

Historical Process of State and Non-state Media during the Reign of Ghazi Amanullah Khan

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ABSTRACT

When Amanullah Khan declared the country's political independence at the beginning of his reign, Mohammad Wali Khan continued his diplomatic and political efforts all the way to Washington, introducing Afghanistan to the world as an independent country. After the declaration of independence, the country also began to make efforts to strengthen the political and cultural consciousness of its citizens. In addition to achieving other human rights, the Afghan people and the population also obtained the right to freedom of the press and expression by government decision. At the same time, radio and cinema were made available for use. Music education officially began. At the same time, the government officially authorized state and non-state media and established a large number of schools and media outlets to strengthen the political and cultural consciousness of its citizens and populations so that the educational level of the citizens and populations could be increased.

KEYWORDS

declaration; dress; political; official; freedom

INTRODUCTION

The 20th century has a special significance in the history of Afghanistan, because it brought the Afghan people the good news of advanced civilization. In this century, the people of Afghanistan truly recognized their own and other people's rights, and like developed countries, the Afghan people are inspired by the government's recommendations for the future welfare of the people. Like the people of developed countries in the world, the Afghan people began to strive for human empowerment and a prosperous future. In the course of these efforts, the Afghan people and government reached higher levels of development and accelerated their struggle for the establishment of a developed society. The government and people of Afghanistan stood on their own feet under sound and constructive leadership.

The people of Afghanistan began their efforts with the beginning of the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan to familiarize their country with modern development by taking advantage of the progress of developed countries. In order to fulfill these aspirations, in addition to promoting education and advanced culture, after the declaration of independence, media efforts were started to strengthen the political consciousness of the countrymen. In addition to achieving other human rights, the Afghan people also achieved the right to freedom of the press and expression by the decision of the government, which started publishing press publications in major cities other than Kabul, and also prepared newspapers and magazines for printing and publication, so that our countrymen could inform themselves about the situation in the region and the world through these media publications.

Objectives

My goal in writing this research is to draw the attention of the country's young generation to the future and past political processes, because every young person is the leader of tomorrow, and every young person should consider and think about the future of the country, how to save their country from foreign colonialism and prevent foreign interference against their beloved country. This study tries to find out when does the series of state and non-state media outlets in Afghanistan begin?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Historical Period of State and Non-state Media during the Amanullah Khan Government

In 1863, Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan began publishing for the first time during the reign of Amir Sher Ali Khan through his Kabul publishing house. Ten years after the establishment of the same publication, in 1873, at the suggestion of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan and by the order of Amir Sher Ali Khan, a newspaper called Shams-al-Nahar was published twice a month, both on ordinary occasions and during the celebration of national and political days.

Shams-al-Nahar was the first government newspaper in Afghanistan, officially launched in Kabul by order of Amir Sher Ali Khan under the responsibility of Abdul Ali. It was first published in two pages, but later it was published twice a month on a regular basis in (16) pages, and in special cases once a week (Tanvir, p.264).

Similarly, the country's second state-run newspaper, Siraj-ul-Akhbar, began publication in 1906 by order of Amir Habibullah Khan, but its publication was suspended after publishing one issue. Then, it began publication for the second time in 1911 by order of Amir Habibullah Khan under the responsibility of Mahmud Tarzi, who continued to publish under the same name until the end of Amir Habibullah Khan's reign.

After the declaration of independence in 1919, serious attention was paid to the press in our country, without any specific changes in quality and fundamentals, so that our countrymen could understand the concept of independence. At the same time, the country's intellectuals joined hands and supported the strengthening of the cultural level of the countrymen. For the first time, the first issue of Aman Afghan was published on April 12, 1919, under the responsibility of Abdul Hadi Dawi instead of Sirajul Akhbar, and it prepared and published political and cultural articles for the readers to read. At that time, Aman Afghan was considered a mirror of culture and modern journalism, because it conveyed the hopes and aspirations of an independent Afghan state to the people. This newspaper so aroused the national and revolutionary spirit among the countrymen that in many parts of the country, people, in addition to other efforts to strengthen the cultural heritage of the next generation, provided financial assistance to the government for the education and training of students, established schools, and even took on the responsibility of education and training themselves (Atayee, 2001. p. 180).

At the same time, inspired by modern media, Afghan press readers were divided into gender, age, occupation, place of residence, and other characteristics. The monopoly of the press was removed from the control of the state, and special publications were also started based on gender and age. For example, special publications for children and women were published under the responsibility of Mahmud Tarzi's wife (Asmar Samiya) and a woman close to the royal family (Ruha Afza) (Junbish, 1999. p. 192).

These two women were the first female journalists in the history of Afghanistan, who were responsible for printing, writing, and publishing a newspaper. At that time, the

country's press had a national revolutionary character, and in the context of press publications, the Afghan people unanimously took decisive steps towards the development of social services and freedom of the press. At the same time, the first independent private newspapers began their national publications in the light of the first press law to mobilize and awaken the Afghan people. And at the same time, the first press court was established by the decision of the young ruler. All of the above press efforts were unprecedented in the press history of the region and neighboring countries (Tanvir, p. 83).

According to the Constitution of Afghanistan, freedom of the press was guaranteed. And in the light of this press law, in 1927, Ghulam Mohiuddin Anis founded an independent weekly newspaper named Anis in (12 issues) to educate and strengthen the scientific level of the countrymen. He prepared national, scientific, revolutionary, cultural articles and articles for the benefit of all countrymen regardless of gender and age, and prepared them for the readers to read. This scientific decision of the officials of the newspaper (Anis) was welcomed by the countrymen. It is believed that the country's talented, revolutionary writer Abdul Hadi Dawi played an active role in preparing the articles and articles of this newspaper (Ghobar, 1967. p. 793).

Under the rule of Amanullah Khan, efforts were made to build a progressive national and cultural society, but unfortunately, these rulers and the influential figures in the Afghan government did not understand that the mental and physical conditions of the Afghan society were still not aware of the deceptive efforts of the colonialist enemy. And in very simple words, they were deceived by the tricks of the colonialist countries. And they would prepare against the development of the country and help destroy their beloved country (Zirkiyar, 1999. p. 288).

During the glorious scientific and cultural reign of the star of Afghanistan's independence, in addition to political, scientific, cultural and social developments, concrete steps were also taken towards the printing and publication of books for readers. The most important thing at this time was the printing and distribution of educational curriculum books of the Ministry of Education for the education of students (Rafi, 1999. p. 155).

Also, in the year (1928 AD), which corresponds to the year (1307 AH), it was decided in the Loya Jirga of that year. That all the publishing organs (newspapers and magazines) of the country should help and cooperate in preventing social corruption and eliminating bureaucracy. And that every decision of the Afghan government should be prepared for the reading of the countrymen with honesty and trustworthiness according to the national Afghan spirit, and that it should fulfill its Islamic religion and Afghan tradition and friendly responsibilities (Sistani, 1999. p. 101).

The press publications of the Aman regime published special publications on strengthening the scientific and moral spirit of the oppressed and oppressed people of the region and the world. And it encouraged the independence movements among the people of India, Mesopotamia, Iran and Central Asia to strengthen them. In the course of these press efforts and press voices, the Independent Press Directorate was established in the government administration in 1923 to organize and regulate the publication of Afghan newspapers according to the political and cultural policies of the Afghan government. The Press Regulation (Law) was also approved at the same time (1923). The Independent Press Directorate, in addition to supervising the country's press process, prepared national, cultural and revolutionary articles for the readers of the Aman Afghan newspaper. And the initial responsibility of the Independent Press Directorate was entrusted to Sayed Muhammad Qasim (Tanvir, p. 84).

The Afghan press movement shook the great colonial powers in all neighboring countries, because the movements seeking national independence in these regions were

growing stronger with each passing day. And the Afghan government also promised material and moral support to the movements seeking national independence in neighboring countries and regions, and also considered national political independence and the specific freedom of each member of society as a natural and legal right of a person in its press publications. During this period of rule, the country's press also prepared and published articles to enlighten the minds of the broad masses of the region, not only the Afghan people.

The proud of Afghan Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan mentioned in his press releases that Ghazi Amanullah Khan had a great love for the Pashto language and with the help of his friends and colleagues, he ordered the publication of the Pashtoon Sada magazine. Similarly, a German researcher came to Kabul in (1932) or three years after the government of Ghazi Amanullah Khan. He was completing his research on international relations. This researcher mentioned in his writings that the basic constitution of Afghanistan (Asasi Qonun) was first printed and published in Pashto, and then later compiled in Persian and prepared for the readers to read (Zirkiyar, 1999. pp. 287-288).

After the independence of Afghanistan, under the orders of the young ruler, the country's press entered a new, modern and advanced stage for the first time. So that our countrymen could take concrete steps towards political and cultural development. At this time, each of the newspapers, magazines and journals prepared its own special publications and began efforts in the field of the development of the country's cultural process. During the reign of Ghazi Amanullah Khan, (23) newspapers and journals began broadcasting in the center and remote areas of the country. The Amani government appeared and shone in the field of press in the form of newspapers and magazines such as Aman Afghan, Ittehad Mashriqi, Setara Afghan, Ittehad Islam, Irshad-ul-Naswan, Ittehad Islam, Bidar, Afghan Newspaper, Talaa Afghan, Iblaa, Haqqiq, Sarwat, Anees, Naseem Sahar, Nowruz, Al-Khazad Magazine, Aina Erfan, Urdu Magazine, Ghazi, Islah, Mojma Sahiyya, Pashtun Sada and Maktab, whose rays illuminated not only the country but also the neighboring countries. And this press process provided political and cultural subjects for the local people and tens of thousands to read (Hashemi, 1992. p. 177).

The first press law in Afghanistan was passed and enforced in the Amani Dynasty in 1924, and under the shadow of the law, the process of the welfare of the people was evaluated in the interest of the people. During this time, many newspapers and magazines were published and made available to readers. In the light of culture and freedom of expression, progressive and enlightened compatriots who loved the country and the people raised their heads, recorded their civil demands in the light of press freedoms and made them available for the reading of the countrymen. In this way, we present complete information about the press process in Afghanistan.

After the declaration of Afghanistan's independence, the country's government realized that the only way for the Afghan people to progress and prosper was to promote literacy, which was considered the primary need of the Afghan people. Therefore, in addition to strengthening education, concrete steps were taken towards the development of the press. And the Afghan government, in its development plans, paid serious and comprehensive attention to the development of the countrymen's knowledge and politics, in addition to the development of the press. And in its press publications, scientific, political, literary and cultural subjects were given priority in their publications, so that our countrymen could be encouraged to progress in the scientific and political fields, in addition to the sweet blessing of reading.

1- Aman Afghan Newspaper: It was the first newspaper published by the independent government of Afghanistan, which conveyed the country's independence to the people of

the region and the world. This newspaper began its publication on April 12, 1919, in accordance with the intention of April 22, 1298. In this newspaper, in addition to useful articles on the importance of the country's independence, comprehensive attention was paid to the scientific and political empowerment of the countrymen, so that the Afghan people were encouraged to develop knowledge and understanding (Tanvir, p. 87).

2- *Irshad Niswan Journal*: This was the first weekly newspaper that, apart from the political and cultural empowerment of Afghan women, also advocated for the intellectual and political development of women in a neighboring country, and for the rights of all women. According to the decision of the Afghan government, the editor-in-chief of *Irshad Niswan Journal* was (Asmar Samiyya), known as (Bibi Arabi). And the editor of this journal (Ruh Afz), the daughter of Lala Mohammad Zaman (Hazin al-Kutb), was the sister of Habibullah Tarzi and the niece of Allama Mahmud Tarzi. In addition to the ongoing political policies of the Afghan government, the magazine *Arshad Niswan* prepares and publishes news, scientific, literary, and cultural articles, and issues related to women's domestic affairs, such as cooking, tailoring, childcare and education, course management, and other useful articles on social education for the countrymen, especially women, to read (Irshad, 2005. p. 278).

3- *The Afghan Newspaper* was the first printed publication in Afghanistan, which came out early every morning with new and fresh articles. This newspaper was printed on Monday, (05/07/1920) at the Afghan State Printing House and was prepared for the reading of the countrymen. According to the newspaper's writing, Mohammad Jaghafar was known as the chief editor from (issue 1 to issue 163) and as the responsible director of the newspaper in the last issues.

The newspaper was published in two pages and three columns. In addition to domestic and foreign publications, the Afghan newspaper published scientific and literary articles, political commentaries, and government decisions, government agreements, developments, and best decisions for the countrymen to read. Based on the news of the newspaper's journalists, it selected the latest news and content from the newspapers *Aman Afghan*, *Ittehad Mashriqi* and *Ittehad Islam*, and strengthened the literary and cultural beauty of the newspaper (Irshad, 2005. p. 268).

4- *Abla Newspaper* This newspaper began publication in 1300 AH (1921 AD) under the responsibility of Mirza Mohammad Akbar. In addition to political, economic, and social issues, the newspaper prepared government decisions for the reading of its citizens. During the reign of Amani, *Abla Newspaper* prepared useful articles about the unity of the Afghan people for the reading of its citizens (Ahang, 1990. p. 41).

5- *Sarwat Journal*, as its name suggests, was a journal that prepared all the economic issues, economic agreements, and decisions of the country for publication. This journal officially began its publication in 1925 with the efforts and cooperation of Allama Salahuddin Seljuqi (Junbish, 1999. p. 193).

Also, after the country's independence (1919), many of our countrymen turned their attention to literacy and education because, on the one hand, they were encouraged by high-ranking government officials and, on the other hand, they were preparing themselves to learn to read and write in order to better understand political and scientific issues.

During the reign of Amani, under the direction of the young ruler (Amanullah Khan), many government agencies and ministries published their own special publications in the form of monthly magazines according to the specific characteristics of that agency. In these special publications, articles or scientific materials were prepared for publication in the month and season, so that our countrymen could be informed about the duties, responsibilities and other characteristics of that ministry. In these special publications of

the country, materials and information about that agency or ministry were published. So that the Afghan people could obtain complete information about specific scientific topics in special government publications, in addition to scientific, literary and political issues. In this regard, we mention the special publications of the Amani era.

6- Ablagh Newspaper: This newspaper was publishing three days a week, on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday. This newspaper was hung in crowded areas and squares of Kabul city by order of the Afghan government. And it was delivered to the ears of illiterate countrymen at regular intervals by designated officials, for example, in the capital of Kabul province at 9 am in the square, at 1 pm in the afternoon, in the noisy bazaar next to the Alia Masjid at 12 noon, and in the Huzoori Chaman at 7 pm (Irshad, 2005. p. 299).

7- Haqiqat: For the first time, the press publication named Haqiqat began publication on (22/Zumari/1303 AH, corresponding to 24/August/1924 AD) under the responsibility of Burhan Kashlaki, three times a week in four issues (Tanvir, p. 86).

The newspaper Haqiqat published the news of its suspension of publication in its issue (139). In issue (140), it released the last issue to its readers and suspended the remaining issues (Irshad, 2005. p. 270).

8- Ittehad-e-Mashreqi: This newspaper began its publication in the month of Qab (1298 AH), which corresponds to the month of March (1920 AD), under the editorship of Mirza Shah Harakh Khan, and until (1338 AH same to 1959 AD), this newspaper was published under the name Ittehad-e-Mashreqi or Dillah (Tanvir, p. 87).

9- Ittefaq-e-Islam: This weekly newspaper started publishing in Herat on (1/Wari/1299 AH) under the responsibility of Abdullah Qani Hirawi. In November 1303 AH, the publication of Ittefaq-e-Islam was affiliated with the Herat Education Directorate. And Salahuddin Seljuqi also ran the Ittefaq-e-Islam newspaper apart from the Education Directorate (Irshad, 2005. pp. 10-272).

10- Ghazi Journal: This weekly publication began publication in the month of Mizan (1300 AH), corresponding to October (1921 AD), under the responsibility of editor-in-chief Abdullah, during the reign of Shah Mahmud Khan, the supreme ruler of the southern region at that time. The main objectives of the publication were to publish news, national and political articles, in addition to popular sentiments against the British (Tanvir, p. 88).

11 – Tolo Afghan: This weekly newspaper began publication on Wednesday, (10/Tali/1300 AH) under the responsibility of the then Director of Education, Maulvi Saleh Mohammad Hotak, and in (1301 AH) Abdul Aziz Baba Jan was appointed as its Director (Irshad, 2005. p. 277).

12 – Sitara Afghan: This newspaper began its publication in Jabal al-Saraj in December 1299 AH under the responsibility of Mir Ghulam Muhammad al-Hussaini (Ghabbar). A year later, due to the dissatisfaction of the local khans and tribal elders, and on the other hand, some leftist youth gathered around the head of the Sitara Afghan newspaper.

His writings were completely opposed to the government's political policies at the time, so the government decided to suspend him (Tanvir, p. 89).

13- Islah: This weekly newspaper began publication in Khanabad in the month of Marghum in the year 1301 AH (corresponding to the year 1923 AD) under the responsibility of Mohammad Bashir. The newspaper was ordered to be published by Nayib-e-Salar Mohammad Nader Khan during his visit to Kunduz (Irshad, 2005. p. 276).

14- Bidar: This weekly newspaper began publication in Mazar-e-Sharif in the month of Qab (1300 AH) corresponding to the year (1922 AD) under the responsibility of Editor-in-Chief Abdul Aziz. At the beginning of the peace period, the name of the newspaper was Ittehad-e-Islam. Two issues were published in Mazar-e-Sharif under the responsibility of Abdul Raziq (Tanvir, p. 90).

Mr. Zarin Anwar, dated (8/Asad/1390 AH) said about education in Afghanistan: The only printed publication in Afghanistan (Siraj-ul-Akhbar) gave way to the Aman Afghan newspaper and that newspaper prepared all the decisions and developments of the Afghan government for the reading of the countrymen and was considered the official language of the Afghan government at that time. The Aman Afghan newspaper began its publications on April 12, 1919, corresponding to the year (1298 AH), under the responsibility of Abdul Hadi Dawi.

Also, with the help of Mahmood Tarzi's wife Asma (official) and Rooh Afza, the Irshad-ul-Naswan newspaper prepared beautiful articles for the countrymen to read. Accordingly, the Afghan newspaper began its publication on (14/Jhangash/1299 AH), while at the same time, the Sarwat newspaper began its publication in (1925 AD) and published articles on economic issues.

It is worth mentioning that the Ablab newspaper was published three times a week, on Saturdays, Mondays, and Wednesdays. In this newspaper, the decisions and resolutions of the Afghan government were prepared for publication and each government decision was delivered to the ears of illiterate citizens at the crossroads of Kabul city and in the Huzuri Chaman area at a specified time by the appointed officials. In short, during the reign of Amanullah Khan, the government press publications (23) were printed on a specified date and made available to the readers.

Independent Press (Non-Government)

According to the eleventh article of the Constitution of Afghanistan, the first press law was drafted and approved in 1303 AH. Many domestic and foreign historians have considered the peaceful ten-year period of implementation of laws and the best political and cultural period of the new Afghan society within the framework of the law. During this period, for the first time, many newspapers and magazines began their publications by order of the Afghan ruler to enlighten the minds of the countrymen in the difficult economic and political conditions of Afghanistan. At that time, weekly newspapers in a country where even the people could not feed their families, but they supported and supported the strengthening of the scientific and cultural process, at the same time, the first press law and the first press court were established. In this way, the countrymen took quick and decisive steps in the field of press and culture.

The constitutionalists, many of whom were government leaders during the peace period, considered the patriotic and independence-seeking sentiments of Afghan society insufficient for the future society in the process of development of sound and constructive ideas, and began efforts to establish a free and non-governmental press process, in order to see the content of the press of that time in a new format, away from the cold framework of the official press.

After the approval of the Press Code, Afghan society paved the way for the establishment of a private press process. At this time, some independent non-governmental newspapers such as (Anis, Afghan, Nasim, Sahar, Nowruz and Pashtun Sada) were published one after another, in the light of national freedom-seeking sentiments. In addition to informative content about the changes and progress of the Western world, they also cautiously criticized and criticized the backwardness of society. According to the special strategy of the peace period press process, they considered it their moral and human duty to encourage the vast population of the colonial countries towards independence, so that in the course of these efforts they gave intellectual impetus to all freedom-seeking movements in India, Transoxiana and Persia (Tanvir, pp. 83-84).

In accordance with Article (11) of the Constitution, the government of Afghanistan began the process of establishing a free press in the country through the efforts of Ghulam Mohiuddin (Anis), who eventually launched the first independent newspaper (Anis' National Independent Newspaper) in the light of press freedom.

1- Anis National Independent Press Newspaper: When Ghulam Muhiuddin (Anis) returned to the country at the invitation of Muhammad Ismail Effendi in (1921 AD) corresponding to (1300 AH). And in (1303 AH) the law on freedom of the press was passed, he came to Kabul in (1304 AH) and settled in the house of the oil sellers (Tanvir, p. 98).

He decided to prepare an independent newspaper for publication in the light of the press regulations. And at the same time, he opened the office of the Anis newspaper in the palace of Abdul Rahim Ghoda, the oil producer. When the news of the establishment of this first independent non-governmental national newspaper reached the ears of Amanullah Khan, the young ruler, when he received the news of the start of the publication of Anis, went to the office of Anis newspaper on the same day and spoke directly with the newspaper's manager, Ghulam Mohiuddin Anis. And he said to him. I have heard that you have decided to develop the country and awaken the people. Your decision has become a reason for my happiness. And since you have this strong will, I am also your friend and collaborator. Ghulam Mohiuddin Anis appreciated the kindness of the Afghan ruler. And he assured his ruler. That will strengthen and consolidate the political and cultural ties of Afghans with the world, not only by educating the young generation, politically awakening the countrymen, implementing justice and legality, but also by familiarizing the Afghan people with the contemporary and complex world (Rohina, 1988. pp. 19-20).

According to the political, cultural, social and economic information of Ghulam Mohiuddin Anis, this publication is considered a shining star in the history of the Afghan press and the most beloved newspaper of the Afghan people. This newspaper began its publication in Kabul on (10/Ghawai/1306 AH) as a non-governmental publication of national independence, preparing articles about democracy, justice and real awakening for the countrymen to read (Tanvir, p. 93).

Also, on (21/Hamul/1307 AH) in the year and date of Anis, an article titled (Pas Ban Bidar Khaab) written by (S. Din) was confiscated by the government upon its publication. The government arrested and imprisoned the editor-in-chief of Anis's non-governmental newspaper, Ghulam Mohiuddin Anis, and sealed and closed the office of Anis' newspaper. When the citizens of Kabul learned of the government's mistreatment of Ghulam Mohiuddin Anis and the closure of Anis' office, the citizens of Kabul began peaceful protests. Many government officials also participated in the protests (Dariz, 2007. p. 123).

They continued their struggle until their slave, Mohiuddin Anis, was released from prison by order of Amanullah.

2- Nasim Sahar Journal: This publication published four pages once a week. Its weekly content followed the leftist views, and it is widely believed that the content was prepared for it by Abdul Hadi Dawi, who often criticized government institutions in his articles, so it was closed down very quickly (Ghobar, 1967. p. 793).

3- Pashtun Voice: Through the efforts of Faiz Mohammad Naseri, Pashtun Voice magazine prepared materials in both Pashto and Persian Languages for the Afghan people to read (Farhang, p. 557).

A 1929 issue of the non-governmental independent magazine Pashto Voice was discovered during the last years of Amani's rule, on which the word "national" was written (Junbish, 1999. p. 192).

4- Afghan Newspaper: This independent, non-governmental newspaper of the country, like other independent, non-governmental newspapers, has made valuable contributions to the healthy education and upbringing of the young generation, strengthening political awareness, and awakening the people. This newspaper is published in both Pashto and Persian under the responsibility of Payanda Mohammad Farhat (Farhang, 1994. p. 557).

5- Nowruz Journal: This publication began its publication two years after Anis Journal. The editor-in-chief of this journal was Mohammad Nowruz Logari, and Mirza Mir Ghulam handled the editorial work. This journal was published twice a month in (8) pages (Ghabbar, p. 794).

In the ancient building of the National Archives of Afghanistan, many old photographs have been preserved in the form of a collection, along with the laws, bills, and regulations of the former rulers of Afghanistan. The National Archives of Afghanistan has preserved photo collections of Amir Sher Ali Khan, Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, Amir Habibullah Khan, Ghazi Amanullah Khan, and Habibullah Kalakani. Official trips to foreign countries during the reigns of Amanullah Khan, Mohammad Nader Khan, Mohammad Zahir Shah, and Mohammad Daud Khan have been preserved in the form of a collection, as well as paper banknotes, bilateral agreements, wills, and calendars.

The National Archives of Afghanistan have also preserved state-run and non-state newspapers and magazines, including Shams al-Nahar, Siraj al-Akhbar, Siraj al-Akhbar Afghani, Tolo Afghan, Irshad al-Naswan, Ittihad al-Mashreqi, Anis, Sarwat, Bidar, Farayad, Haqiqat, Maktab, Rahbar al-Islam, Islah, Junbish al-Istiqlal, Azadi al-Mashreq Magazine, and others (National Archives, pp. 40-41).

Mrs. Anzor said (8/Asad/1390 AH) and the date are as follows: The year (1303 AH) was approved by the government decision of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. In the light of this law, the Free Press Law was also enforced by the order of King Amanullah Khan. For the first time, in the light of the Press Law, Ghulam Mohiuddin Anis printed and published a non-governmental independent newspaper on (15/Ghoya/1306 AH). Later, this series expanded further. Non-governmental independent newspapers came out of print one after another, among which we can mention Naseem Sahar Journal, Afghan Journal, Nowruz Journal and Pashtun Sada Magazine.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the reign of Amanullah Khan (1924), the Press Law (Nizam-e-Nama) was passed, and after the passage of this Press Law, the Independent Press Directorate was opened for the first time to better organize and manage press publications.

As the Press Law in Afghanistan was approved and ratified in the year (1924) corresponding to (1303 AH) along with other laws, many historians evaluate the peace period as a period of law-enforcement and the process of prosperity under the rule of law in the interest of the people, and during the short period of this rule, (23) newspapers and magazines were published in the capital and provinces of the country. The efforts of the peace period in the press publications began with the continuation of the Siraj-ul-Akhbar newspaper, that is, at that time the only newspaper (Siraj-ul-Akhbar) was published in Kabul, but during the peace period, the press process accelerated so much with the efforts of Amanullah Khan that, apart from the non-governmental newspapers, (23) government publications were published in Kabul and the provinces of the country.

Discussion

This study, titled (A Study of the Historical Process of State and Non-State Press During the Period of Amanullah Khan's Government), presents a clear view on this issue. When

Amanullah Khan took power, the intellectuals in the country urged Amanullah Khan to reform the government. Therefore, the ruler took rapid steps towards government reform and reform. At that time, the fundamentalists in the court, who followed the previous imperial policies, came into opposition to the intellectuals. However, Amanullah Khan tried his best and passed the Press Law (Nizam-e-Nama).

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of this scientific and historical research, I did not know what to write about under the title (Research on the historical process of state and non-state media during the reign of Amanullah Khan), but when I prepared for my scientific and historical research on the subject of this research, I finally realized during the process of studying the research that this scientific and historical topic (Research on the historical process of state and non-state media during the reign of Amanullah Khan) is very useful for every history lover and every student of the history department. If history students study this research topic carefully and accurately, they can obtain complete information about the efforts and development of the historical process of the modern history of Afghanistan.

Suggestions

1. After completing this research, I realized that everyone should study this research.
2. We hope and wish from the esteemed Ministry of Higher Education that the subject of history is taught seriously in all faculties and departments in all universities of the country.
3. All citizens and people of Afghanistan should study the contemporary history of Afghanistan.

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