  - Tradition of elite accommodation
  - Overarching loyalties
  - Socio-economic equality

### For the most part, Afghanistan behavior from the political elite shown how deeply divided in establishing a cohesive unity among ethnicity, tribal, and religious. The forces in consociationalism or in the microcosmic state in each of the provinces in Afghanistan can be majority, which is the basic idea of the consociational model. The CJA has stated on their website that as of July 2020, there would be an estimate of 30,950,919 people, which is a huge expansion as of 2003 where there were around 20 million people. The CJA statistical data unfortunately does not provide enough information on the number of each ethnic residing in the country. The statistics for religion and language are the only key point the CIA could provide an accurate data. The CIA website has added the ethnicity section where they have stated that, "the term 'Afghan' originally referred to the Turkmens people today it is understood to include all the country's ethnic groups and the 'Uzbeks' that is the name of the country's ethnic groups."

### Conclusion

Consociationalism is a form of democracy that is based on the idea of mutual veto, proportional representation, and segmental autonomy. It is often used in situations where there are multiple ethnic groups or communities that need to be represented in the political process. Consociationalism is a complex system, and it can be difficult to implement successfully. However, when it is implemented correctly, it can be a very effective way to ensure that all groups are represented in the political process.

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**Representative party system**

- Multiple balance of power among the subgroups
  - A relatively low total load on the decision-making apparatus
  - Distinct lines of cleavage between subgroups
  - Overarching loyalties
  - Overarching accommodation
  - Overarching loyalties
  - Societal cleavage

**Consociationalism**

- Multiple balance of power among the segments of plural society
  - Small country size
  - Segmental isolation
  - Multi-system politics
  - Traditions of elite accommodation
  - Overarching loyalties
  - Crosscutting cleavages