
Editor's Note

The Journal of European Studies (JES) is a 'Y' category, a fully peer-reviewed, open-access journal encompassing Europe as well as emerging dynamics in international relations, linguistics, political economy, and climate change management.

JES matured as the area of research grew with the professionalization of publishing practices. With its dedicated publishing since 1985, JES has been a platform where national and international researchers share their scholarly ideas.

The first article describes the EU's interest in Afghanistan regarding policy and engagement towards Afghanistan after the US intervention ended in August 2021. The concerns of the EU revolve around human rights and security issues arising under the Taliban dispensation.

The European Union is identified as a soft power for its policies and role internationally. The soul of the norms is based on the protection of human rights, safeguarding of democratic rule, climate change management, and peace in external relations.

The author has used situation analysis to understand the ground reality in Afghanistan. The US exit from the country was a turning point for the EU, and it was not only the European Union but all the actors on the international front were very apprehensive about the humanitarian conditions and violations of human rights. Much has not changed since that change in Afghanistan. There are many commitments and assurances which are on the table from both sides nationally and internationally. However, no concrete steps have been taken by the stakeholders to solve the suffering of the population.

The second article discusses the supremacy of the parliament and the rule of law in the UK. The author illustrates that the conventional notion of parliamentary sovereignty comprises three parts; the power to create or depose any law, no one can over-rule the legislation of parliament, and, most importantly, the sitting parliament is not bound by the legislation of the

previous parliament. It means that the UK parliament has the supremacy and, in a way, absolute power to pass laws.

The third article is an analysis of German strategic policy and the related national security debate. Germany is strongly pushing and pooling European efforts through the framework nations concept to achieve deeper capability development through the platform of NATO. Simultaneously, Germany, not only for its gains but as a matter of expectation of the EU members, has been asserting its economic leadership. The author assesses the future of German investment, which will preserve its leading member state status.

The fourth article deals with multilingualism in Europe. As a collective identity, the European Union treats all the languages of the member states on egalitarian grounds. At the same time, it is not always possible to fiercely uphold this degree of equality. The fact of the matter is that linguistic equality could be a cherished principle but not a goal that needs to be achieved.

The fifth article is based on the transformation of the Crimean Tatar people in Ukraine. The author describes the status of Mejlis, which had a very strong authority among the Crimean Tatars. Gradually, the Mejlis have integrated into the Ukrainian legal field with the adoption of the concept of development language, but what is needed is the implementation in letter and spirit.

The Journal of European Studies is available online to the reading public, and we believe our journal's core audience is expanding. I am certain that JES will meet the profound challenges with the ongoing adaptation and diligence of our JES Team. It is hoped that the journal will remain a beacon of research excellence for years to come.

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Journal of European Studies