

غالب

فصل‌نامه علمی - پژوهشی پوهنتون غالب

سال هشتم نشراتی. سلسله بیست‌وهفتم. شماره دوم. زمستان ۱۳۹۸

[ترجمه انگلیسی چکیده‌های مقاله‌ها]

Ghalib

Ghalib

[Role of Civil War in Overthrowing Human Resources in] [Afghanistan]

Author: Ahmad Farid Fanoos Ghousyar

Abstract

Human resources, with sovereignty and adaptability, play a key role in the prosperity and development of nations. Undoubtedly, all this development and prosperity comes from the address of a country's geographical security. Security throughout a country creates the atmosphere in which human resources are interpreted, and the place of value and quality maintained and so satisfies its needs and wants through continuous development. Since the civil war in Afghanistan over the past few decades has had a profound effect on growth and development, especially on the human resources, the question is: Did the civil war play a role in the destruction of human resources in Afghanistan?

The author's findings in this library research, conducted in an analytical-descriptive manner, show that human resources in Afghanistan have been affected by civil wars, such as lack of access to higher education, forced migration of youth, economic insecurity and instability, flight of capital and investors from the country, lack of social and managerial synergy, poverty and chronic unemployment, lack of sustainable management development, governance and sexual prejudice in government agencies are among the destructive factors on human resources.

Keywords: Human Resources, Afghanistan, Civil War, Youth Migration, Capital Flight, Unemployment and Addiction.

Ghalib

[Federalism in Afghanistan; Possibility or Refusal]

Author: Maqsudah Yaqoubi

Abstract

This article aims to explore the possibility or refusal of federalism in Afghanistan, which is considered one of the most serious and challenging issues in today's legal and political community. Proponents of federalism try to analyze and examine the areas of federalism including demographic diversity, ignorance of minority rights, lack of balanced development, a history of provincial autonomy and repeated demands for a federalist system. Introduce Afghanistan as at appropriate geography to implement the version of the government's legal form; while opponents of federalism believe that lack of a single collective identity, risk of dismembering, the possibility of neighboring influence or penetration, lack of federalism culture and high cost of federal administration are seen as reasons for the failure of successful implementation of federalism in Afghanistan. The present study, using library-based sources and descriptive-analytic method, the possibility, and refusal of federalism in Afghanistan has been debated, and it has been concluded that documentation and evidence suggest that there are historical backgrounds and origins of federalism in Afghanistan, but at the moment, due to lack of necessary prerequisites, the potential for successful federalism in this country is in doubt. However, given the need for growth and development in Afghanistan, if the central government is strengthened and the nation-building process develops in the country, at least a decade later, federalism can be considered a desirable version applicable in the legal form of the Afghanistan government.

Keywords: Federalism, Possibility of Federalism, Refusal of Federalism, Federalism in Afghanistan

Ghalib

[Examining the Mystical Opinions of Imam Ali Qari Heravi]

(In the interpretation of Anwar ul-Quran and Asrar ul-Furqan)

Author: Haidar Hamid

Abstract

Imam Ali Qari Heravi is one of the well-known scholars of the Islamic world. He is remembered for his 263 magnificent works in various fields of Islamic sciences, one of which is his valuable commentary on Anwar ul-Qur'an and Asrar ul-Furqan. The most obvious feature of his commentary is putting aside the sayings of the scholars of the nobility and the state of the saints. Highlighting Ali Qari's mystical views is so fruitful that he has turned to mystical concepts as a jurist, narrator, and commentator. The following figure is intended to critique her mystical views, which are clearly presented in the length and breadth of this interpretation. The author has tried to find an answer to this big question: What mystical views has Ali Qari raised in the interpretation of Anwar ul-Furqan and Asrar ul-Furqan? The author, using library resources and analytical-descriptive methods, after a thorough study of the interpretation finds that according to the mystical world, Ali Qari has looked at esoteric teachings from the perspective of the appearance of Shari'a and has never resorted to cryptography, philosophy, writing Shat, and so on. In his interpretation, he has tried to be more of a scholar's carrier than a mystic's witness, so most of the views in his commentary belong to the earlier mystics. This time, Bari shows the most obvious difference in the way she looks at mysticism, and compares his interpretation with that of other mystics, especially Mohi-ud-Din al-Arabi. This research reveals the glorious statue of Ali Qari's mysticism and acquaints the reader with the valuable points of the mystical thought about the scholar-commentator.

Keywords: Ali Qari, Erfan, Anwar ul-Quran and Asrar ul-Furqan, Sharia and Tarighat.

Ghalib

[Goharshad Begum's Contribution to women's identity]

Author: Ghulam Rasool Rahmani

Abstract

The Timuri period, culturally, literally and artistically is considered one of the most important periods in the history of our land. The turning point of this period is equal to the reign of Shahrokh Mirza. At this moment, many in both the court and the government had many activities to elevate the culture and literature. Apart from the roles of men such as Jami, Amir Ali Shir Navai, Kashefi, ..., the role of the ladies of the court is also not to be overlooked. Goharshad Begum is the most famous lady of the court and has various activities in this era.

The aim of this study was to answer the question: What was Goharshad Begum's contribution to women's identity, as half of human society, both in her time and after her?

The author's findings, formed in a fundamental-practical way and with library tools, show that: Goharshad Begum during her lifetime, was able to show a different face of woman in the ninth and early tenth centuries. She made women a new and lasting identity in politics, architecture, art, social and civil activities.

The findings of this study can help today's women in our society to be role models and be a good guide in leading the activities of social equality.

Keywords: Goharshad Begum, Women's Identity, Timuri Age, Art, Literature and Politics

Ghalib

[A Comparative Analysis of Modern and Classical Theories of] [Social Stratification]

(Anthony Giddens, Karl Marx, Max Weber)

Authors: Aliullah Azad and Nazia Mohammadyar

Abstract

The current paper aims to provide a comparative analysis of the modern ideas of social stratification represented by Anthony Giddens, with the classical ideas of social stratification such as Karl Marx and Max Weber, that understanding of those is the essential requirement of the field of today's sociology. Methodologically, this study was based on the method of qualitative content analysis, which first introduced the concept of social stratification and examined the views of each of the aforementioned thinkers, followed by Anthony Giddens's ideas with Marx and Weber. We compared that their common and different modes were identified and described. Finally, the opinions of each of those were critically analyzed. The results of this study illustrate the fact that while there are important similarities between the ideas of each of these, there are also significant differences between them, especially between the classics and Anthony Giddens. Marx and Weber emphasize the economic, political, social and cultural variables in social stratification respectively, and see society as having a high or low class structure, but Giddens accepts the above variables, including the role of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, education and skills that are highly important in social stratification and he views society as a multi-layered class structure.

Keywords: Social Stratification, Class, Anthony Giddens, Karl Marx, Max Weber

Ghalib

[Ali Mohammad mokhlis 's sufismal and mystical capacity]

Author: Teaching Assistant Seraj Ahmad Habibi

Abstract

In Pashto literature on median period Ali Mohammad Mokhlis was the first poet.

On this period, Bayazid Roshan was the Roshani, s sufismal grounder. Bayazid Rohan was one of the famous people who had created one systematic sufismal and mystical school. In this school Roshan's roles and commands have been expressed by his followers, but one thing that made Ali Mohammad mokhlis different from others to Bayazid Rohan is to express about sufismal's Roshani. Others did not try to express them because their expressions were with fear of tradition and religion, and they had in their writing reservation. Ali Mohammad Mokhlis has expressed abstractly all the things about sufismal Roshani without any fear and reservation. In this reason, the one who writes anything about sufismal, s Roshan is Ali Mohammad Mokhlis. The information that is kept in Ali Mohammad Mokhlis office about Roshani is not being seen in any other offices.

Keywords: Ali Mohammad Mukhlis, Enlightened Sufism, Unity of Existence and Unity of Witness.

Ghalib

[Alzheimer]

(A Review of the New Features, Origins, and Developments in the Diagnosis of the Future Disease)

Author: Dr. Mohammad Yasser Anwar

Abstract

Industrial and scientific revolution in the last two centuries has greatly improved public health indicators, though unevenly, in all corners of the globe. The most impactful consequence of these advances is arguably the greater life expectancy among the populace. With ever increasing number of individuals reaching to old ages, senile diseases including Alzheimer's dementia is expected to be more prevalent; hence came the term "the disease of up-comings". Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative pathology that is the most common form dementia. Aside from biological complexity, the socioeconomic burden of this ailment is enormous. Understanding the disease's neurobiology and associated the risk factors has taken a new level of urgency. Throughout this writing, hypotheses on AD pathogenesis and the evidence for the associated risk factors from the large cohorts are reviewed. We briefly discuss limitations of current literature, and the latest developments in genetic researches that are expected to provide clues to this elusive puzzle.

Keywords: Alzheimer's, genetics, beta-amyloid, rooting mechanism and risk factors.

Ghalib

[Study of the Most Common Issues of Cesarean Section] [Operations in the Ghlib Hospital]

Authors: Dr. Mohammad Rafi Fazli
Dr. Ameneh Mansouri
Dr. Kiomars Karimi
Hanieh Vahedi

Abstract

Cesarean section is one of the surgical procedures that is most often performed when the life of the mother and baby is at risk. This surgical procedure has recently become very popular in all countries of the world. The main goal of this research is to receive the most common cesarean section applications during 2017 in Ghalib cadre hospital. The study was conducted as cross-sectional and retrospective at Ghalib Hospital Herat from January 1, to December 2017, including 456 patients who were admitted to the hospital this year. 287 cases (63%) were born and the remaining 169 patients (37%) underwent cesarean section. The patients were studied by medical records, a leave letter and a questionnaire. The middle age of cesarean section in this study was 28 years and the most common age of patients was between 21 and 25 years (42.5%). The most common issues of cesarean section are as following: severe oligoydramnios (29.5%), (12.4%) previous CS, (10.9%) selective CS.

In this study, compared to other countries' research, it is clear that Afghan women marry at a young age and are less likely to have a cesarean section because they give birth to more children.

Keywords: cesarean section, birth, CPD, pregnancy and CDMR.

Ghalib

[The Impact of Economic Diplomacy on Security in [Afghanistan] (Case study: Chabahar port)]

Author: Dr. Mohammad Taher Tanzai

Abstract

Economic diplomacy, in the sense of the importance of economic relations in foreign relations, is one of the important tools for advancing the long-term goals of economic growth and development, even the security of countries. Afghanistan, India and Iran have recently reached an agreement, known as the Chabahar Agreement. Due to its location, the port has good geopolitical, geoeconomic and geostrategic potential compared to the ports of the countries in the region and has a very high security margin; In addition, the port could serve as a gateway for transportation between the countries of Central Asia, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Russia and Europe, at the intersection of the North-South and East-West corridors.

The purpose of this study was to answer the question that:

Can the emphasis on the country's economic diplomacy (Case Study: Chabahar Project) be a way to ensure long-term peace and security in Afghanistan and the key to new development and integration in the region?

The findings of this library-analytical-descriptive study show that:

Due to the common strategic interests between the countries, economic diplomacy can ensure long-term economic and peace development in both Afghanistan and the region, in addition to long-term economic development.

Keywords: Economic Diplomacy, Chabahar Agreement, Security, North-South Corridor and Transit.

Ghalib

**[Exoskeleton as a New Means in Habilitation and
[Rehabilitation of Invalids (Review)]****Authors:** A.A. Vorobyev¹A.V. Petrukhin²O.A. Zasyapkina³P.S. Krivonozhkina⁴A.M. Pozdnyakov⁵**Translated by:** Dr. SayyedAzim Faqiri⁶**Abstract**

The problem of development and implementation of exoskeletons has been analyzed on the basis of the Russian and foreign literature. Military Industry and rehabilitation medicine are shown to be currently the priority fields of exoskeleton application. It has been noted, that the majority of the existing exoskeletons cannot be widely used for the rehabilitation of the patients with limited functions of the upper and lower limbs because they are heavy, external power supply-dependent, and expensive. Two types of exoskeletons, active and passive, have been considered. The design of the passive exoskeleton is shown to be most acceptable for use. The analysis has revealed, that the main groups requiring exoskeletons, include patients suffering from paresis of the upper and lower limbs.

Keywords: passive exoskeleton; active exoskeleton; paresis; invalid.

¹ MD, DSc, Professor, Head of the Department of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy1; Head of the Department of Experimental and Clinical Surgery2;

² PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer-aided Design and Search Engineering3;

³ PhD, Senior Tutor, Department of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy1; Junior Researcher, Laboratory of Pathology Simulation2;

⁴ Assistant, Department of Children Diseases, Pediatric Faculty with the Course of Pediatric Neurology1;

⁵ PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Medical Rehabilitation and Sports Medicine with the Course of Medical Rehabilitation, Exercise Therapy, Sports Medicine, Physiotherapy, Postgraduate Faculty1

⁶ (MD, PhD), General surgery Specialist. (Ghalib University)

Ghalib

[Analysis of the Environmental Effects of Scattered] [development in Herat]

(Emphasizing the Dimension of Land Use Change)

Authors: Professor Mohammad Jomeh Hanif
And Asadullah Hanif

Abstract

Today, horizontal expansion, that is synonymous with sporadic development, is one of Afghanistan's most pressing problems. This phenomenon has been considered by many countries as one of the challenges and issues of the second half of the twentieth century. This model of growth and development is considered as a developed, controlled, horizontal or scattered development. Herat city which is one of the metropolises of Afghanistan is considered as one of the commercial and industrial hubs of Afghanistan. After the end of the Taliban era and the beginning of the interim government in late 2001, it welcomed a large number of immigrants. This model of growth and development has had many environmental consequences. Air pollution, water, soil, visual and waste accumulation, climate change, high energy consumption on the one hand, and on the other hand, the change of agricultural lands for residential, commercial are among the adverse environmental consequences of this phenomenon. The aim of this study was to investigate the environmental effects of scattered development in Herat city with emphasis on land use change. The results of this study show that during the years 2002 to 2016, more than 2500 hectares of agricultural land have been changed due to scattered development and now more than 6000 hectares of agricultural land, gardens and green space in the area. The city of Herat is at risk of change of use.

Keywords: Scattered development, environment, land use change and agricultural land.

Ghalib

[Critic of Wisdom and Love in Kenzulsalikin]

Author: Professor FazlurRahman Faqihi

Abstract

Wisdom and love are common categories in mysticism and literature. Sometimes these two categories are placed opposite of each other in Persian literature, and each of them is superior to the other in order to achieve a high position for themselves. The category of love for the relationship between the servant and God has been challenging among researchers; despite this issue there has been a debate between wisdom and love about which of the two methods of rational reasoning and lovemaking is more deserving of approach and worship. Research on the permissibility and impermissibility of the category of love on the relationship between the servant and God, and focusing on this debate in the views of the researchers, is valuable. This article explains both topics in an analytical and qualitative way to highlight the superiority of the claim of wisdom and love over the knowledge of truth and how to apply the category of love to the relationship of servant with God. Consequently, this would clarify which method would be effective in recognizing and approaching the truth. Rational method or method of love and affection.

Keywords: Wisdom, Love, Ansari, knowledge, Knowledge, Approach and Debate.
