Democracy is considered to be the best form of government, but it is also the most difficult to attain. History shows that though democracy is considered to be the most desirable, it is also the most difficult to attain. Challenges Ahead of Democracy

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Xercising one’s rights and freedom is highly essential in a democratic country. People’s natural and irrevocable rights and dignity have to be protected on the basis of law respectively. People’s freedom and dignity should be held sacred. Democratic liberal practices should encourage barriers from the ideologies like religion, caste, colour, and creed respectively. It is the constitutional right to ensure the air for freedoms, mainly freedoms of thoughts and expression, and sacrificing the rights of the public for self-interests will undermine democracy. People are not only the custodians of democratic values but also the protectors of the democratic political stability.

It is believed in a democratic country, the constitution is approved by people’s representatives, fair and free presidential and provincial elections are held, and the government of the people, by the people and for the people, is the principles of the current Constitution, which is deemed “the heart beating democracy,” is established and the public rights to life, liberty and estate are considered equal in the eye of law. Moreover, public office will not be privatized from centralizing power in a single body, by legislative, executive and judicial procedure, which are very important for the rule of law and the democratic process. Law should ensure the rights of the public and executive power to be equal in the country.

The nascent democracy faces many barriers in Afghanistan in one way or another. Besides being threatened by warring parties, the process of democratization is also hampered by the state. Enforcement of law is very poor in the country and sometimes influential individuals violate the law with impunity. As a result, a national survey released that the Constitution was widely violated by the state. For instance, months have passed from the legal period of Parliament and National Council of election; however, there is no preparation for election which is in direct conflict with Constitution. Similarly, the cabinet of ministers do not have any control over Parliament or other institutions. Furthermore, some other significant posting, is controlled by acting board. On the other hand, the role of the state is the facilitation of democracy across the country. The recent escalation in militancy and emergence of the self-proclaimed Islamic State (IS) group, which are simply a tribal challenge of the Afghan nation, is to increase the democratization process to a high extent. People fell victim on the basis of their type, religion, or race. The worst was the killing of Prime Minister Rabbani which is a major barrier in front of the government. It is the responsibility of the government to support the democratic initiative and to protect the people from such abuse of power.

Closely linked to active citizenship is the character and capability of the common masses. It is basic the character, attitude and behavior of the common man that take democracy towards a success or a failure. In a democracy, common man must be sufficiently interested in public matters and must comprehend them. They must not be won over by emotions. Then again, their opinions, to a certain extent, have to be taken into consideration. If this issue is not taken into consideration, then it will lead to mindlessness and selfish devotion to public utility. They should actually participate in public matters and should fulfill their functions in minor issues of law with urgency, honesty, and self-sacrifice. Every man should be keenly interested in the well-being and harmony of his fellow-men and ready to help to overcome the difficulties. In other words, civic virtue is a necessary condition for the success of democracy.

It has been justly believed that the price of democracy is eternal vigilance. A democratic society demands much from its citizens. The people should be alert, vigilant and active in order to preserve their democratic institutions and enjoy their rights and liberty. When the people are indifferent, inactive and inarticulate, democracy cannot work; hence, the need for a tolerant and a spirit of give and take. It relies on the methods of peaceful persuasion. It presumes an agreement on fundamentals acceptable to all citizens, whether they belong to the majority or minority par
ties. They may argue and debate but not destroy. Democracy is in daily practice a re-inforcement of the majority power.

Education is indeed the first requisite for the success of democracy. Education is necessary to make common masses good, intelligent, honest, active, responsible, public-spirited, tolerant and vigilant of their rights and duties. Education, is indeed the very essence of, and the only sure foundation of, a free and independent state. Education should be such as to equip the citizens for the performance of their civic duties and responsibilities. Democracies demand not only the passive consent of the citizen but also his active and constant participation and cooperation which should be the end of a democratic educational system. It is the responsibility of the government to equip the people with the tools and means necessary for a healthy and active citizenship. The government will have to provide a safe ground for citizens to exercise their rights and freedom under the government’s power and its responsibility.

In the democratic system, the government will have to provide a safe ground for citizens to enjoy their rights and liberty. When the people are indifferent, inactive and inarticulate, democracy cannot work; hence, the need for a tolerant and a spirit of give and take. It relies on the methods of peaceful persuasion. It presumes an agreement on fundamentals acceptable to all citizens, whether they belong to the majority or minority parties. They may argue and debate but not destroy. Democracy is in daily practice a re-inforcement of the majority power.

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