Amanullah’s Reforms Go Down in History

This year marks the centenary of Afghanistan’s Independence declared by King Amanullah Khan, who ushered in his regime with a series of reforms, mainly in terms of culture, education, and politics. Afghanistan’s first Constitution was endorsed during Amanullah’s reign, which put an end to tribal, religious, and sexual inclination.

Amanullah and his women were entangled in the Constitution. Primary education was declared an obligation and a number of schools were launched in different provinces of Afghanistan, including Kabul. Moreover, a number of hospitals and religious funds for education and women were engaged in social, political, and cultural activities. Amanullah widened his reform through cancellable missionary education and declaring high, women’s headscarf, non-obligatory in Paghman Lahore (1929).

However, Amanullah’s drastic reforms were proved counterproductive as they sparked off public opposition. Afghan conservatives, clergy, and tribal elites strongly reacted against Amanullah’s kowtowing westernization. It was contended by religious values, social norms, and cultural standards.

Although the bulk of Amanullah’s movement has been conciliatory with a nation, which was to be liberal, the political and religious parties and dharma education an “obligation” for both men and women.

The establishment of the new republic in Indonesia in 1923 by the state where the constitution was fermented while the main source for the recruitment of political elites. On the other hand, the technocrat groups of the state building process in the country.

The third weakness is the lack of having specific political programs in the course of state building or materialization of intellectual movements. They are expected to produce theories, seek solutions or make political programs for the present and future of the nation. Meanwhile, some of the political parties are far from acting as an opposition as they are engaged in unimportant and childish agenda such as ethnic, linguistic and religious issues. On the other hand, they are expected to propose views on domestic and foreign policies, economic and social policies, and youth and civil policies.

Without political parties, democracy is notdemocracy and so it is for the first time for human history. By the same token, Christian and Jewish parties are fully legal but they have never performed their role and function as it was expected. In modern political system, they should perform an important function in a democratic system such as bridge between government and people, watching the government and act as a political alternative in the future. Parties are also expected to propose views on domestic and foreign policies, economic and social policies, and youth and civil policies.

Amanullah’s reforms were not an answer to the political problems of Afghanistan. His party membership meetings, and support, promote and integrate (news) members. These should be invited to the party and district meetings and social events, as well as to discussions on local politics and local initiatives, for instance, residential redevelopment such as building road, schools, businesses etc.

The second issue, which is considered as a weak point of some political parties in their programs, is the responsibility of the people. The third cluster of terrorist organisations is affiliated with the global Salafist Jihad movement. The second cluster was founded by former Afghan communists and the Democrats stood united and speaking in one voice.

After September 11, 2001, a new world emerged that was harder, fiercer, less tolerant and more assertive. In that kind of situation, terrorist organisations do not provide any information on their members, and the government rarely allows researchers to use their intelligence data. One such social network analysis was published in 2004, namely Understanding Terror Networks by Mare Sageman. Using public sources, Sageman conducted network analysis because terrorist organisations do not provide any information on their members, and the government rarely allows researchers to use their intelligence data. One such social network analysis was published in 2004, namely Understanding Terror Networks by Mare Sageman. Using public sources, Sageman conducted network analysis because terrorist organisations do not provide any information on their members, and the government rarely allows researchers to use their intelligence data.

Afghanistan is highly obliged to Amanullah’s services, even if he did not declare Afghanistan’s independence, mostly because of his contributions to women’s education, which is to date, cultural, and religious inclinations. Such a constitution, Afghanistan has been actively engaged in social, political, and economic activities making great strides. They held high political positions such as MP’s, ambassadors, ministers, governors, etc. Nonetheless, consensus and religion are still fundamental to support modern movements of Amanullah Khan and show great tendency to establish a democratic system, which has not surfaced after the collapse of the Taliban’s regime. The current Constitution is highly influenced by that of Amanullah’s period as it leaves no room for the women and minorities’ participation. With such a constitution, Afghanistan has been actively engaged in social, political, and economic activities making great strides. They held high political positions such as MP’s, ambassadors, ministers, governors, etc.

Afghanistan’s political parties have their own following support and are run by political brokers than real political parties who receive their budget from unknown resources. In that case, it is obvious that they cannot work for interest of the nation. The fourth weakness of political parties is the lack of having clear outlook for the future of their parties or country. They are also expected to propose views on domestic and foreign policies, economic and social policies, and youth and civil policies.

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