

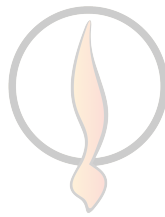
Afghans international migration: issues and consequences

Interview with Sayed Hossain Alemi Balkhi

Abstract

Migration has changed to a global phenomenon with diverse impacts and consequences in development, security, culture and etc. Afghanistan has about seven million refugees in other countries due to continued conflicts. Afghanistan stands among one of the countries with most refugees at the global level. To address systematically the issues of refugees, Afghan government has established Ministry of Refugees and Returnees. Although the background of this ministry goes back to 1980s, the activities of this ministry has been highlighted in the recent years. Mohammad Qasem Erfani has discussed various aspects of migration of Afghan citizens to other countries in an interview with Sayed Hossain Alimi Minster of Refugees and Returnees in NUG. Violation of refugee's human rights in hosting countries, political abuse of refugees, cooperation of international organizations supporting refugees, migration positive and negative outcomes, duties and effectiveness of local institutions are some of the issues discussed in the interview.

Key words: migration, refugee, human rights, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Europe.



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Globalization and Afghanistan Post-Taliban development with an emphasis on international community aid

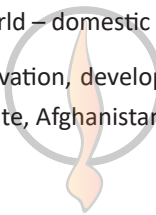
By: Mohaamd Asif Mohsini

Abstract

This article claims that globalization process as an undeniable reality and considering its executive frames namely WTO and Monetary Fund and other regional and international organizations, had both positive and negative impacts on Afghanistan economic and social development. However, there is a meaningful correlation between the independent variable namely globalization with an emphasis on international community aid and economic indicators of “National Gross Domestic Production, national income, and social changes”. Statistics show that whenever international community have provided aid the pace of development has increased and vice versus; However, considering the high number of international community aid (130 billion) Afghan government and its international partners have not much gained. As the national and international reports show there is a meaningless correlation between economic variable of “narcotics production and unemployment rate” and social indicator of “security”.

This research has employed the theoretical pattern of “development state” and analysis method of secondary data to analysis development process. The research recommends four resolution to way out of the current situation using the current national and international opportunities at four levels “self-assessment, macro reforms, micro reforms and cultural, world – domestic issues.

Key words: globalization, renovation, development, economic development, social development, development state, Afghanistan.



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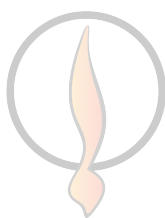
Capacities and challenges of Afghanistan in North-South Corridor

By: Sayed Asif Hossaini

Abstract

Afghanistan enjoys natural capacity to become the regional transit corridor; However, it has not happened in practice. South-North is one of the regional transit corridors through Afghanistan. The South-North corridor though Afghanistan passes to Pakistan Goader Port and Chabahar Port of Iran and it passes o south Asia waters and finally reaches to Middle east and South Asia. The main question is what challenges and opportunities face Afghanistan in terms of this corridor? This article has assessed this issue applying the librarian and analytical research methods.

Key words: regional corridor, Afghanistan geo-economics, Chabahar Port, South-North Corridor



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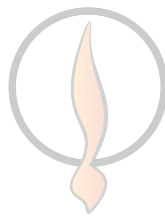
Indicators of irrational decisions in Afghanistan foreign policy

By: Mehdi Arefi

Abstract

Afghanistan entered a new era in 2001 and people foresee a positive perspective for the future of their country. However, after two decades, Afghanistan is neither on a progressive track, but it has lost the achievements of that last two decades and the hope for future too. Vast Migration of the Afghans to the European countries is clear sign of our claim. It is clear that maintain the positive primary condition and then moving forward in different areas had a direct link with the quality of governance, considering the specific conditions of Afghanistan, and it had vast relation with the function of foreign policy of the country; an issue that can be sighted as one of the most challenging issues of the country in the past two decades. The claim of the article is the variance of irrational decisions in the foreign policy of Afghanistan at last two decades that led to dilemma of national interest and failing to achieve it. This article has applied a descriptive-analytical approach to illustrate the irrational decisions of Afghanistan in last two decades and categorize them under specific indicators and concepts. Librarian methodology has been used for Data collection.

Key words: foreign policy, dilemma of national interests, irrational decisions, variable decisions,



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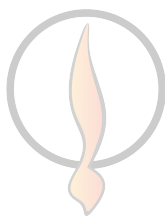
Afghanistan historical geopolitics

Bay: Mohammad Hossain Kholosi

Abstract

Historical assessment of Afghanistan show that the geopolitical significance of Afghanistan has tempted the international powers. This article tends to assess the assumption that strategic position of Afghanistan has acted as the cause of international pressure and as a result of this international pressure, Afghanistan did not have opportunity to build a political system and deepen the state building and nation building. In the absence of these national structures and institutions, if in times, the international pressure on Afghan government has have increased, but the Afghan government has not been able to pursue development because it has been under pressure of these powers and secondary powers yet. Among the geopolitical theories, the critical theory can better explain the assumption of this research. As a result, the critical theory has been chosen as the theoretical framework of this research. The historical-critical method has been selected to prove the research hypothesis as it is suitable with both historical approach and critical method of the research.

Key words: geopolitics, critical geopolitics, big game, big transformation, cold war, new world order.



بنیاد اندیشه
 تاسیس ۱۳۹۴



Analysis of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union relations in the age of King Amanullah Khan

By: Faroq Ansari

Abstract

After a while the Bolsheviks gained power in the Russia of the Soviet Union, A King gained power in Afghanistan that pursued Independence and freedom and he practically went into the war with the Great Britain the rival of the Soviet Union. King Amanullah who had no option but to pursue close ties with the Soviet Union due to the pressures of the Great Britain. King Amanullah and his Foreign Affairs Minister Mahmud Tarzi, wrote several letters to Lenin the leader of the Soviet Union and sent several delegations who were warmly received by Lenin and the Soviet Union Government. The Soviet Union sent its ambassador to Afghanistan and invited Afghanistan to the East Nations convened in Baku. It was while King Amanullah supported Islamic movements in the Central Asia according to his Pan Islamism Policy.

Supporting Sayed Mir Alem Khan, the Emir of Bokhara, and 80,000 Central Asian Muslim oppositions and other incidents had negative impacts on the relations of the two sides: However, measures to close the two countries did not stop and the Soviet Union feared a strong Afghanistan backed by the Great Britain beside their borders. They signed several agreements with Afghanistan, used the situation to ensure their interests and spread Communism in the Central Asia and strengthened it; Basically, the Soviet Union policy on Afghanistan was based on this approach.

Key words: King Amanullah Khan, Lenin, Bolshevism, pan islamism, Afghanistan, Ex-Soviet Union.



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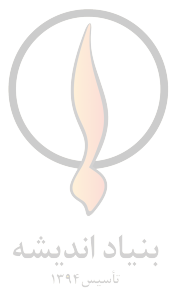
International system evolutions and its impacts on Afghanistan national sovereignty

By: Mohammad Jawad Haidari

Abstract

Structure of international system changed to bipolar system after the WII and emergence of two super powers, the US and the USSR and these two powers interacted put effect the other countries a lot. In the bipolar structure, countries joined one of the blocks and Afghanistan became part of the east bloc. Dawod Khan's government was toppled by Hezbe Democratic Khalq coup date in 1978 and influence of the Soviet Union increased more than any other time in the country. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and demise of the bipolar international system, the US remained the only post-cold war power. This new international had also immense impacts on Afghanistan and its national sovereignty. These impacts can be understood and analyzed at post-cold war structural and contextual levels. This article has analyzed the afford mentioned developments based on these two levels.

Key words: international system, national sovereignty, effect, cold war, Afghanistan



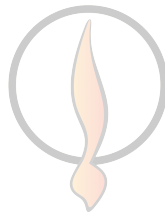
Studying foreign policy of Pakistan on Afghanistan in the framework of democratic peace theory

Amanullah Shafaie

Abstract

Democratic Peace Theorists believe democracies are inherently peaceful because they are empowered by the votes of the citizens. According to them the public interest is only maintained the society is in peace because war imposes different costs on them. Therefore, voters change warmonger governments by elections. Based on this, the main idea of this article is to answer the question, is Pakistan's democracy peaceful and what has been its impact on Pakistan foreign policy on Afghanistan? Our findings show that there are many non-democratic options in Pakistan's Democracy; Frequent coup-dates interference of Pakistan's army in politics, atomic construction, terrorism and existence of uncountable institutions to the central government has weakened Pakistan's democracy in terms of playing a positive role in peacebuilding with its neighboring countries.

Key words: foreign policy, Pakistan, Afghanistan, democracy, democratic peace,



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Effects of digital currencies on sovereignty of states in Post Westphalia Age

By: Rohulamin Saeidi, Aref Wafayee

Abstract

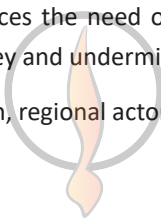
sovereignty as the main characteristics of modern states and basis of international Westphalian system has undergone significant changes in the globalization process. Change in the post Westphalia age does not necessarily mean decline and decay of sovereignty but means reduction of unique and certain role of states in international decision-making processes and control and management of global issues and limitation of their authorities by their new local and regional rivals. One of the new phenomena that has created tough challenges during recent years to the States Sovereignty at the regional level in the financial and monetary markets is the code-based currencies or digital currencies like bitcoin.

This article has applied an analytical-descriptive method based on librarian data and seeks to find the answer to the question “what is the effect of digital currencies like bitcoin on Sovereignty of states in monetary exchanges in the world economy?

In response to this question, the hypothesis that considering the unique characteristics of bitcoin namely being decentralized, coded, and cybersex, it poses four threats to the sovereignty of the states: 1)

Leads to nonpayment of revenues. 2) Reduces the role of the central banks in controlling the capitals. 3) Increases interaction of regional non-government actors against the governments. 4) It reduces the need of money to governments as an institution that gives validity to money and undermines it.

Key Words: sovereignty, globalization, regional actors, money, bitcoin



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The rise and fall of American hegemony from Wilson to Trump

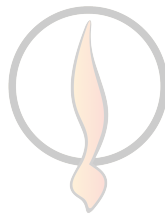
Joseph S. Nye, Jr

Translated by: Mohammad Qasim Erfani

Abstract

This article seeks to explain America's place in the world; A place that practiced with American exceptionalism and after WII in the heart of international liberal order. However, today it is being called into question. The writer tries to explain the rise and fall of American hegemony in international politics assessing the performance of the American presidents, both liberal and realists, in more than one century mainly focusing on Wilson and Trump through an adaptive approach. The writer considers Trump a turning point in transitioning from Wisconsin and believes internal populism is more challenging to the American hegemony than rise of the new powers like China. Anyhow, according to Joseph S. Nye China will not replace the US in international politics in the short period; because China is very rear in many criteria than the US in international politics.

Key words: hegemony, America, liberalism, realism, exceptionalism, Wilson, Trump



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 تاسیس ۱۳۹۴



Chinese Think Tanks and its environmental diplomacy

By Silvia Menegazzi

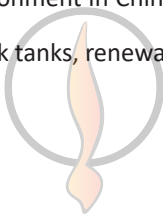
Translated By: Salim Naji

Abstract

This article tends to study the role of the think tanks in the China's environmental diplomacy. China witnessed dramatic economic transformation at late 1970 due to applying new economic policies. China's fast economic growth has been accompanied with weather pollution and environmental challenges. China has been publishing its environmental reports since 1996. China's participation in international climate change conferences of Copenhagen Climate Change 2009, Cancun Mexico 2010, Paris 2015 and its emphasis on Two Track Diplomacy in the framework of G20, Asia-Pacific Leaders Cooperation Summit and the China-US economic talks indicates China's firm will in managing the world climate issue.

Our findings reveal that China along economic development not only pursues sustainable development by applying domestic civilization concepts and green domestic production; but it tends to play a pioneer role in managing the world climate issue. The main Chinese think tanks working in environmental sphere include Public Affairs and Environmental Institute, China's National Renewable Energy Center, Hong Kong Social Exchange, Energy Foundation and World Environment Institute. The US-China Clean Energy Center and China and the US Two Track energy Dialogue are the examples of merging diplomacy and environment in China.

Key words: China, environment, think tanks, renewable energy, track two diplomacy



بنیاد اندیشه
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Environmental consequences of coronavirus spread

By Abbas Basir

Abstract

The main question of this article is, what are the environmental consequences of coronavirus at the international level and what should be considered in post corona initiatives?

Findings of this article show that from one hand we see that weather pollutants like greenhouse gases are decreased dramatically, but on the other hand, wastes including plastic and pharmaceutical waters have increased to large extent. These waters are naturally pollutant and are severely non-hygienic and if they are not managed well, they could have severe consequences. The main concern is lack of technical waste management capacity and lack of attention of some health institutions to waste collection

protocols, sanitization and burying wastes of hospitals (Stopping ecotourism and side lining the climate change, are the other consequences of environmental crisis of coronavirus.

The biggest lesson of coronavirus is that; coronavirus is more than a disease and it is a sign of disease of the earth; a disease caused by irrational interaction of human with the nature. As a result, post coronavirus economic and social rehabilitation shall be focused on nature-based solution, green development and carbon less or low carbon and cycled economy. Green thinking and green acting are the only way out and the cheapest way.

Key words: virus, corona, environment, climate change. green development.



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