



The effects of the reform of the king of Aman Ullah ghazi on the younger generation thoughts

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Abstract

There is no greater and more important achievement than freedom and independence for a country. Freedom and independence are the greatest wealth for a nation. Always vulnerable to its extremely important geoscience and geo-economic position, Afghanistan has been able to combat outright aggression with complete courage and integrity and maintain its independence. The great and dedicated people of the country, Mom Khan, loved his homeland, his independence and his people. He was one of the kings whose intellectual upbringing had fallen into the circle of intellectuals. Amanullah Khan's main legacy was independence, but Amanullah Khan had bigger plans. He knew that the key to bringing about reform was independence. It was for this reason that he first gained state independence and later worked on reform programs. It should be said that Amanullah's plans were large and changing, in addition to modernism and innovation, Amanullah Khan wanted to change the Afghan system from above. He wanted reform to start at the court, and he did so successfully. With the help of intellectuals, Amanullah Khan took his own steps to bring about change in the country.

Keywords: independence, struggle, reform, transformation

Introduction

The hardworking and honorable people of Afghanistan have historically fought for the right, justice and social advancement against the oppressive ruling minorities, have fought an unrelenting and coordinated struggle for control of their political destiny and have played their role as history. The creators of the history of the homeland, who made the material and spiritual creations and innovations that were the just achievements of all the nationalities, tribes and tribes residing in our country, and proved that throughout our past history all national and homeland forces A friend like the dam of the strong and powerful against rape, the oppressors of the rape independence have to protect its territorial integrity. One of these national uprisings is the resurrection of the National Liberation Movement, which, under the influence of specific domestic and foreign factors, ended the sword-power of the brave, brave Afghan children with the political domination of Ennis, and the greatest colonial power of the West, with malicious goals. He wanted to keep the free and heroic people in bondage and slavery, kneel, and with the victory of this national uprising, the Afghan people entered a new phase of political, social and economic life, and the fate of the Afghan people became theirs. History shows that people have been equal to our country throughout history in order to achieve this F-fought national homeland united together are a part of our country's history Mbyyn is the struggle of the people against aggressors (3: 1).

Brief introduction of King Amanullah Khan Ghazi

Shah Amanullah Khan, his first child, was born in Paghman, June 2, 1892 in Paghman, during the First World War of 21 years. Shah Amanullah Khan originally had little interest in colonial countries with hatred, and for the future of Afghanistan in the open - looking world he had liberty (2: 2).

From the arrival of his arrival, Amanullah Khan secured the attention of the people, drew a clear message for the colonial states that had been announced on April 13, 1919 by to England, Amanullah Khan at the court, saying: " I have declared myself totally free and independent in foreign and foreign. Then I am free, like the other States and the powers of the world (1: 141 - 142).

King Amanullah Khan Ghazi is one of the most interesting political figures of the modern era in Afghanistan, whose character and ethics have a special place among the people, as well as at home and abroad. He inspired the foundation of nationalism and innovation from his mother, Ali Hazrat and his stepfather, Mahmoud Bek, using the ideas of the Ottoman Turks and the Germans to bravely achieve Afghanistan's independence and to make Konakun transformations, including building palaces for celebrations and the like. It. To modernize the way, we live, including reforms in finance, the design of coinage systems, the conversion of new offices to facilitate business, economic activity, the construction of cable vineyards - Kandahar to the British Indian Ocean, the use of motor vehicles. Burberry, road construction over Kotel Salnak to connect northern provinces, map of railway line between Kabul and Kandahar Kastrash Telephone line between Kabul and other major cities and with the capital connected by telegraph to international major centers (6: 553)

In the field of industry, King Amanullah's policy was to continue his predecessor's policy of establishing modern factories, including the ideology of the Shah, which first began trading between Afghanistan and European countries such as England and Germany, though in terms of volume, trade was small and limited. But it removed the Afghan trade from the monopoly of Indian Traders British Britain and Soviet Russia, which had great qualitative significance for the future.

In the field of culture, it was evident that the founders of modern education and the press started in the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan, but at that time both were exclusive to the capital and the provinces were still living in medieval darkness. King Amanullah tried to get rid of this deficiency by establishing schools and press releases in the provinces, which is one of his most fruitful modern works. For the first time in the country, the new literary culture emerged with the publication of Siraj al-Akhbar's novel, which opened new avenues for poetry and literature on patriotism, nationalism, politics, and governance. The Shah personally led the Foreign Ministry, Abdul Hadi Dawi, the author of Seraj al-Akhbar and later Mir Sayed Qassim Khan, who demanded that the constitution act on the dissemination of Islam, and also issued a Talaudun Seljuk in Herat. Abdulaziz Khan in Kandahar started publishing the Afghan Star Magazine, and the first non-governmental issue was published by Gholam Mohiuddin Anis in 6 AH, and Mahmoud Tarzi's themes should not be forgotten in poetry and literature (6: 556).

King Amanullah traveled to the countries of the region and the West, primarily for the survival of his kingdom and for the advancement of Afghanistan. But a lack of understanding of the nature of the dictatorship of the East and the West led to the unwitting superstructure of Western civilization (7: 99)

However, King Amanullah traveled to India, Turkey, Germany and England in the spirit of progress, bringing with him many experiences from economic, industrial and political thought, theory and development. And with a sense of progress, he was trying to bring Malov home to development and development cities. Therefore, special attention was paid to the education of the young generation. Some young people, including boys and girls, were sent to Turkey and Germany for professional training, thereby increasing youth participation in administration, economics and industry. King Amanullah had taken over the kingdom since the beginning of his reign, and in his first address he promised the nation that his great colleague and adviser to King Mahmoud Tarzi would formulate all the reforms very carefully and then inform the king. This idea was really a product of the demands of the era, with the broadcast of Amman Afghan Magazine, the first issue of which was published by Abdul Hadi Davi on April 5, and reflecting the culture in the country's press, the demands and actions of the young government. Reflected. Spreading such news was so passionate about education that people voluntarily donated to the government to establish schools. In the Loya Jirga on February 6, the first constitution of Afghanistan was approved and then approved in the Loya Jirga Pergman. Later, the laws were quickly developed in various sections (4: 247). In the economic sector, reform was linked to the development of industry, and Afghan foreign trade was introduced to world markets. Unsurprisingly, he began his travels to India, Egypt, Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and Turkey and was warmly welcomed in every country, and he promoted not only Afghanistan but his first trip to Afghanistan. You beat colonialism everywhere. In Turkey, with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, in Iran, he had long talks with Reza Shah Pahlavi, who bought industrial plants and equipment for Afghanistan during the trip. The host countries praised the young Shah and the hero for his anti-colonial ideas, despite the Shah's

efforts to promote and promote the opposition's negative perceptions of the trips, stagnating the king's efforts. King Amanullah, an intellectual and progressive king, paid great heed to patriotism in the field of education, industrial development, and economics, and left behind these wise ideas a great legacy to the younger generation, including nationalism, democracy, democracy. Motivation, gender equality in all aspects of society, including medicine, politics, management, and the youth, were introduced to this notion. The Shah opposed national, ethnic, racial, and linguistic antagonism, thereby encouraging youth to study, liberate, develop and flourish. If present, supreme ideas exemplify the wisdom of King Amanullah, one of the noble impulses of today's young generation, and it is here that he remembers the internal reforms of the era of King Amanullah to the point where it is noted in contemporary Afghan history. As implemented, the new reforms, as mentioned earlier, the Amaniyah government has been working to preserve the lives and property of the people and is obliging its taxpayer to educate the younger generation on the cost of new education. Friendship education, don't hesitate. And as noted earlier, people voluntarily renewed the streets, and with the advent of new industries and a more democratic system of public support, as the women of the country went to domestic schools, and the publication of Ershad al-Answan, the founder of the Nursing Support Association, became active. they paid. Overall, in all these unfamiliar reforms, the young Afghan government supported and supported the young Afghan government with little fanfare, in the sense that the Shah succeeded in his brave and successful reforms in the first half of the year, despite foreign despair and reactionary forces. In the matching phase (5: 847).

The reform that has been exacerbated by the four interests has been profoundly eradicated, for no individual and government can serve the country progressively unless it has the support and support of the masses of people, except that support and failure. Every new project and every strong person's work, even genius, is a must. The reforms of the Amaniyah government have undoubtedly been partly the result of opposition from the Fudal and clerical minorities, who have attributed the failure and intervention of the foreign government to its failure as a result of signs of fanaticism and fanaticism. But let's face it, the facts are that the people of Afghanistan, like any human society, naturally want a living progress, Afghanistan's history does not show that the people of Afghanistan have risen against civilization or culture in any period. Of course, the uprising of the people of the country has always been against oppression and treachery. The same people, in trust with the poor who were suffering, built a school, built a school and donated education and did not pay taxes. In Kabul, when Queen Soraya spoke at a gathering about the advancement of women in the world and the backwardness of Afghanistan, four men in the Majlis dedicated themselves to education and the establishment of the first women's school, and the Queen defeated the leadership of the Mastourat school (5: 848). According to Article 5 of the Afghan Constitution, national free publications were ready to be published, the press was independent in accordance with its rules of procedure, and was launched for the first time in 7 weeks by the well-known founder and author Ghulam Mohammaduddin Khan. King Amanullah has shown a sense of patriotism in running the government and has worked

hard to consolidate Afghanistan's national unity, which focused on fraternity and equal rights, with the custom that in Afghanistan all people of Afghan nationality and religion are born, Article 4 states that the Afghan café is committed to religious affairs and to the political system of the state and enjoys the freedom of personal rights. Article 7 stipulates that the personality of Horat is free from any interference, and no one shall be arrested or punished without the authority of the law and the legal system. In Afghanistan, the principles of Blackwell's captivity are abolished. Article 8 states that Afghan nationals have equal rights to the law and duties of the state in the rights and duties of the State; in Article 1, confiscation and forfeiture are forbidden in full, Article 8 prohibits torture and all forms of suffering, and inviolability of home and correspondence. Was. The state system was based on the executive, legislative, and judicial powers, and of course it had its own unique composition. The old Shah, for example, formed the Lords that were named after Dar al-Shour by modifying the name of the Special Council and later the Council of State. It was a constituent assembly of the shah and elected by the nation, and in the provinces of the first, second, and third governments, and a consultative assembly, consisting of members of the local officials and members elected by the nation in equal numbers. You look. The State Council scrutinized legal projects for approval by the House of Ministers for the King's approval, and the State budget for foreign matters and treaties. In the case of the country's judiciary, which already had wide-ranging powers and a form of independence, the government respected its independence under Article 2 of the Constitution (5: 852).

During the reign of Shah Amanullah, the future political leaders were the youth, whose main members were Abdul Hadi Davi, Poor Ahmad Khan, Sayed Ghulam Haider Khan, Ghulam Reza Khan, Ghulam Ahmad Rahmani, Ghulam Reza Khan, Fayez Mohammad Khan. Naseri. Taken together, these circles have been instrumental in the brainchilding of the youth of Norres, preparing the ground for a strong party and intervening in major political issues. The National Library of Kabul was founded by the same people, working on the publication of the critically acclaimed Afghan star Mir Ghulam Mohammad Ghoobar (5:858)

Conclusion

King Amanullah had a social, moral, political and intellectual personality. In all his life he believed in human dignity and moral and moral values. Following Afghanistan's independence, the Shah's involvement in Afghan offshore societies was a prime example of democracy and keeping the young generation active. Therefore, the Shah's progressive ideas in the field of culture were that education and promotion of social life had an inextricable connection to the development of science. Therefore, establishing cultural and scientific institutions and sending young people abroad and embracing them with a sense of patriotism and acceptance of progressive cultures in the development of the country was of particular importance, as Afghanistan's past history was due to military campaigns, genocide, and often involving young people in camps. They were converted to traditional jobs to meet the needs and accepted mosques to teach children and young people religious knowledge, and this further

aggravated intellectual disruption; the king demanded that the youth be excluded from these ideas. To embark on a new life, as long as there are efforts in the field of culture and education, Riccardo delivers historical narratives, King Amanullah Ghazi, in his intellectual and intellectual development of youth, did not shy away from any endeavor, adapting to the ideas of independence, liberalism, basic education and altruism, as they studied the history of the period. In modern times, whether in schools or universities, Amaniyah has made young people familiar with the historical realities of that period. And on the occasion of celebrating the 100th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence and freedom across the country, it has kept the youth away from ethnic, racial, religious and linguistic prejudices and started as a united handful of struggles against inequality and opposition to the suffering of the people. We have seen the tendency to move toward intellectual and social movements.

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