

# غالب

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## [ترجمه انگلیسی چکیده‌های مقاله‌ها]

(مسئولیت ترجمه مقاله‌ها، به دوش نگارنده‌گان آن می‌باشد.)

Ghalib

## Structural Criticism of the book

"THE GHURID PORTAL of the Friday Mosque of Herat Afghanistan"

**Author:** Sayed Masood Hossaini\*

### Abstract

The book "THE GHURID PORTAL Of the Friday Mosque of Herat Afghanistan" is a worthy and precious work regarding content and type of research; since it provides the reader with beneficial and unique demanded information on one of the architectural arts of Ghorian era. The Ghoric portico of the Herat Great Mosque, before this research, is placed at the back of a screen of stucco and clinker of the Timurid era, which still remained unknown; so this endeavor would unveil and illustrate it as a magnificent and glorious building which representates a superior instance of Islamic architecture and shows its features; a work which can hold great significance for the cultural-research society in the arena of Islamic-Khorasanian architecture. Anyway, the translated version of the book has structural mistakes, which can diminish its worth. This theme would be important, since this work has been published by one of most famous research entities (Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Research Institute); and that will raises decisive expectations for the readers and the audience, expectations that not fulfilled as good as expected. In this writing, an endeavor has been carried out to review the main structural problems of the book; regarding to provide conditions for its accurate editing, based on the rules of contemporary Persian writing, and as well as the future; such efforts will find its proper place and position.

**Keywords:** Book of "THE GHURID PORTAL Of the Friday Mosque", Herat, Afghanistan, Criticism, structure and contents.

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## Ghalib

## The Impact of Cultural Invasion on Citizens' Social Security

(Case Study: Herat City)

**Author:** Naeem Mostafaei

### Abstract

In human societies, culture plays the role of the backbone of that nation. The identity and value of any nation can be distinguished from the culture and civilization of that nation. This collective human wealth is constantly attacked by others; for this reason, this study provides a better understanding of the impact of cultural aggression on social security. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of cultural aggression on social security of citizens of Herat city. In this study, the author seeks to find out whether cultural aggression affects social security. Therefore, it has proposed the hypothesis that cultural aggression affects the social security of the citizens of Herat city. Cultural aggression affects the social security of the citizens of Herat city. This study was conducted on the citizens of 15 districts of Herat city, whose number is (661185) and the sample size in this study was obtained using the Cochran calculation formula, which is (384), which is a stratified sampling method. Used. A questionnaire distribution was used to collect the data, and the descriptive statistics method was used to analyze the obtained data using Excel statistical software. The results of this study show that: Cultural invasion affects the social security of citizens in 15 districts of Herat city.

**Keywords:** Herat city, culture, community, cultural invasion and social security.

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# Ghalib

## Suhrawardiya in Herat

(From beginning to end)

**Author:** Haidar Hamid\*

### Abstract

The Suhrawardiyya Tareeqah is one of the four Sufi sects, which had many followers in Central Asia. The first person to create this Tareeqah was Abu Najib Suhrawardi, and this Tareeqah was developed by Sheikh Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi; Hence, Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi is mostly mentioned as the leader of this Tareeqah. Shahab al-Din was a native of Suhraward, Zanjan, and held a high position in mysticism. The place of his invitation was Baghdad. He had a large Khangah. Among the mystics of the seventh century Islam, his name is on the height of greatness and the great way and method called "Suhrawardieh's Tareeqah" has remained in history after him and in most countries, it has had seekers and walkers. Leading research seeks to find an accurate and clear answer to this question, whether there was once a Suhrawardiyah way in Herat, And if so, how, in what years and by whom did it enter this land and what ups and downs did he go through and what is its current situation? Then, by carefully studying the library resources in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, it is concluded that Suhrawardiyah entered Khorasan by Sheikh Abu Najib Bozghash Shirazi and Sheikh Baha'uddin Zakaria Moltani entered it into the Indian subcontinent and later, through the caliphs of both sheikhs, The Suhrawardiyah route opened to Afghanistan and in a short time, it entered Herat. The role of Sheikh Zainuddin Khafafi and Maulana Rokanuddin Amir Hossein Hosseini Sadat Heravi in this context is very colorful.

**Keywords:** Shahabuddin Omar Suhrawardi, Suhrawardiyah, Herat, Khaja Baha'uddin Zakaria Multani, Sheikh Abu Najib Bozghash Shirazi, Maulana Rokanuddin Mir Hosseini Sadat Heravi & Sheikh Zainuddin Khafafi.

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## Ghalib

## Political and Legal Challenges of Afghanistan's Participatory Criminal Policy on Violence Against Women

**Author:** Abul Malek Wahidi (PhD)\*

### Abstract

The proliferation of criminal phenomena, rising criminal inflation, and the escalation of violence against women are a reminder of the ineffectiveness of government responses to crime. To overcome this failure, forensic thinkers suggest a participatory criminal policy. In Afghanistan, however, this policy is not institutionalized and faces various challenges. Some of these challenges are political and legal. The question is, what are the legal and political challenges facing Afghanistan's participatory criminal policy in tackling violence against women?

Answering this question is of great importance for the improvement of the country's criminal policy and decision-making regarding crimes. Therefore, the present qualitative research has been conducted with the aim of introducing the above challenges to the relevant institutions for effective policy-making, using a descriptive analytical method.

The research findings show that the main challenges of Afghanistan's participatory criminal policy are: legal gaps, authoritarianism of the ruling political system, security and populism of criminal policy and the limited role of civil institutions.

**Keywords:** Criminal policy, violence against women, populism, authoritarianism & civil society

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## Examining the Factors that Influence Construction Project Delays

(Case Study: The Construction Project of Urban Waste Treatment in Herat Municipality)

**Authors:** Mohammad Abed Anwar\*

### Abstract

One of the most significant influences on a country's economy and growth is construction projects. About every government in the world is working to improve public facilities to make it easier for its people. As a result, all construction projects must adhere to a set of guidelines. In other words, completing projects on time would result in the creation of jobs, increased financial circulation, and the conservation of financial resources. This implies that due consideration should be given to the adaptation of construction projects to ensure that all the relevant requirements are met. In comparison, failing to adhere to the construction guidelines would have significant negative consequences in a variety of areas, including employment opportunities and public satisfaction. In fact, the delay in the implementation of the project is more than the time specified in the contract and means increased costs due to longer work time, more expensive materials and labor costs.

This descriptive-analytical study, which is applied in terms of purpose and is hybrid-exploratory according to the type of data, identified the causes of delays by using semi-structured interviews with construction factors of Herat municipal urban waste construction project selected through snowball sampling. Which included five categories with ۲۹ subsets that were prioritized by AHP hierarchical analysis method. Based on the findings, it is hypothesized that a lack of security, bureaucracy in the procurement process, weak economic conditions in the country, lack of contractor inspection, and a shortage of skilled workers in the municipality of Herat province are the key factors causing delays in construction project completion.

**Keywords:** Construction Project, Herat, Herat Municipality, AHP and urban waste.

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## Ghalib

## Introducing the Forex market and its inherent characteristics

**Authors:** Aliullah Azad\*

Nazia Mohammadyar

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### Abstract

In the decades after World War II, especially after the 1970, a special currency exchange system emerged in the world, which became known as Forex and has now become an attractive field of business and investment for various segments of society. This research has been done with the aim of understanding the nature of this market and its intrinsic characteristics. Methodologically, this research is a documentary, which is based on a descriptive approach. The method of collecting information was library and internet and was done using the phishing method and the method of reviewing and analyzing the information was descriptive. The results show that in the past this market had many time, space, and capital constraints and was not always available, everywhere, and for everyone; But with the expansion of the free market, globalization, and the development of digital elements, not only have all these restrictions been removed, but the trading range of this market has become wider, and now Forex as an international electronic exchange market. , Energy, precious metals, primary and secondary consumer goods, etc., are mentioned. Many views and comments have been made by economic and financial experts on this trading market, as well as numerous researches. In short, all the comments and research results define this market as a dual-character whole, which is both full of advantages and opportunities and full of risks and challenges.

**Keywords:** Forex, Traders, Broker, Leverage, Liquidity and Risk Management.

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# Ghalib

## Metaphor in Hamidi's Maqamat

**Authors:** Ghulam Rasool Rahmani\*

Mahdi Dashti (PhD)\*\*

### Abstract

Metaphor is one of the four kinds of rhetoric. This expression technique can be very flexible, depending on the situation; As it can be a kind of metaphor and also a metaphor can be a kind of it. Hamidi's Maqamat have a technical prose, which was written in the sixth century AH, following the Maqamat of Hariri and Hamedani. Examining the Literary tricks in this work can help us to understand this book. The purpose of the research is to answer the question: For what purpose / purposes did Hamidi use the Metaphor in his Maqamat? The data of this research are qualitative and quantitative, which has been done using library tools with analytical-descriptive method. The author's findings indicate that: In Hamidi's Maqamat, a total of 44 Metaphor have been used. All of these 44 cases has been at the service of 7 subjects: 1. Hadith of the soul (15 cases); 2. To express moral points (10 cases); 3. Prolongation of speech (4 cases); 4. To express verbal concepts (8 cases); 5. To express religious concepts (3 cases); 6. For astronomical terms (2 cases); 7. To describe nature (2 cases).

**Keywords:** Metaphor, Hamidi's Maqamat & Metaphorical Metaphor

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## Ghalib

## Damavand on myths and beliefs of the people and Persian poetry

**Authors:** Mahmood Bashiri (PhD)\*

Ali Khaleqi Babaei

### Abstract

One of the issues that have importance to the Iranian people are myths about Damavand. In the mythology of nations, Mountain is remarkably important, because mysterious sky is the closest place to it. Many prophets have been raised up in mountain. In the world of mythology, also extraterrestrials are in mountain that appear in the form of gods of species [Rabbonnō]. Damavand has long been considered by Iranians and has made many legends and myths for it. These myths are narrated in the historical and mythological books and in the oral literature of people, especially those around Damavand. One of the important components in recognizing the ethnic culture is the recognition of myths, fictions and beliefs of that folk. In addition to curbing the cultural heritage, Therefore, collecting and reviewing them can very help in cognition the roots of culture, myths and beliefs of the community. In this essay, first, the etymology of the term Damavand has been attempted, then the fictions and beliefs about Damavand are said to be gathered. In some cases, its mythological roots are mentioned. Some of these stories are still being recounted among the ordinary people who live in around them, and sometimes they reveal the location of events in their regions, and their ancestors are involved in that incident. These cases show that the fictions mentioned are very much appreciated for people and are fixed in the collective subconscious of this folk. In the other section, I briefly examine Damavand in Persian poetry and, surprisingly found that there was little reflection in Persian poetry.

**Keywords:** Damavand, Myth, Folk legends, Persian poem, People's beliefs

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## Ghalib

**Assessment of Surface Water Runoff in Nimruz Province Using GIS-Based Curve Number Method****Author: Mohammad Ehsan Razipoor<sup>1</sup>****Abstract**

Rainwater use patterns cause water efficiency in Afghanistan. However, rainfall amount would not be scarce if proper management of water resource is conducted. Scarcity of water for irrigation and inundated floods limit agricultural production and cause life and economic loss respectively. Thus, spatial and temporal distribution of basins is crucial for sustainable planning of agriculture sector and proper management of natural disasters like floods. The objective of the study was to estimate surface runoff depth in Nimruz Province, Afghanistan using GIS-based SCS-Curve Number Method (SCS-CN). The research method was descriptive, in which SCS-CN was integrated with Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing. Input data was included rainfall data, lithology map, and land cover map. Results shown that recurrence interval (ARI) of 5-day heavy rain (47-101 mm) and light rain (7.5-16.7) is low (10%) and high (99%), respectively. In compare to Herat, Farah and Helmand, Nimruz Province has lower rainfall amount and does not fluctuate much. Based on lithological characteristics of Nimruz 99% of soils had high to moderate permeability. CN values were less in Charburjak District than others, which affects runoff generation in Kamal Khan hydropower Dam. Potential maximum retention (S) was high in dense vegetative areas and low in rocky mountainous regions. Runoff depth ranging from 0 in Zaranj City to 89 in northern areas (25 year ARI). The SCS-CN method provided acceptable results of runoff depth on watershed-based simulations over the world. However, geomorphological and soil properties along with slope effect on CN is necessarily important for extension of the research methodology to other provinces of Afghanistan.

**Keywords:** Nimruz, Runoff, SCS-Curve Number, Rainfall, Kamal Khan Dam, Log-Pearson III.

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