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100th Anniversary Celebration; Overview



Amanullah rose to the throne in February 1919 after the assassination of his father, King Habibullah. As a fervent nationalist and reformer, he immediately declared full independence from the British, triggering the war of independence (known by the British as the Third Anglo-Afghan War). (2) It was a short war lasting from 4 May to 3 June 1919, and resulted in the end of British control over Afghanistan's foreign affairs. The war that Amir Habibullah Khan did not do, he defended the war King Amanullah Khan in his style, the Gaza Nara was a heavy cry when the British were in India and the army was invading Iran. Ghazi, who sent a letter of review to the Treaty to England, did not wait and immediately declared his independence. If you compare the strength of the Afghan forces with the British, then the war with the British can only be considered the weakness of the Afghans, a great empire that defeated Germany, Austria and Turkey in Europe, as it did with the Ghazi Aman. Army's drop, that's a surprise. The war was unprecedented in every direction; the British and Indian forces and weapons were far greater in every front, they were regular armies, and they were trained soldiers, and they were in a very high position in terms of wealth and supplies. However, the Afghan army, whose total number was more than 60000, was poor and its food and clothing were poor and self-sufficient, and their weapons and supplies were very poor and they could not be fought on account of the British army. Not only in this war, but also in the first and

second wars, Afghans were armed with such weapons, and full-handed invaders beat them in the face. Fighting was confined to a series of skirmishes between an ineffective Afghan army and a British Indian army exhausted from the heavy demands of World War I. Nevertheless, the monthlong war gained the Afghans the conduct of their own foreign affairs. A peace treaty recognizing the independence of Afghanistan was signed at Rawalpindi (now in Pakistan) on August 8, 1919, and was amended in 1921. Before signing the final document with the British, the Afghans concluded a treaty of friendship with the new Bolshevik regime in the Soviet Union. Afghanistan thereby became one of the first states to recognize the Soviet government, and a “special relationship” evolved between the two governments that lasted until December 1979, when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. If you follow the second Anglo-Afghan War, history will show you the entirety of the Anglican armies throughout this route; Look, but it does everything Afghans do to help and support them. There is no world power to train, and support them. And this is a continuation of our history, showing us how the Afghans crush huge forces with empty hands.

Amanullah Khan's great achievements

The greatest achievement of Ghazi Amanullah Khan was freedom of the country. Ghazi had many achievements in business, economics, education, culture, administration, military, air force, routes and communications, city planning and various fields; Ghazi saw great dreams of development for Afghanistan, and those with no passion. And the national sentiment worked to this dream. It is unique in the history of Afghanistan. In the economic sector, work on companies, factories, railways was started, with the aim of connecting railroads to the south of the country. Electric stations were set up and electricity was provided to the factories, several water dams were constructed such as Ghazi Dam and Ghazni Siraj Dam. Aircraft repair and parts factory was established, vehicle repair and parts factory was established, textile factory was established. In order to connect the provinces with the center, work on the telephone and telegram began.

French and German teachers were taught in Habibia and Amaniya high schools in the field of education, 322 primary schools were established all over Afghanistan and by 1927 a total of 51,000 students were studying. There were 3,000 students in vocational schools. Several hundred students were sent to Turkey, Germany, France, Italy and the Soviet Union to study. The budget for education was considered to be the third largest budget after the defense and court budget. A medical school was

established and a large library was opened in Paithat. Cultural section has 13 journals published in Kabul and provinces, among them Ershad Al-Nuswan journal, 1919: Mahmud Tarzi handed over the editorship of *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* to Abdul Hadi Dawi (President of the Upper House of Parliament). The name of the newspaper was changed to *Aman-i-Afghan (Afghan Peace)* and it replaced *Siraj ul-Akhbar*. The new paper now served as the official publication of Amanullah Khan. 1925: Radio Afghanistan (Kabul) was established in Kabul by Amanullah Khan. Alongside this came Anis Azadi Opening Week, which was in charge of this week's Ghulam Mohiuddin Inies? Naseem Sahar was chaired by Ahmad Raab Khan and Nawroz 7 days was led by Mirza Mohammad Nawroz. For the first time during Ghazi, a radio was made and a cinema was performed. The art became the name. During the reign of Ghazi, a constitution was formed, a Loya Jirga was convened, a Shura-e-Khas, or a State Council of Parliament, and several laws were passed. At the time of Ghazi, Afghanistan had 11 aircraft, sending 65 people to Turkey, France, Italy and the Soviet Union for aviation training. The tactical factory was set up, and heavy air guns and thousands of invisible vehicles were imported into the army. Salang and Paktia highways were built and work began on other routes. The Darul Aman was built, civil and military hospitals were established, an X-ray machine was imported to Kabul, and Dar al-Mujunin and Dar-ul-Aitam were built. Ghazi was then employed by the Turks, Germans, and French in the fields of health, education, the army, technical and archeology.

Stormy reform

Amanullah Khan's first major mistake was to leave the country on a six-month-long official visit to Europe, on the one hand to release the plot of Ghazi opponents inside the country and on the other. Ghazi was influenced by the culture and traditions of Europe, and where he took the colors, the paintings of these colors emitted sensitivities in Afghanistan before his arrival. The second major mistake was the Ghazi clash with the traditions and saints of the people, you suppose, if a policeman stops in Kabul city for 7 years and remove the blankets from the heads of the women, and it will be the same across the country. Have a reaction? Then imagine this reaction in verse 5, what was the reaction of people and spirits at that time? Ghazi Amanullah Khan did not remove his wife's banner in Paghman and urged the people to release his wife from Hijab. This was in sharp contrast to the traditional and traditional condition of the people. At large gatherings, people were forced to remove their clothes, wear trousers, put on night skirts and carry a sash, they were

told that others would be wearing night skirts instead of salaam, and this was the case. In Afghanistan, there were no trousers in these numbers and trousers of this size, which made all the new sophisticated reforms funny. Shah extended his holiday on Thursday and forced a bearded rally into the army, calling it all Ghazi as a person who started a dispute with religious clerics. This was a very sensitive issue concerning the marriage which prohibited four women; it was a conflict with religious sects and caused a great deal of debate among the spirits.

Why the 100th Anniversary Was Important?

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the victory of freedom, the anniversary of our ancestors' 100-year-old sword, this celebration is important because we understand the value of independence, which is why we want freedom. Emotions, emotions, and emotions survive as a national security and keep them in the process and movement throughout the ethnic process.

This summer's event provided a great opportunity to publish a variety of books and articles on the struggle for independence, and cultural events, roundtables and conferences. Has been. Such a celebration of freedom was also important in responding to the tendencies of those who redefined independence in the demands of modern times and globalization, independence, independence and the Afghans who had defeated the Anglo-Saxon trilateral. The Soviets also defeated, and now the United States is looking for ways to get out of bed, all of which means that the essence of independence has not changed in our country. Regardless of the style and style of the liberation ceremonies, the Ghazi time building was rebuilt, Afghanistan's ceremonies were seized and a special arrangement was made, so it was a spiritual reconstruction of our history, and it was a healing day of the wounded. The wars of the last half century, such as the Darul Aman, were also inexorably suppressed ... In the evil of wars it was necessary to re-assert the great national significance of the faith that was celebrated. On that account, this grand arrangement will not be forgotten by the memory of history....

The observance will celebrate

In the contemporary history of nations, what are some names that they wear on national codes? On this account, it is a national code for Afghans. Generally, there are some mothers in the celebration of freedom that are not given much attention, some of which are mentioned below: First, Ghazi should be referred to the archives of the then powerful writers, historians and commentators of the Islamic world, their

books have much to say about them, for example the great historian of the Islamic world at that time and Muftiqar Amir Shakib Arsalan Khatre, Allama Iqbal's letter on the Amir, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan's writings, Khatiq's movement leaders' letters and so on are many other sources, among which the Ghazi memorial is unknown.

Second, it is important to have historical interviews with members of his family and especially members of Princess India, Prince Najia and other members of Ghazi Amanullah Khan. The third point is that the war of liberation was a war of the whole nation led by Ghazi, and it is important to consider this war as Afghan, meaning that a comprehensive and united history of winning independence in the future should be talked about. , That all the characters and personalities of freedom should be preserved alive and that this issue will become a common theme all over Afghanistan, and it will be possible for other tribes to join in the war of liberation. The fourth point is that after many and profound achievements, unfortunately the latest reforms that Ghazi Amanullah Khan had invaded Europe, he did not have a national recession at that time, nor was anyone ready to accept him now. The mistakes that Ghazi made in relation to the Slavic Reforms should be analyzed not emotionally but in a scientific and scientific way, and brought about by the euphemism and derision.

Internally Displaced People (IDPs); Victims of War and Insecurity in Afghanistan



A report released last week by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ([OCHA](#)) shows that the number of internally displaced people has raised to more than 6,000 since the beginning of the year, 58% of whom are children and 21% are women. However, in the ([OCHA](#)) report, war and armed conflict have been identified as the main cause of the increase in IDPs. Natural and drought events, poverty and unemployment crisis, poor economic situation and lack of investment in infrastructure are also factors contributing to the increase of IDPs in the country. According to a report by the Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Refugees, the total number of internally displaced people due to war and insecurity and other factors has increased to 346,994 since the beginning of 2019, up from 57,148 in the last decade. In the same year, he reported to their main neighborhoods. IDPs are the victims of the insecurity war, the endless migration of the Afghan people and the fact that peace is the solution to all Afghan problems. Weekly analysis this week about, you would read about the condition of IDPs in the country. Currently, Afghanistan is the second country in the world that have a large number of IDPs and the recent statistics show that in the past six weeks 57148 people were displaced in this country. Until now, the Afghan government has not implemented any constructive plan to improve IDPs situation in the country, which

has led in their worsened condition. What is the condition of IDPs in Afghanistan? What is the Afghan Government's strategy towards IDPs? These are the questions answered in this analysis.

Victims of War

In its recent report, this UN organ has said the insecurity and the continuation of war in the country as the main reasons behind the intensified IDPs situation in Afghanistan. Besides the war, natural disasters, worst economic condition, poverty and unemployment and lack of investments in infrastructural areas are other factors that have played a role in displacing the people in the country. In the wake of civil war and conflict, and especially since the US invasion of Afghanistan, millions of people have been killed and injured, 8 million unemployed and blocking the return of millions of immigrants due to war and insecurity. Human beings, both men and women and children in this country, have not always been in migration to save lives from one place to another. According to a recent report by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the number of displaced people has been rising, given the number of IDPs in the first six months of the year, compared with the number of IDPs in the first six months. By 2017, it had risen 40 percent to reach 192,000 people.

In the meanwhile, the International Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to maintain the level of live, health and prosperity of himself and his family in areas of food, shelter, healthcare and required social services. In addition, everyone has the right to have a dignified livelihood while he loses the means of livelihood due to unemployment, illness, being aged, widow, and any other factor out of his will

Despite \$ 4 billion in monthly spending and millions of other donor countries, the flare-up war is still waged by displaced people living in tents or out-of-water and out-of-school education. As recently quoted by Voice of America, a spokesman for the Afghan Ministry of Immigration and Returns, the total number of IDPs in the country has increased to more than three million and 778,000, 67 percent of whom are displaced by war and insecurity. And 33 percent have been displaced from their homes because of drought and natural disasters.

Immigration; the endless suffering of the Afghan people

However, the issue of natural migration goes back to the earliest stages of human life on earth, and human resources have migrated from one place to the other to cross the border in search of more opportunities. But in Afghanistan, the issue of immigration coincides with the onslaught of intelligence wars and armed conflicts with various factors such as strategic geography, unhealthy management, economic poverty and ignorance and illiteracy of the majority of the population for over four decades continuously. She had to migrate internally and externally to save her life.

On the other hand, with the end of the civil war, the collapse of the Taliban regime and the formation of a new system under the auspices of the United Nations, as the number of IDPs from 2001 to 2006 seemed to be improving, and hopefully declining. That the people of Afghanistan will be rescued from poverty and homelessness and achieve justice, prosperity, prosperity and peace. But since 2007, wars and insecurity have intensified so far, with the expense of foreign troops and troops in Afghanistan, foreign-born immigrants and internally displaced persons living in the country most in dire straits. Unfortunately, due to a lack of necessary foreign policy, overseas Afghan migrants are discriminated against, traded in host countries, expelled, forced to work, or sent to war pages due to unemployment and deprivation of citizenship.

For example: In a recent report, (OCHA) announced the deportation of 6,000 Afghan refugees from Turkey. On the other hand, an opposition organization in the latest issue of the Iranian Government has reported on the poor economic situation, unemployment and deprivation of livelihood of Afghan immigrants in Iran. The battle fronts are being sent to Syria and Iraq. While it is estimated that there are more than one million and 580,000 Afghan refugees in Iran, 53 percent are women and 47 percent are men.

The IDPs are also struggling with a number of problems due to the lack of a regular policy and proper adjustment of the state budget for internal migrants. However, on Tuesday, the US Embassy in Kabul announced \$ 125 million in aid to meet the needs of IDPs, victims of natural disasters and returning migrants. But so far, only 27 percent of the funds needed for emergency aid have been provided. Taking into account the past and current displacement history of the Afghan refugees at home and abroad, it is clear that governments in Afghanistan have been unable to provide effective and credible foreign policy support to their migrants and nationals. And in

their domestic politics, they have lacked the capacity and ability to provide security and employment for indigenous people. In this respect, not only can we not set a deadline to get out of the current disgraceful situation, but also the disappointment of the pain of displacement and immigration, as well as the suffering of our nation.

Peace solves all problems

It has been four decades since our people have been homeless between the smoke and gunpowder of war, experiencing conflict and conflict with various domestic and foreign groups under different systems and with international cooperation, according to a UN report only. In the first six months of 2019, one thousand 366 civilians were killed by conflicting parties in Afghanistan. This indicates that as long as there is the evil of war and insecurity in the country, the expectation that the problem of refugees and IDPs will end is over. Because the continuity of war is creating new calamities every day, let alone tackling the long-standing problem of external migration or internally displaced persons. While the ninth round of US-Taliban peace talks will open in the next few days, our people have turned their eyes to Doha, the capital of Qatar. This will bring back face-to-face talks between the Taliban and the Afghan government, as well as a broader inter-Afghan dialogue for a just and lasting peace. Peace will not only end the problem of immigration and displacement within the country, but it will also provide a favorable environment for the slow, slow end of all the problems caused by the forty years of war in our country. For this reason, peace is our people's priority and nothing can replace it.

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Note: Please let us know your feedback and suggestions for the improvement of Weekly analysis.

