

# The required freedom and democracy in afghanistan essay

[Politics](#), [Democracy](#)



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

In the recent years, President George Bush of America once had a freedom agenda for the non-democratic nations. The President's vow was to stand on the same ground with non-democratic countries like Afghanistan, Iraq, Ukraine, Syria, and Pakistan in search of freedom and democracy.

Nonetheless, it is true that social equality and free will emanates in a number of ways. In this perspective, Afghanistan as a nation ought to get support in order to relish equal experiences enjoyed by democratic states. This paper therefore takes a look at the democracy and freedom required in Afghanistan. Besides, it highlights personal outlook on whether the merited democracy is appropriate for the Afghan government.

The Islamic republic of Afghanistan has continually experienced repeated violence and hatred over the past decades. However, there is still hope of peace and benedictions of freedom and democracy in the country. In the same way the American President gave hope to the countries similar to Afghanistan.

In fact, there are several aspects of freedom that could make any country to enjoy its democracy. Initially, Afghanistan deserves the rights to ballot, freedom of elections, sovereignty of assembly and communication, as well as admittance to the rule of law and fairness.

Moreover, the country deserves imprisonment, custodial, and death penalty reforms, equal rights for women, and civilians' fortification (Barry and Greene 5). The republic deserves liberty of religious conviction, human rights watch, marginalized and children's rights, along with protection from conflict.

All these aspects freedom encourages democracy and enable Afghanistan to enjoy the experiences being enjoyed by the democratic federations.

The government of Afghanistan deserves to promote and encourage the minorities' rights as provided for in the constitution. The freedom encourages democracy and maintains the universal human rights requirements. Correspondingly, the government should safeguard the infants from armed skirmishes.

Through the support from non-governmental organizations, Afghanistan has to initiate programs to protect and promote the rights of toddlers besides addressing the ferocity against ladies. The government deserves to deliver elementary healthcare and heavily spend on the kids' education through the funding from ARTF (Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund). The self-rule is in consequence appropriate for ensuring that the country has brighter democracy that could last for generations to come in the future (Barry and Greene 25).

Afghanistan on the other hand deserves freedom of religious conviction. In monitoring the religious faith, Afghanistan must closely engage the intercontinental associates. The democracy increases once every administration stands by the accountability of commitment and respects both international and national bodies in reverence to the liberty of worship (Barfield 21).

As preserved in the Afghan constitution, the government ought to subsidize its democratic policies. The suitable democracy afterwards stimulates the

religious understanding and tolerance in facing radicalization of the Islamic and Christian compatibility.

Recently, thousands of deaths were reported in Afghanistan. As a result, there is need for protection of civilians by the national security. A good numbers of sufferers that arise from assassinations by the radical and fierce factions (Al-Qaeda) are females and the infants. The government should welcome the ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) by taking the strict steps in safeguarding the lives of inhabitants.

The civilian protection against conflict is an appropriate measure as the Afghan government finds it substantial when installing operative security. The operative security safeguards the indigenous populace. Defense encourages the changeover progression that transpires when Afghan National Security Forces instigate the leading role in national security concerns (Bastian and Luckman 34).

The constitution of Afghanistan provides for equal rights to both women and men. However, a lot has to be done to ensure these rights are brought into being. The government should put more energy to advance the superior admittance of women into the primary needs. The rising involvement of women in partisan and public life as well as monetary groups must be encouraged (Larson 51).

The equity is suitable since it caters for the women commitments besides upholding their societal position hence development. In order to push for further democracy, it is wise to improve the political activities, projects, and

lobbying in sanctioning women to improve their livelihoods. Likewise, engaging women in political programs help in improving their talents and knowledge thereby becoming the democratic Afghan leaders in the future.

In order for Afghanistan to acquire compliance and filled expressions of human rights in the global criteria, the government should perform interior custodial reforms. The state must endorse improvements and authorize foreign bodies to look after the prisoners. Essentially, welcoming the United States intensive care packages and applied trainings is significant.

The reforms raise the spirit and compliance of human rights with the universal standards owing to the technical apparatus that moderates the threat of exploitation. These programs encompass custody officers' drilling, restriction training, and training on the mechanism of human rights grievances aligned with supervision of jail.

Reform is suitable for Afghanistan institution since it minimizes over-dependency and mistrust of guilt declaration during trials. Similarly, the forces in Afghanistan ought to initiate the models of handling maltreatment of inmates (Larson 56). The influential and lawful reform provisions carries on with investment in training of human rights of detainees in order to encourage open democracy.

According to Barry and Greene assertions, Afghanistan as a non-democratic nation deserves to fully abolish the capital punishment such as death sentence (p. 26). Indeed, the Afghan administration has to re-familiarize itself with a freeze in the nations bid of culminating death penalty.

For hope of freedom in Afghanistan, the government must overthrow the philosophy of death penalty. It is clear that America government that supports the Afghan democracy is at all costs opposed to the death punishment. The social equality is suitable given that every individual is entitled to the right of living (Bastian and Luckman 44).

The democratic space in Afghanistan deserves access to the rule of law and justice. The Afghan government should work comprehensively to develop the system of justice through improving the capability of putting the inhabitants who are liable for grave offences on trial.

The tasks of observing the office of the Afghan Attorney while prosecuting and investigating the offences encompass the task force build on the capacity of Criminal Justice. A proper democratic nation requires training and engagement of all the fresh police forces to the human rights watch. In Afghanistan, the United States tries to upkeep the Policing Mission in order to reinforce the capacity of the Inspector General (Barfield 25).

The sovereignty helps to preclude, inspect, and impeach unlawful activities inside the Afghan national police and the Interior ministry. Access to justice and the rule of law is appropriate for the Afghan government in the wake of embracing democracy. The liberty of rule of law and justice helps in maintenance and strengthening of governance while developing access to democracy.

Moreover, democracy transpires due to the availability of trained legal experts who can take care of the unlawful processes, legal principles,

unbiased hearings, and legitimate assistance during trials. In general, the democracy ensures law application to help in unprejudiced governance and combat of corruption (Barfield 31).

The freedom of assembly and expression is an important democratic aspect in whichever nation. The Afghan journalists and media houses presently face excessive constraints and threats. Therefore, the legislature and constitution are duty-bound to protect the doctrines of free media and speech.

The ministry of Culture and Information must issue fresh media bills and engage the human rights and civil societies. The autonomy tends to prompt the anxiety regarding the influence of providing liberty of association and expression. It is advisable for Afghanistan adopt the norm of freedom of expression and assembly in order to embrace democracy.

Consultation with the independent organizations when drafting the media bill reduces the chances of compromise of freedom of expression and assembly by the government. Right to speech is thus appropriate for Afghanistan since it helps the republic in controlling the social order through overcoming communication encounters. Further, democracy inspires the growth of responsible and open Afghan organizations (Bastian and Luckman 49).

The admin of Afghanistan deserves to develop responsible, open, and resilient organizations such as the parliament so as to promote good governance. The obligation of the Afghan government on electoral reforms would enable clear, comprehensive, and trustworthy elections in the near future.

In regards to the components of the constitution, the anti-corruption pronouncement is appropriate to ensure freedom of elections in Afghanistan. In fact, the sincerity and magnitude of democratic restructuring in the Afghan regime should be encouraged amongst the civil societies and political parties by the legislative body. Albeit the passage may seem challenging, the draft legislation on the electoral reforms deserves to be verified and approved by the legislature (Larson 27).

Conversely, the Afghan IEC (Independent Election Commission) ought to fulfill the promises on the planned elections to augment democracy. Elections would enable the minority, women, and the other Afghan marginalized groups to fully take part in the electoral process. With the aid of states such as the US and UK, Afghanistan should enjoy democracy akin to any other democratic nation.

The support ensures backup and distribution of the ballot through the gender unit of IEC. Hence, improved superiority of Afghan IEC feminine staff and marginalized factions amplifies through the upgraded voter edification. For that reason, freedom of election suitable given that the funds for Afghan Fair and Free Elections foundation ensures the progress and involvement of parties and voters in electoral processes (Larson 36).

The sequence of democracy and freedom in Afghanistan necessitates intensified struggle with hopelessness. The philosophy of hatred must be dealt with promptly for Afghanistan to enjoy and disperse the faith of

embracing democracy. For several decades, Afghanistan has thrived to embrace freedom and democracy but to no avail.

In recent times, the institutionalization of the President's Freedom Agenda has acted as guiding principle to the Afghan's future democracy. The categorized practices and strategies are suitable for national promotion of freedom and democracy. However, a number of challenges may face both Afghanistan and its aiders in ensuring democracy and freedom.

Barfield, Thomas. *Afghanistan: A Cultural and Political History*, Princeton, NJ and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2010. Print.

Barry, Charles and S. Greene. *What Democracy for Afghanistan? An Analysis Utilizing Established Norms and Five Non-Western Cases*, Washington, D. C.: National Defense University, 2009. Print.

Bastian, Sunil and R. Luckman. *Can Democracy be Designed? The Politics of Institutional Choice in Conflict-torn Societies*, London and New York: Zed Books, 2003. Print.

Larson, Anna. *Deconstructing Democracy in Afghanistan*, York University, Afghanistan: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, 2011. Print.