

Sayed Khalil Kohi^{1*} , Mohammad Osman Ruhani²¹Bamyan University, Afghanistan, Bamyan²Shahid Rabbani Education University, Afghanistan, Kabul

*e-mail: kohi_khalil23@gmail.com

AFGHANISTAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE ERA OF AMANULLAH KHAN

During the reign of Shah Amanullah Khan Ghazi, Afghanistan, with a very courageous and thoughtful act, was able to gain its independence from Britain. The country's independence, which was the product of the unwavering sacrifices of the Muslim people of Afghanistan and the prudent policies of the young King, came after a full-scale war and the grounding of British aggression on the border of Afghanistan in 1919 achieved in 1919. After independence, the Shah of the country used all his power to achieve the predetermined goals and brought extraordinary achievements to the society and the country. Some of them were enhancing the country's name as well as his name in the minds of people surviving around the world, especially Muslims who suffered from injustice and oppression in their countries' they hoped our young king will establishing the foundation of national unity, equality of citizens before the law, freedom of religious and ethnic minorities such as Shiites and Hindus, preparation of modern laws in accordance with the dignity of the people, raising the country's name internationally and establishing relationship with world power at the embassy level. Educational reforms and the creation of modern schools, especially for women, which was unprecedented until then, are some of the most important achievements of the young king in our country during his reign.

Key words: Afghanistan, Amanullah khan, independence, achievement.

Саед Халил Кохи^{1*}, Мохамед Осман Рухани²¹Бамиан университеті, Ауғанстан, Бамиан қ.²Шахид Раббани атындағы білім беру университеті, Ауғанстан, Кабул қ.

*e-mail: kohi_khalil23@gmail.com

Ауғанстанның Аманулла хан Гази дәуіріндегі жетістіктері

Ауғанстан тарихында Шах Аманулла хан Газидің билігі кезеңінде, ол өзінің өте батыл және ойластырылған әрекетінің арқасында Ауғанстанның Ұлыбритания мемлекетінен тәуелсіздігін алуға қол жеткізді. Яғни, 1919 жылы Ауғанстан шекарасында Британдық агрессияның күшеюі, мұсылман халықтарының құрбандықтың жемісі болуы және толық масштабты соғыстан кейін жас патшаның ерекше сақтығының арқасында тәуелсіздікке қол жеткізілді. Шах Аманулла хан Гази, тәуелсіздік алғаннан кейін алға қойылған мақсатына жету үшін өзінің бар күшін пайдаланып, елге ерекше жетістіктер алып келді. Әділетсіздік пен қанаушылықтан зардап шеккен мұсылмандар өз елінің жас патшасынан зор үміт күтті. Оның есімі әрбір халықтың санасында болды. Ұлттық бірліктің негіздерін құру, азаматтардың заң алдындағы теңдігі, шииттер мен индустар сияқты діни және этникалық аз ұлттардың бостандығы, халықтың қадір-қасиетіне сәйкес заманауи заңдар дайындау, елдің халықаралық аренадағы беделін көтеру және елшіліктер деңгейінде әлемдік державалармен қарым-қатынас орнату қолға алынды. Билік кезіндегі жас патшаның маңызды жетістіктерінің бірі, әсіресе әйелдер үшін осы уақытқа дейін бұрын-соңды болмаған білім беру реформалары мен заманауи мектептердің құрылуы болып табылады.

Түйін сөздер: Ауғанстан, Аманулла хан, тәуелсіздік, жетістік.

Саед Халил Кохи^{1*}, Мохамед Осман Рухани²¹Бамианский университет, Афганистан, г. Бамиан.²Образовательный университет Шахида Раббани, Афганистан, г. Кабул.

*e-mail: kohi_khalil23@gmail.com

Достижения Афганистана в эпоху Амануллы-хана гази

Во время правления шаха Амануллы-хана Гази Афганистан очень смелым и продуманным поступком смог обрести независимость от Великобритании. Независимость страны, которая была продуктом непоколебимой жертвы мусульманских народов Афганистана и осторожной политики

молодого короля, пришла после полномасштабной войны и заземления британской агрессии на границе Афганистана в 1919 году достигнут. После получения независимости шах страны использовал всю свою силу для достижения заданных целей, которые принесли экстраординарные достижения в общество и страну, укрепившие имя страны, а также имя самого шаха в умах людей. Особенно мусульмане, которые страдали от несправедливости и угнетения в своих странах, надеялись на молодого короля нашей страны. В статье говорится о таких достижениях шаха, как создание основ национального единства, равенство граждан перед законом, свободы религиозных и этнических меньшинств, таких как шииты и индуисты, подготовка современных законов в соответствии с достоинством народа, повышение международного имени страны и установление отношений с мировыми державами на уровне посольств. Образовательные реформы и создание современных школ, особенно для женщин, что было беспрецедентным до того момента, являются также одними из самых важных достижений молодого короля страны во время его правления.

Ключевые слова: Афганистан, Аманулла-хан, независимость, достижение.

Introduction

Assad's 28th is a day of pride and honor for the Afghan people and government. On this day, the oppressed, suffering, colonized, destitute and poor nation of Afghanistan, equipped with the power of faith, the power of unity and trust in God (PBUH), was able to collapse Britain; which was known as the owner of the world, and succeeded to gain its independence. This great day is celebrated every year as the anniversary of the return of the country's independence and the national day and is celebrated with memorial circles. In fact, the liberation of Afghanistan from British colonial, which had spread to more than two-thirds of the world, was the first country with extraordinary and noticeable achievement in which people from all ethnic groups and nationalities under the command of Ghazi Amanullah Khan, our ultramodern and progressive Afghan king, have played roles in them.

According to history, Britain was the center of decision-making in most parts of the world, including Afghanistan, about hundred years, all the destinies of the colonized countries were regulated by that country. At that time, due to the self-awareness and self-confidence of our country's people conscious uprising was formed under the leadership of the young and resourceful King of Afghanistan. This glorious uprising marked the beginning of the overthrow of the British colonial scheme around the world, raising the banner of Afghanistan's independence, honor and pride on the soaring peaks of Baba, Hindu Kush, Pamir and Suleiman Mountains. The magnificent, reflecting this day become reflector of nation will and wishes.

Results and Discussion

Afghanistan's independence was the most important achievement of Amir Amanullah Khan's era.

Afghanistan's independence was an extraordinary achievement that in the past seemed unlikely to be achieved in a country like Afghanistan. But fortunately by the grace of God, the wisdom and manliness of Shah Amanullah Khan Ghazi and the honorable sacrifices of the faithful and pious people of Afghanistan were achieved and made the nation proud. The independence of Afghanistan, which is the result of the ideals and blood of the martyrs of the path to freedom and the demand for the rights of this borderland, has been achieved with many difficulties and in exhausting conditions. The young king of the country; in his first speech, after taking control promised the independence of country to all his countrymen and acted sincerely in this promise, to the extent that one of the Indian poets says in this regard:

When Muslim learn religious lessons become Imam Fakhri Razi
But when he tried in practice become Amanullah Khan Ghazi

The people of Afghanistan, who had hoped for their independence-seeking and progressive Shah, did not despair and were able to achieve their independence. The 28 February press releases of Shah Amanullah Khan, which gave the people of the country hope for the future and paved the way for independence. In his speeches that were made after the coronation and also in the printed announcements as mentioned above, he published and conveyed the following contents to the people: "O great nation of Afghanistan! At the time of my father's martyrdom,

I represented the monarchy in Kabul, and now, in its original form, I have entrusted the heavy burden of trust to Mutawakkala and Mu'tasima, may God be pleased with me. To be free and independent inside and outside the country, the people of Afghanistan have full freedom inside the country and are protected from any kind of aggression and oppression, and the people are only obedient to the law and that is enough" (Ghobar, 1346: 795).

The consequences of the country's independence in Amanullah Khans Time:

Promoting the name of Afghan progressive country and the king in the world Afghanistan's independence; the name and reputation of its young king, given to the vast majority of the world's Muslim nations have lived under colonial rule, have brought the country's fame to such an extent that has raised the profile of our brotherly nations. Less history has been observed. The independence of this poor country, with the unarmed people from the grip of the victorious British superpower that had just emerged victorious from World War II, was like the vital water that the Poor world' needed. The acquisition of independence came at a time when Amanullah Khan, like his predecessors, was able to take advantage of the paths previously taken by the British government. Dr. Asadullah Habib says: "While I never intend to commemorate the events, I cannot forget that for Amir Amanullah, there were examples of oppression and trade with Britain, and those ways in the history of the country. "We were more beaten and smoother than the rock he chose and laid the foundations of his kingdom." And in another speech, it is mentioned that "in my opinion, Amir, like his predecessors, did not make every effort to overthrow the rivals of the monarchy, but went out of the circle of maintaining power and did great things such as restoring independence, progress and development of the country." Providing modern civic welfare for the people. (Habib, 1989: Introduction to the book).

The name of the country and the reputation of the progressive Shah were so reflected in the thoughts of the oppressed people of the world that many poets and writers around the world in their poems and writings have addressed the independence of Afghanistan. Asian famous contemporary poet' Iqbal Lahore in his poetry names (payami mashriq) Annotates to afghan kings and Said:

Hi lucky kinglets' Hi sovereign.

Teenager but like old Men Experienced

Your eyes are confidence from camouflages

Midlist inside your heart is bowl flurry

Your impetus stable like your highland; Your cautions make easier your difficulties Your endeavor like my impression eminent; Nation with hundred fragments binding clamp.

Afghanistan's war for getting the independence against imperialism has made not only the oppressed nations but also the world powers appreciate Afghanistan's independence and call it a real revolution, according to a Bolshevik leader: "The revolutionary front of the National Movement in the face of the pressure of imperialism does not necessarily have proletarian elements in the movement, and the movement has a revolutionary and republican program or relies on democracy. The Amir's straggle in getting the independence of Afghanistan, in spite of his monarchist theory and his followers, is objectively a revolutionary struggle, because this struggle weakens imperialism and disintegrates its forces and shakes it from its roots." (Habibi, 1984: 174)

An Iranian writer writes about this topic "Amanullah Khan's struggle with the British colonial government and the declaration of his country's independence in foreign policy, the Oration and speeches he issued made him very popular among many intellectuals and clear-sighted of the Islamic world at that time, as Allama Iqbal Lahore exalted, praised and presented him with the message of the East. Many Indian, Iranian, Afghan, and Egyptian writers and poets praised him in his Eulogy» (Bahrami, Bita: 33)

Strengthening the national foundation

After independence, the fledgling government of Afghanistan laid the foundations for a unit nation, and this inviolable principle of independence was based on the brotherhood and fundamental rights that the religion of Islam had recommended hundreds of years ago. Article 8 of the Government Regulations (Constitution of that time) stipulates that "All people in Afghanistan – without religious differences – are called Afghans," In the nineteenth article it was mentioned that "All Afghan nationals are committed to the religious and political affairs of the government and are free to exercise their personal rights." Article 10 acknowledged that "Personal freedom is free from any aggression and interference. No one will be punished without Sharia and the legislature, in Afghanistan; the principles of total captivity are suspended." Article 16 sets out equal rights for the people to enjoy state facilities

and courts' in the second and twenty-fourth articles of forced labor, torture and all forms of it were prohibited. The mentioned legal articles did not remain only on paper, but were put into implementation, and according to that, the followers of the Imamia religion were given freedom of action, so that their religious ceremonies and reliance on their homes were practically released. The captives of the Hazara people, who had been captured during the reign of Abdal-Rahman, were practically freed, and according to this law, seven hundred and fifty slaves came out of their Kabuli's master's house.

In the elected parliament, cities such as Kandahar and Jalalabad Ghazni and the Kabul Education Association, that Hindus were living there' one –one Hindu their elected representatives were included. Barrier of yellow color from turbans and curtain and Ransom of Hindus removed by Amanullah Khans Hamal 1299 solar year Decree. , the Hindu's children were able to study military and civil schools with other Afghans children (Ghobar, 1346: 794).

King of country knows the unity of nation and preparing nation such principles. He over of collection laws in practice' his speeches also show that there is no contrast between Afghan Nations. In 7Aqrabi- 1304 solar year' on the journey that he had to Kandahar after the Friday prayer sermon that was reported by him in Khirqa Mubarak Mosque' spoke in details about national unity' some of his speeches are noted here: " every person who is living in Afghanistan without exception is called afghan' What is the meaning of Durani' Ghaljayi' Achakzi and Oprah? By using Oprah word for Relatives and Tribes That Haven't Famous Persons he didn't allow and disagreed to count the weapons of countries Enemy and Said:" our Enemy used from this Antagonism between as very more. Ah disassociates as to our hands! Fragmented' Ragged' our force destroying between ours" Here, Amir's tears flow from the intensity of his feelings and then he says:" we don't have Hindu' Hazara' Ahmadzayi and peoplezayi' Of course, we are all one nation' called Afghan. To me, all Afghans are brothers" (Toolo Afghan Magazine, 19 Aqrab 1304).

Editing Modern Laws

The most important development of the government's social reforms, was drafting and enactment of laws, including the constitution of Afghan government Which was discussed and approved in 1301 Solar year in the Loya Jirga of 872 persons in Jalalabad under the personal leadership of the Shah Amanullah Khan. With approval of

This law and other laws, numbering up to 50 laws, Afghanistan in its millennial history become the owner of the constitution was based on the high principles of human rights and the laws required by a progressive society.

According to a Western scientist. Afghan constitution was one of the unique laws of the West at that time' as he says: "in constitution provided the same rights for Afghan people such as Western liberal law. National identity (Afghan) was provided to all Citizens of the country by maintaining equal rights. This constitution was revolutionary in Afghan society' Not only because it recognized the civil rights of citizens, it also regulated the functioning of the state apparatus, and it determined the principle of cabinet responsibility. Rather, it limited the authority of the king and made him law follower (Article 2) And radical sections of personal and authoritarian rule were promoted in Afghanistan (Olsen, 1999: 124).

The most important laws are the Regulations of kingdom Government of Afghanistan' Census of the population and obtaining a passport, which was approved on Juza 5, 1302, Regulation on sale of estate employments , which was approved on Suor 17, 1302, Afghanistan Property Division Regulations and Press Regulations, adopted on the 10th of Jeddah 1302, The Doke Khaneh Regulations in 1300 and the Regulations on the Implementation of Purified Calculation, which was approved on the 5th of Jedi in 1302' Public Budget Regulations on the 25th of Jedi 1302 and Askari Internal Services Regulations in 1305, each of which had a great impact on the public life of the people and became a framework for the legal activities of the government (Farhang, 1988: 367).

It would not have been easy to pass all these laws in a short time without experts' presence and skilled lawyers. In the first stage of Law Approvals Jamal Pasha, the leader of the Union for Progress Party of Turkey, and his companions helped our people Most of the work was done by a Turkish man named Badri Big, the Istanbul Police Chief. He had the Ottoman Empire laws with him' in most cases, he simplified those laws for the Afghan government and made them the national laws, and Turkish specialists cooperated with him in this regard (Farhang, 1988: 368).

Efforts to advance the country

Amir Amanullah khan, who was trying to change Afghanistan from foundations Continuous efforts and sustainability to modernizing the country

and training young professionals to complete the administrative and military staff of country, In his first speech, promised people that: " in all around Afghanistan our government will make reforms' so that our nation and country can take their rightful place among the world's civilized nations. I am in charge of the affairs of the country to make Consult as a leader to ourselves. Dear nation and people! Awake to the preservation of your religion, your state and your nation and try to be careful in guarding your homeland (Ghobar, 1346: 752).

In reforms that approved in 1928 are: Establishment of general inspection office under the direct command of Ammanullah to inform of doing things' press freedom' critic's freedom' for preventing bribe' ablating teenager marriages and determining the 18 age for girls and 22 for boys. Being spiritual required the testimony' national Burglar singed with Mountain' Sun and wheat cluster instead of government council' national elected council formed from 150 persons' was considered. Elementary Education for girls' and boys' Improved Establishment of girls' school in every Provinces were in the state performance. Establishment two large libraries, State Bank, Carpet weaving factory, Airplane Company. Hospital development, Creating a police organization, Membership in International Red Crescent Union and... Can pointed out (Mobarez, 1996: 19-20). Afghan nation in modernization and Delivering the country to progress and development, Collaborate with the young king And acted in accordance with his orders and reforms, After the settling accounts with England Afghanistan began to reform the people also rushed to help the government they supported all of Amir's reforms, too For example, to grow modern education; in their taxes, Accept the debt from a few rupees/percentage in the name of education, contributing and constricting Roads subscribed voluntarily and from modern industries and democratic governments were supported. (Ghobar, 1346: 789).

As a result of this reforms, great changes took place in the country, all taxpayers were credited directly to government offices and paid in cash, to set up a tax office in Kabul, a school office was set up under the management of Mirza Mojtaba Khan, with the aim of transforming the old tax system into a new one. Laws have been enacted and passed for tax officials and tax collectors In 1921, the Industrial Encouragement Act was enacted and approved Various industrial home business companies, including Amaniyeh Company, Samar Company, White gunpowder factory, Construction

of aircraft repair plant under construction, Railway extension, phone and telegraph Line extension from the capital to the provinces, Work on power stations in Paghman, Jalalabad and Kandahar, Leather factories, Cement, Sulfur, care rapier, Parsley Making, Soap, Perfumes, Naughty, Fabric weaving, carpentry, ice making, Cotton and oiling the Capital in other major cities were introduced. As a result of these efforts, government revenues of 80 million Afghanis reached at 180 million Afghanis (The same: 791).

Getting out of historical isolation by establishing foreign relations:

Afghanistan has taken three different steps in this regard:

Established diplomatic relationship with his neighbors, especially his northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, and sent two letters to the Russian government in Moscow calling for the recognition of Afghanistan and the strengthening of trade relations and good neighborliness with the country, which was well received by the Soviet Union. (Gregorian, 2009: 288).

Gradually normalized Afghanistan's relationship with Britain and made contact with other European countries such as France, Italy and others. In addition, the powerful British diplomacy was able to recognize its independence in the world and have political relationship with those countries.

Afghan kingdom government in order to coordinate the Muslims of the world, took extensive measures, including the inclusion Afghanistan's King in the policies of Pan-Islamism. The king of the country, who was fully interested in freeing Muslims from colonialism, also saw the illiteracy and lack of unity of Muslims who could not even defend Islamic creation as an institution, saying: "He sees the heavy and breathtaking shadow of misery flying over the Islamic world. The great powers of Europe are thinking of destroying the caliphate, which has emerged as an institution." (Gregorian, 2009: 292). The practical result of the Afghan government's efforts to strengthen the political, commercial and cultural ties with the rest of the world was the return of the country's gates to new ideas, thoughts, culture and techniques. (Farhang, 1988: 350).

Education reform

The Shah Amanullah Khans Time is considered the golden Time of Afghan education, His first

corrective action in education was to attach great importance to this, for the growth of the country's education, he founded three secondary schools, equivalent to the Habibieh School, each of which used a different foreign language in teaching. The first of these schools was the Amaniye High School, it was taught in French. Five French professors and twelve Afghan instructors taught there, and by 1926 there were about 300 to 350 students. In 1923, another German-style boarding school was established, with three German professors and several Afghans, in 1927, a third school, at name of Ghazi, was established that was tough at English. Other schools were established in Kabul and other parts of the country (Gregorian, 2009: 299).

From Amanullah Khans and Mahmoud Tarzi point of view the goal of the new educational system in this country was two things:

Creating an intellectual class of thinkers that was essential to the success of reform and modernization

Train a powerful governing group for the monarchy.

The Afghan king sought to end the general disregard for the educational destiny of their children. Therefore, in public places, he expressed his opinion in this regard and encouraged the citizens of the country to send their children to schools. (Gregorian, 2009: 302).

Conclusion

After independence, the Afghan government took plans to move the country towards prosperity and progress, and to gain its place among the world's civilized states, including the following:

Afghanistan emerged as a victorious country against the British Empire, which was known for its invincibility, and the nations of the world saw it as a savior, and it became a model for the colonizing nations.

Many efforts have been made to ensure that people are equal before the law, as this has been done in practice, and there is still no difference between a Muslim and a Hindu, a Shiite and a Sunni Muslim.

Necessary and progressive laws were passed and enforced. These laws, which met all the needs of a progressive country, reached 50 laws.

Many efforts were made to modernize the country:

These efforts include establishing new knowledge and expanding it to all parts of the country, creating the work of various homes needed, pulling the country out of foreign isolation by expanding the country's relationship with neighboring countries; European countries, and establishing an Afghan embassy. In the mentioned countries it can be mentioned.

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