T he course of history in different societies and states has been dominated by social and political changes. These changes have been able to attract the attention of social and political scientists to a large extent as they are responsible for the evolution of society and state. As the social and political changes are related to the evolutionary process, they are concluded to be positive as the term evolution is related to the progress of the society, but that is not always the case. The changes can be negative as well. We are currently living for the entire society, societies for the times of majority of the people and on most of the occasions for the minorities.

It is more comfortable to study changes in the societies that are comparatively more organized entities. Such societies are marked with political and economic stability and cultural identity. The paradigmatic approaches can be very helpful in such societies, wherein the course of changes can be easily tracked and are not marked with frequent fluctuations. Nevertheless, the societies that are marked with unstable socio-political and socio-economic settings are difficult to be comprehended and the changes are not tractable even after much struggle.

Further, there are periods in the evolution of societies, wherein the changes become uncontrollable and chaotic. Such periods may be the period of social and political disorder or the transition periods. Similar to the transition periods in elements, which marks the change of one state to another; the societies also move from one phase to another. Like, the feudalism in Europe was replaced by the capitalism, and so from feudalism to capitalism, Europe had to go through a transition period through which was marked with frequent and fluctuating changes. But, unlike in the case of element, the transition marked a change of a much longer period of time.

This transition and political changes have always bothered human beings. They have been in constant struggle to comprehend their nature and control over them. In this regard there are researchers, studies, and mechanists in societies, with the objective of curtailing them appropriately.

The objective of the study is to introduce control within states. This control mechanism is guarantied by the government in a political system along with other pillars of state. A part from that the political parties and institutions also play an active role in managing these changes. Controlling here does not mean that all changes towards the wellbeing of the people of the world in the society. The influence of certain occasions is blocked on many occasions these changes are promoted by the government or political parties. At the same time, these changes are regarded as the changes of a transition period. Transition period does not mean the transition of the nature of the society as a whole. The change in the nature of the society is an additional dimension. Afghanistan is moving, though to a very limited extent, from a tribally oriented society to a modernized one.

The political and social changes have set up a particular machinery for Afghanistan. The political and social changes have come into force because of the developments in this region. It seems perplexed in the interwoven web of frequent social and political changes. Sometimes, it can be violated to see the correlation of time and space, a particular change at a particular time of occurrence and space may prove to be very much much, while at another time, it can be of immense importance and impression.

Another important aspect of the social and political changes is their magnitude. Sometimes they are negative for the entire society, some-