The 1398 solar year has been named as the year of Peace, Democracy and Development by the Afghan government. The reason behind it is that peace talks between the US Representative Abdullah and Taliban envoy is underway to put an end to the 40 year conflict in the country.

In this article we would highlight some important aspects and interlinks between these three crucial concepts.

**Peace**

Immanuel Kant the German philosopher introduced the theory of “perpetual peace” in the field of academics in 1795. The theory states that a state can only ensure peace only if its civil constitution is “republican” and the consent of the citizens are required in every major decision and war. Naturally the citizens are opposing to declare war, while favoring ensuring sustainable peace.

In the entire history of Afghanistan, transfer of power between the Ali Khan, the Zarghun, and the Pashtun, who has been through violent means, which has resulted in regime change or a total collapse of the state in anarchy. The first instance of peaceful transfer of power was only in the year 2004 when power was transferred from former President Karzai to the current President Ashraf Ghani.

The current democratic system in Afghanistan which was established in 2002 has prevented the repeat of the violent struggle for power and represents an experiment conducted in a country which is violence is not stopped in the country. Taliban are avenging violence against the state since 2001, when their theocratic regime was toppled by the International Coalition Forces. Although this model has the capacity to accommodate different voices and diverse identities. As a responsible and democratic state the Afghan government has led the doors open to all the groups to participate in dialogue and negotiation to resolve differences peacefully, at the same time it has also legitimated power to protect citizens from harm in the last 17 years.

Afghanistan needs an immediate push for peace and development to end suffering and put the Afghan people on a path to progress. Afghanistan needs an immediate push for peace and development to ensure citizens from harm in the last 17 years.

**Democracy**

Afghanistan as a state can survive if it is strong and democratic. When regime change is at stake, it is the democratic revolution that creates hope for prosperity that straddles the border between USA and Canada, and other regions.

To ensure peace in Afghanistan the neighboring countries shall be warranted that their own stake is recognized in the process, while at the same time recognizing that the Taliban can be a part of the country’s long-term future. In fact, Afghanistan, its neighbors and international community shall make peace their new and absolute imperative.

In fact, Afghanistan’s most important battle ahead, is the one for a lasting peace.

**Development**

Afghanistan’s economic and development forecast is informed by the project for the future order. The nation of Afghanistan is striving to create a sovereignty that can maintain its national security, strengthen government control over territory, and combat the spread of terrorism, to invest in professionalizing and increasing the effectiveness of the armed services. It enables the government to present a better future for Afghan people and their families. By restoring peace in Afghanistan, we will have contributed in a state that is working through laws and institutions, to provide a voice for the people to hold their government accountable, and delivers quality services. Furthermore, peace enables the government to predict the nation’s future by concentrating on strengthening natural resources and investing in our children’s health and education.

In a nutshell, we call on the Afghan Government, together with the international community, to work hand-in-hand to make a durable peace in the form of Afghanistan by contributing a sustainable peace so they feel the uplift of economic and social progress. And in this endeavor, it is necessary to incorporate social welfare dimensions of development in the process so that it would be sustainable and also ensure such a life expectancy, infant mortality, and girls’ education, on which democra-

The biggest challenge is in deciding whether to make them applicable just to the world’s democracies, or also to those of Russia, China, and Saudi Arabia. Obviously, democracy is by far the best way to ensure that individual rights are respected, but the debate also should be open to those advocating different values and interests. In our case, we wanted to produce a document that would resonate

The full declaration comprises seven statements under the headings: “governments that answer to their citizens and respect their values, the right of assistance,” and “collective action.” In each case, we wanted to produce a document that would resonate with our audience. But basic values such as respect for individual rights remain fundamentally important, as does the belief that the rule of law can best address inequality, corruption, injustice, and other challenges. Indeed, governments ignore this proviso at their peril.

As the fruit of a year’s worth of discussions and revisions, the declaration has received a broad support from different corners of the world. But our goal is to start a larger debate, not to end the final word. We are under no illusions that it will rival the Atlantic Charter in terms of its historical impact. But nor do we have any doubts as to the urgency and importance of the questions it raises. But basic values such as respect for individual rights remain fundamentally important, as does the belief that the rule of law can best address inequality, corruption, injustice, and other challenges. Indeed, governments ignore this proviso at their peril.

By: Carl Bildt

It was August 1941, even before the United States had entered World War II, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and US President Franklin D. Roosevelt met secretly off the coast of Newfoundland to discuss how the world could be organized after the war. A similar feat had been attempted at Versailles just over two decades earlier, but it had clearly failed.

Churchill and FDR’s ascription resulted in the Atlantic Charter, which was an articulation of shared principles and institutions that still define the international order eight decades later. The idea was to envision a world free of the defeated Axis powers were transformed into dynamic democracies with market economies, and were integrated into the new global system, while stability was maintained through cooperative security structures spanning the transatlantic and Pacific theaters.

Then came China’s economic reforms, starting in the late 1970s, and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, whereupon the dream of truly global multilateral governance as envisioned in the Atlantic Charter could start to be realized.

In 1999, the Brundtland World-ecos General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was replaced with the World Trade Organization, and in under two decades, trade as a share of global GDP has grown from around 48% in 1950 to more than 45% today (despite events in 2001).

During this golden age of multilateralism, globalization, and social and economic development, more than one billion people on planet earth emerged from extreme poverty, a democracy became the global norm. But it is clear that the second decade of the twenty-first century has marked the advent of a period of retrenchment of the international order’s formative years, and of the tragedies that made it necessary, having failed to learn from the passing of those years. New powers have emerged to challenge Western dominance within an increasingly multipolar context. And the security and stability of the region has raised new questions about the future of democracy.

Though the best path is not always the post-war order remain in place, they are being hollowed out in the face of Russian revisionism, Chinese assertiveness, US disruption, and European uncertainty. With the goal of using the principles of the Atlantic Charter for this dangerous new world, two prominent think tanks, the Atlantic Council in US and the Centre for Global Governance Innovation in Canada, recently convened policymakers and thinkers, including leaders from the 19 countries, to attempt a new draft of principles, to chart a path forward into the new global system, while stability was maintained through cooperative security structures spanning the transatlantic and Pacific theaters. On Tariffs and Trade was replaced with the World Trade Organization, and in under two decades, trade as a share of global GDP has grown from around 48% in 1950 to more than 45% today (despite events in 2001).

By: Dr. Faisal Ali

There was incessant usage of drugger in the so-called ‘war on terrorism’. Proponents of the war on terrorism forced tension between Pakistan and India a few days back. The rancour exhibited by the Kashmiri separatists in the media of both the rival countries added more saffron to the vituperation and incitement.

Today, the puise of both sides on both side of the line of partition is a euphemism for avocation that has sidelined the men"- enjoy and elegant conditions of the downtrodden communities of both countries. Following the victory in the November 2014, both of these countries had been in the mode of playing ‘good cop-bad cop’ as a tactic to exert pressure on the respective governments. India has been using the Kashmir issue as an excuse to move closer to the US and China, while Pakistan has been using it as an excuse to maintain a strong relationship with China.

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