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Modulating Saudi Isalm Government Proposes Tightening Fundraising Rules

By James M. Dorsey

Saudi draft law could constitute a first indication that Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman’s vision of returning Islam to a modern, moderate, and democratic tolerance and cultural facilities as well as militaries.

The law, if adopted, will at least tighten rules governing the raising of funds in the kingdom that often flooded to militiamen in campaigns in which it was not always clear whether the government had itself approved or disapproved the funds. The initiative would make it cumbersome, particularly with the help of members of Saudi Arabia’s government-appointed, ultra-conservative religious establishment, cumbersome, to avoid the knowledge of a regime that maintains tight political control. It requires on the part of parties and fundraising rules to aff ect Saudi Arabia’s ideological war with Iran. The kingdom has for decades incurred billions in global propaganda that Saudi Islam-ultra-conservatism as an anti-dictator to the Islamic republic’s revolutionary Shiite Iran.

The bulk of the funds flowed to non-violent groups, but in some cases also to ones that attacked Shiites and/or human rights. That has subsidized the rise of intellectuals who consider that tightening fundraising may target militants rather than supremacist, sectarian and intolerant sorts of ultra-conservatism, plans to open a Saudi missionary center in the Yemeni province of Al-Mahdani on the border with Oman and the kingdom. The plan harks back to the creation of an anti-Shiite Salafist mission near the Hindu stronghold of Sri Lanka that sparked a military confrontation with the fate of the Saudi mission to the Yemeni government for several scans in the region. The center was closed in 2016 as part of an agreement to end the Yemen war with the Houthi rebels. In late June, a conservative Salafist in the Yemeni context with the Houthis was also evident in the appointment as government of Saudi Arabia’s Hadi Tantawi as the head of the Saudi Shura Council. With a crowd of followers of Saudi-backed islamic radical Ulumuddin,Mujiq-Mujiq reportedly not only the king but also Prime Minister Bakir, it was clear that a Salafi mission near the Houthi stronghold of Saada that sparked a conflict, was returning, and became the kingdom-backed Yemen president.

Writing in Al-Watan daily, and former CIA official Bruce Rindel argued that continued government support of ultra-conservative Salafis in Yemen will not only consolidate that fanatical group’s radicalization but also as a political group for a religious establishment that, despite public denouncement of Prince Mohammed’s social reform, is deeply uncomfortable with changes like a loosening of restrictions on women and greater economic freedom. Thereafter, technocratic checks and balances are designed to keep militant trends in check and allow the kingdom to continue to be a donor to the region. It is, however, with no indication that Saudi Arabia is selling to restrict toleration to reduce tension with, unlikely that the kingdom will halting fundraising, which is fundamental to its existential mission in the face of an eminently Islamicist-oriented region.

The Challenge of Socio-Economic Inequalities

The Constitutional Challenge

The challenge of inequality in a country where the Taliban and Haqqani network car

In Afghanistan, the Afghan constitution has been the subject of continuous debate. Afghanistan is a country where the Taliban and Haqqani network is still active. However, the new Constitution of Afghanistan, which was developed under the supervision of the National Assembly, has clearly defined this issue as a matter of concern. The state is obliged to create a prosperous and progressive society based on social justice, protection of human dignity, protection of human rights which all members of the national community must enjoy.

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According to Article 6, the state is obliged to create a prosperous and progressive society based on social justice, protection of human dignity, protection of human rights which all members of the national community must enjoy. In all areas of the country. However, most provisions of this article have not been implemented. This is because the government has not been able to provide equal opportunities for all, or the development of social welfare nets. Thus, the state has not given a clear sense of purpose to the people of Afghanistan.

The Challenge of History

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