

# Kosovo after independence in 2008

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### Stage 1. Widespread support for the Uprising brings Change

There was political crisis in Kosovo in 2011 in that the government of Kosovo collapsed on October 2010 after one of the ruling parties LDK announced its decision of quitting from the government. This decision came the president of Kosovo Jakup Krasniqi called for early elections scheduled for February 2011. The relationship between PDK and LDK was not good after LDK leader Fatmir Sejdiu resigned his position as president. In December, the president dissolved the parliament after the parliament passed vote of no confidence against the government; therefore, a snap election was conducted on December 12. This move aimed to vote in new government that would be mandated to reform the legal system, fight corruption, and address the issue of unemployment.

Kosovo held its first parliamentary elections on 12 December since its declaration of independence in 2008. The elections were free and fair since there were minimal irregularities cited. The irregularities that were noted during that election included that of family votes, multiple votes by the same person and mounting of pressure of election commissions. After the elections, the electoral body in Kosovo ordered for re-run in some municipalities in 2011. Kosovo operated without government as the new government was easy to form because three political parties needed to form coalition. The main issue that is eating the Kosovo society is corruption, poverty, and unemployment.

Serbia has stood its ground by opposing Kosovo independence arguing that the Serbs are ready to react with all diplomatic, peaceful, and legal ways to nullify Kosovo independence. In February 2011, many Serbs fled so badly

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when Kosovo was declared independent taking to the streets protesting and attacking embassies of countries that supported Kosovo independence. The rule of law in Kosovo is feeble in that its weak legal system has given room for organized corruption and crime to develop.

The post-independence Kosovo has become of great interest to many political analysts who in various capacities evaluate the interplay of social and political forces, together with their ability to motivate conflict in the society. Socially, the Serbs who are the minority tribe in Kosovo view others with contempt the Albanians which one day may result in conflict if not contained by international communities.

#### Work Cited

Judah, Tim. Kosovo: What Everyone Needs to Know. New York: Basic Books, 2009. Print