

Process of membership and expansion of relations of Afghanistan with international organizations

Mustafa Shafiq

Abstract:

Membership of Afghanistan in the open governance, having a sound rank in freedom of speech, scoring the 104 rank in electronic governance, development of Anti-corruption Strategy, formation of Anti-Corruption Court are the signs of commitment to good governance. Afghan government has been able to take concrete steps in its foreign policy, cultural and economic cooperation's, expanding Afghan government relations with other governments, joining regional and international organizations, and could change the position of Afghan political system and Afghan government at the regional and international levels.

Changing the government culture to service based culture, improving and strengthening good governance based on the new government culture, grasping attention of international community and international system to the address Afghanistan challenges, building national and international consensus on Afghanistan challenges, Afghan peace process, combatting terrorist groups, equipping the ANSAF with the support of the international community and Afghan strategic regional and international allies, has been of good initiatives of the NUG to improve the new political system of the country.

Key words: Foreign policy, political system, international organizations, Afghan government, restoration of peace, international community



Necessities and requirements of economic diplomacy for Afghan Government

Sayed Asif Hossain

Abstract:

Economic based foreign policy was introduced during the NUG; however, this approach has not been discussed duly by the Afghan government and academic institutions. Economic policy is has changed to a main principle in the foreign policy of the countries; however, Afghan foreign policy has remained security oriented due to the regional countries overriding situation. Afghanistan shall sooner or later align itself with the ruling rules and regulations of current world foreign policy.

Economic based foreign policy has its own prerequisites which are different from the requirements of traditional diplomacy. Considering this approach, the question of this research is that, what requirements shall be fulfilled by Afghanistan to pursue its economic policy at the regional and international level?

I have applied desk review for conducting this research.

Key words: Foreign policy, economic diplomacy, Afghanistan foreign diplomacy.



Overview of Afghan Foreign Policy in the Sphere of Women Movement Activities

Amanullah Shafaei

Abstract:

Women's rights activists in Afghanistan make endeavors to participate in Afghanistan domestic policy; however, it is clear cut that Afghan women's movement will not have a sustainable future unless it enters into the Afghan foreign policy in an effective and serious manner. The idea of this article is to explain how the future of Afghan foreign policy looks in the sphere of Afghan women movement activities and basically how may Afghan women movement affect the diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan?

Our Assessments and findings show that Afghan women movement not only needs to revise its structure and goals seriously, but requires to revise its perceptions in order to acquire the share of women in the foreign policy of Afghanistan. If Afghan women are involved actively in leading and decision making of foreign policy , war and peace, human rights, and forging connections with international organizations and institutions, they can play a constructive rule in order to help the Afghan diplomatic system to be more gender inclusive that is caught up with the masculine rules and mindsets.

Key words: foreign policy, Afghanistan, women, women movement



Russian foreign policy in Afghanistan in the 18th and 19th centuries

Jomah Khan Mohammadi

Abstract:

Russia Czar foreign policy on Afghanistan was passive until 18th century and was undermined by the "mountainous and unirregreable" perspective of Russia about Afghanistan. After India was included as an important country in the foreign policy of Russia, the position of Afghanistan, as a passage to India, automatically changed in the Russian policy; however, the active and unique role of Great Britain in the Indian continent and Afghanistan prevented Russia to make any significant initiative during 18 and 19 centuries in these countries.

From perspective of the regional view, Russian foreign policy in Afghanistan in 19 centuries, was identified through Iran Qajar. Thus, it looks the current Russian policy is pursuing the same past policy. Afghan governments during 18 and 19 centuries, did not have the capacity to identify and use the conflicts between the powerful countries in Afghanistan in order to ensure the interests of the country.

Key words: Russia foreign policy, Afghanistan foreign policy, Hotakis, Ahamd Shah Abdali, Dost Mohamamd Khan.



Important Variables affecting Afghanistan Hydropolitics Relations

Gholam Shah Mantiqyar

Abstract:

Scarcity of water at the national, regional and international levels has increased the role of water in the policy making of the countries. This scarcity is such concerning that some scholars speak of World War on water. Afghanistan has water and land border with Iran in the west, with Pakistan in the east and with central Asian countries in the north.

Almost in all these sources of water Afghanistan is the origin country. As a result, considering scarcity of water as a crucial issue, and considering the upper hand of Afghanistan while it seriously needs water for different purposes, and considering the dire need of the regional countries to the Afghan waters poses a question; what is the status of Afghan waters in its foreign relations policy and what variables can affect it? The findings of this research show that; the resources of cross border waters has a significant impact on Afghan relations with its neighboring countries to the extent that the triple variables numbingly domestic power, external factors and natural consequences shape the model of foreign relations of Afghanistan with its neighboring countries in terms of cooperation and conflict.

Domestic power means demotic resources and domestic policies on water stances. External factors assesses the role of regional and international roles in water behavior. Natural consequences assess natural unprecedented developments studying the impacts of climate change.

Desk review method was used for data collection an analytical and descriptive research method was applied to interpret data.

Key words: Hydro politics, environmentalists, water relations, theory of absolute sovereignty, Realism theory on water relations.



Threats To U.S. vital in terests in Af-Pak

Translated and Compiled By: Mohammad Qasim Erfani

Abstract:

The basic question is that what threats may be poised by Af-Pak region against the USA vital interests in 2020 and what may intensify these threats? This analysis has identified four basic points based on the research findings. These include: 1) Continuation of war and insecurity in Afghanistan that the US and its allies have been involved during past 18 years in it and Pakistan has stood in the camp of the Afghan armed opposing groups. Currently, peace talks with Taliban is going on in order to put an end to the war in the country. 2) The second point is the operations of 20 terrorist groups in Afghanistan which openly wage war against the US; attacking the US interests is the main agenda of these groups. 3) The third point is the continual India-Pakistan conflict, the much it is intensified, the more it would harm the US interests; especially, as the US is shifting its regional policy from Pakistan to be a strategic partner of India in the region. 4) The fourth point is Pakistan's atomic weapons that if tensions are intenssified between India and Pakistan, it would increase the access of the terrorist groups to these weapons.

Key words: Af-Pak, terrorism, regional conflict, atomic weapons, America.

Climate Change and evolution in the concept of international security

Marzia Mohammadi

Abstract:

Humanitarian and natural disasters at the global level has contributed to change the discourses and has shaped new discourses; human security, environmental security and etc. in the sphere of international security. It looks as if human interventions in the nature has caused climate change and it has negatively impacted on environment all over the world especially has negatively impacted developing countries and has left negative consequences. As a result, human security has been considered as a field of research beyond the political boundaries. Fear of destruction of natural environment has contributed to signing of several agreements and international conferences (Montreal Protocol 1987, Earth Summit 1992, Kyoto Conference 1999, Johannesburg Conference 2002, International Climate Change Conference 2009 and Paris Climate Change Conference 2015) that show the importance of the environment before the public perception and scholar of political sciences.

Natural disasters such as shortage of water and natural resources, drought and etc. has led to improving literature of environmental security. Afghanistan will be more affected by natural disasters than other countries from global conflicts due to weak social infrastructures and management of such phenomena.

Key words: national security, principles of regional and international cooperation, climate change, protection of environment.



Domestic Foreign Policy Resources

Authors: Chris Alden and Amnon Aran

Translated by: Mohammad Salim Najji

Abstract:

Resources of foreign policy are one of the important issues of international relations that the international relations scholars do not have a unified view about them. In this research three theories of foreign relations have been studied to identify the internal sources of foreign policy.

Based on the Internal structures theory government institutions and political groups are considered as the entities that form the foreign policy. Based on the structuration theory, the interests of the minority elites are highlighted as the national interest. According to this theory, a small social group controls the economy and guides the foreign policy in a way to ensure the interests of the group.

Based on the pluralist theory foreign policy is considered as the feedback of a competitive pluralist environment that the interaction of stakeholders, government decision makers and political structures provide such a feedback.

The findings of the research show that the internal resources of foreign policy include political parties, public perception, influence groups, lobby groups and social groups regardless of democrat or non-democrat group, who play an important role in the foreign policy of the countries.

Key words: Foreign policy, internal resources, decision making, public perception, national interest.



The Rise and Fall of International liberal order

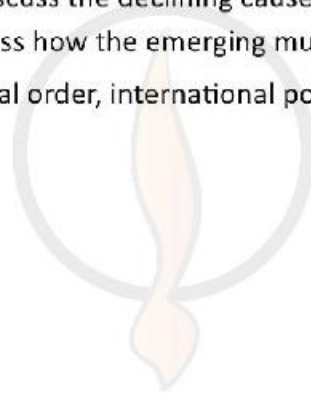
Authors: John mearsheimer

Translated by: Shafq Khawati

Abstract:

This article argues that International liberal order is declining. This article has two parts: In the first part, after explaining the "order", we have referred to this issue, why orders are the most important characteristics of international policy. Then, we have pointed out different international orders and the specific situations that lead to emerging a new international order. After assessing the rise and fall of the international orders, different orders of cool war have been discussed and finally, we have discussed the history of international order. In the second part of the article that would be published in the second volume of "Negah Moaser", we would discuss the declining causes of liberal international order and also we would discuss how the emerging multi polar order would like.

Key words: Liberal international order, international policy, international, Multi polar , USA, China, Russia



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