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The dissertation focuses on the comparative analysis of how effectiveness of the international community in resolving the conflict in Afghanistan (2005-2015) is perceived in the parliamentary debates in the European Parliament, Polish Sejm and British House of Commons. The analysis is preceded by an overview of the issue of asymmetric conflict and particularly the Counterinsurgency (COIN) in general and in the Afghan context since 2001. Then the analysis focuses on the 3 case studies and is based on qualitative and quantitative (mixed-method) analysis of political claims of the MPs towards the consequent phases of the political cycle: formulation, implementation and democratic control of the policy towards Afghanistan. The main aim is to find out how the effectiveness of the international community in Afghanistan is perceived in different parliamentary settings and how to explain possible divergences. The perception varies across the case studies. In the European Parliament it is mainly seen through the lens of protection of human and especially women's rights; in the Polish Sejm it is understood as a tool to achieve certain, internal and external political benefits and as a function of relationship with the US; whereas in the UK it is seen as progress towards resolving the conflict, but certain national elements, such as elimination of opium cultivation, are also present.