Envisioning Welfare State

By Asmatyari

The decades of ongoing conflict ended up with democracy - thought out to follow consolidated remedies to some hard born wounds of the socio-economically disgruntled masses. The flip of this coin is that if this emphasis is turned into practical steps, it would immensely support the Afghan political elite to lead the socio-political process.

In similar fashion, to control the threat of Taliban and to support Afghans in making peace talks successful with the worth of regional countries can be denied. Afghanistan, to a large extent, is a landlocked country that used to be comparatively peaceful, but now the main target of the insurgents and certain taliban in the country.

In Afghanistan, the problems are not just local, but they are also influenced by the region. The Afghan National Army and the Taliban are in a constant battle for control and power. The provision of life necessities, social security safety and welfare is uniquely destructive; with Western patience and resources required more time and resources than the West now seems willing to support. The Afghan government has made some progress in recent years, but there is still much work to be done. The Taliban's dominance and control in some parts of the country has raised concerns about the stability and security of the region.

Social reform are often gradual but understated changes to particu- lar characteristics of society, although when a social reform does not work, a radical, aggressive social reform may take place. However, it seeks to reform policies regarding women's rights, child labor, social security, education, health, culture, and human rights. Afghanistan is yet to achieve its goal of improving the quality of life for its citizens. The According to media reports at the time, it took nearly three years of on-going peace talks with Talibans and Pakistan on the other hand has shown little progress in the war-torn country.

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