

Political, Economical and Cultural Reforms in the Government of Amir Sher Ali Khan

Saifullah Gharwal¹ and Asmatullah Ziar²

¹Department of History and Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, Shaikh Zayed University, Khost, AFGHANISTAN.

²Department of History and Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, Shaikh Zayed University, Khost, AFGHANISTAN.

¹Corresponding Author: gharwalsaifullah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The second rule of Amir Sher Ali Khan (1868-1878) has a special place in the contemporary history of Afghanistan. During this period, new features of the political, administrative, and cultural system were introduced, new institutions were established in the country, and efforts were made to flourish civilization. He is one of the most broad-minded kings in the modern history of Afghanistan who has done his best for the development of Afghanistan. This article discusses the political, social, and cultural reforms of the second sovereignty of Amir Sher Ali Khan to create a sequence of historical events and take a chronological form, therefore, before his rule and especially; during the reign of his father Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, several reform programs have been briefly discussed, which were the base for his reform's strategy.

In the conclusion of this article, we can reach to the significant political, social, a cultural reform of Amir Shir Ali Khan to the administration of new Afghanistan. During the period, he faced to a series of internal problems and a big game played between the Russian and British colonial circles and it didn't allow him to carry out all his plans. The British invaded Afghanistan for the second time and ended its rule, and affected the designed programs for flourishing the new civilization. Afghanistan was left behind in the caravan of global progress.

Keywords- Amir Sher Ali Khan; political reforms; military reforms; modern press; political problems.

I. INTRODUCTION

The 19th century was a century of political and social activities in independent Islamic countries, which had direct impacts over Afghanistan as well. Many such movements arose in response to the aggression and aggression of European colonialism, and Afghanistan was a country that was exposed not only to the interference of neighbouring countries; On the contrary, the game of British and Russian aggression had become an important arena and there was always the fear that one of them would invade Afghanistan. These aggressions could have been prevented if Afghanistan had a strong, centralized administration, well-equipped, well-trained, and strong national army, and economically a self-sufficient country. Amir Sher Ali Khan, because of these needs, decided to implement several new reform

programs, to have a self-sufficient country and to prevent the emergence of external and internal threats (Ghobar, 1987: 592).

Also in the first half of the 19th century, the British occupation, accompanied by signs of a new civilization and industrial change, spread all over India along the Indus River and collided with the eastern natural borders of our country. The first British invasion, which began in 1839 was defeated after five years of resistance by the Afghan nation. The Indian Railways has since moved in that direction.

The seaports of Bombay also opened the way to the Afghan border. New civilizations and new ideas flourished in the western part of the country, in Qajar Iran, and the north, in Tsarist Russia, and the colonial territories of Tsarist Russia bordering Afghanistan. All of these factors had impacts over the lives, thoughts, politics, and administration of the people of Afghanistan, and especially of the Amir and the rulers (Habibi, 2003:339).

The first efforts to modernize and strengthen Afghanistan began at the beginning of the second reign of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. Because Amir Dost Mohammad Khan saw both Russia and Bukhara, his northern neighbors, during the first Afghan-British war, and spent days and nights in exile in India, and he saw many things with his own eyes. The country develops and becomes acquainted with its social and economic situation. During his second term, Amir Dost Mohammad Khan succeeded in ending his arbitrary rule in the country, establishing a central administration, and modernizing the army. However, internal conflicts persisted and they were unable to take major steps in the scientific and cultural fields.

Similarly, after the death of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, the first term of Amir Sher Ali Khan's government began and ended with civil wars and rivalries and at that time it was not possible to implement any important programs for the development of the country. But the time when Amir Sher Ali Khan got into the power over his political rivals for the second time, he appointed his trustees in government positions. This created relative security in the country and provided an opportunity for the Afghan government to adapt to the demands of the time and to work for changes. When the British saw Amir Sher Ali Khan victorious over their

rivals so, unlike the first period, he recognized his government and sent a representative to his court and also provided money and arms to Amir Sher Ali Khan under previous agreements. Amir Sher Ali Khan also advocated a peaceful policy towards his neighbors, hoping to protect the country's territorial integrity and not intending to seize more land.

He wanted to implement reform programs in Afghanistan by establishing good neighborly relations with its neighbors, especially the British. He first took advantage of this relationship and political approach and began to implement his designs, programs, and plans. But the British did not see a strong and prosperous Afghanistan in their neighborhood, so in the end, the relations between the Amir and the British were strained and they invaded Afghanistan for the second time (Zadran, 2007:249).

Amir Sher Ali Khan himself was a progressive and enlightened man who was influential in the development of reforms and reform programs. When Amir was young, he lived with his father in exile in British India. So the modern British administration and its industrial establishments were closely watched, influenced by Western civilization, and convinced that if any society in the East wanted to live a free and dignified life and be free from foreign colonialism; Therefore, it is necessary to place itself within the framework of modernity and civilization. The administrative system must have a principled rule over the society. Culture must enlighten the minds of the people. Such thinking compelled the country to implement reform programs and move forward.

The role of Jamal Uddin Afghan in these reforms cannot be ignored and should be mentioned as one of the reasons. If we study the period of Amir Sher Ali Khan, we will surely come across the name of this great Afghan scholar. He was acquainted with the court of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan and appointed him as the teacher of his son Mohammad Azam Khan. After the death of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, any internal differences that arose were not tolerable for him. Development and adjustment programs such as; But the civil war shattered his hopes (Attaei, 2004:89-99). When differences arose between Amir Sher Ali Khan and Syed Jamal Uddin and Syed Jamal Uddin was forced to leave the country, he handed over a systematic list of reforms to the Amir and the Amir promised to implement them.

II. METHODOLOGY

This is a qualitative research, which has adopted a descriptive analysis. The data have been collected from secondary data. Multiple vernacular literatures (Pashto and Dari languages) have been chosen, reviewed and analyzed. The literature consists of books and articles mainly written by Afghan scholars. After collecting the data, prior to its analysis, they were translated into English languages. The texts were mainly

discussing a particular era in this history of Afghanistan, one decade dated from 1868 to 1878. During the analysis, specific themes were chosen, which are namely administrative structure, political structure, security and army, education, media mainly press, architectures, industries and commerce.

III. RESULTS

3.1 Administration and Political Structures

Before the beginning of the modern history of Afghanistan, there was no central government in the country. Rather, Afghanistan was divided between neighboring powers after the fall of the Timurid state. However, for a short period, the Hotaki states of Kandahar and the Abdali states of Herat emerged, and their style of governing continued in the same way. When Ahmad Shah Baba came to power in 1747, so he created a new form of administration. The administrative system was divided into civilian and military. The civilian sector was still divided into security and public services. The main source of power was the king, with the prime minister conducting civilian and military affairs.

After the king, the highest authority was the council, composed of tribal chiefs, great military commanders, and spiritual leaders, whose affairs were carried out according to their whims and fancies (Attaei, 2004:32-33). Ahmad Shah Baba reduced court expenses, paid the salaries of soldiers and administrative staff on time, organized financial offices, established provincial governors in the provinces, and established the Ministry of Finance, the security administration, the intelligence service, the secretariat, and the judges, who provided security and created other such agencies. In 1757 he established provinces and higher governments to better organize the empire. The provinces covered a wide area and were more important than the superior governments. According to the division of administration, it divided its territory into 8 provinces and 15 higher governments. In addition, each province and the higher government were divided into palaces and districts and each district into villages, whose officials were appointed by royal decree.

Ahmad Shah laid the foundations of the political and administrative system, but after his death, his successors were unable to bring about a change in the general structure of the state administration and to preserve his empire. Internal differences and wars paved the way for the forward policy of British and Tsarist Russia, which resulted in the separation of the northern, eastern and southern regions of the country from the empire's territory. When Amir Sher Ali Khan came to power for the second time, he laid the foundations of a modern administrative structure for the first time. His first attempt was to establish a strong central government and weaken the feudal lords. To this end, it divided Afghanistan into five administrative provinces as follows (Tanniwal, 2010:106-108).

1. Kabul Province
2. Kandahar Province
3. Province of Afghan Turkestan
4. Herat Province
5. Farah Province.

Amir Sher Ali Khan paid attention to the administrative structure and state structure in 1874 and was the first in the history of Afghanistan to form a cabinet based on modern principles. The Prime Minister and the ministers of this cabinet were famous, literate, and efficient people. Amir did not include any of his family members or tribal leaders in the cabinet, and this shows the essence of his reforms. On the sidelines of the cabinet, a 12-member council was formed, whose members were well-known figures of the society, and at the head of this council was the Amir himself. The council was tasked with advising the Amir on important decisions (Attaei, 2004:99-100). Amir Shir Ali Khan convened the Loya Jirga to solve the great national problems, and this shows that he was also interested in the traditional administration along with the modern organization.

During the first term of his Emirate in 1865, he convened a Loya Jirga in Kabul to settle disputes with his brothers, which was attended by 2,000 members from different parts of the country and the members of the Jirga advised the Amir to fight against the brothers. Also in the second term of his emirate, in 1873, he convened a Loya Jirga to elect his 13-year-old son Abdullah Jan as Crown Prince (Naizi, 2007:47). During the reign of Amir Shir Ali Khan, a post office was established, which strengthened relations between government departments and the people (Lavorskii, 2012: 384). There were also fundamental changes in the tax administration and its laws because in the past the tax collection system was such that one-third of the land tax was collected in the first three months of the previous year. The heaviest burden of the system was on the peasants and craftsmen and other people in the cities were forced to work under the pressure of the soldiers, and this was a great obstacle to trade and agriculture.

Amir Shir Ali Khan issued some special decrees and instructions to reform the tax administration because the land tax is not levied before the harvest is collected, the taxpayer pays the tax after collecting the land and receives an official document in return, and officers and soldiers were not allowed to force the taxpayer to pay taxes by force and pressure. The salaries of soldiers and officers did not depend on the taxpayers; instead, their salaries were paid in cash from the state treasury. Soldiers and officers were not allowed to live in the middle of the city, and they were given permanent residence outside the city so that soldiers would not oppress civilians. Forced labor was banned and cash was paid to the worker (Ghobar, 1987:29).

In the same way, the judiciary was considered and laws were enacted to better regulate civil and military affairs. Laws were enacted to discipline military officers and soldiers to prevent crimes between civilians and the military. These laws determined and punished the crimes of the military and civilians. For example, insulting the king, rebellion against the regime and rebellion in the army, drug use in the army, fleeing the war and surrendering to the other side, absenteeism in the army, taking bribes, lying, forgery, and other minor crimes was laid [8]. The biggest problem is the lack of Amir Shir Ali Khan's administrative structure as a regular intelligence agency. From this point of view, the government of Amir Shir Ali Khan suffered a lot of damage, because there were British spies in the court who sent everything to the British (Attaei, 2004:100).

3.2 The Formation of a Modern Army

Throughout Afghanistan's 5,000-year history, empires and great governments have waged extensive wars to expand their territories and protect their borders, indicating the existence of trained armies. Also, with the beginning of the contemporary history of Afghanistan, under the command of Ahmad Shah Durrani, the existence of a regular army and an irregular ethnic army, which fought in all wars of that time, shows that this army was trained and trained in the use of promotional weapons. Mountstuart Elphinstone in the book of (Report of Kabul Kingdom) and Mir Ghulam Mohammad Ghobar in his book (Afghan Ahmad Shah Baba) had stated about the military structure of that time and salary of the soldiers and army.

The structure of the Afghan army remained the same until the second term of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. But when Amir Dost Mohammad Khan came to power for the second time and he saw firsthand the British military structures and developments in India and also the need to annex the various provinces of Afghanistan to the central government, saw the need for military structures. It can be said that one of the important tasks of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan during his reign was to modernize the military structures for the first time and to train his army on modern principles.

Abdullah Khan, a new Englishman, formerly known as Mr. Campbell¹, was captured during the Kandahar War. After converting to Islam, he remained in Afghanistan and trained Amir's army in new military principles and military exercises. Dr. Arlan American also came to the service of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan from the court of Ranjit Singh and Naib Abdul Samad Khan helped and served the Amir in creating new military formations.

Amir Dost Mohammad Khan In the early days of the Emirate, Afghanistan had 11 military bases and the total number of regular troops was 13,700, equipped with the usual weapons of the time. In addition to the

¹ He was captured in a battle in which Shah Shuja invaded Kandahar in 1834 with the help of the British and the Sikhs.

regular army, there were volunteer and irregular tribal armies, which went to the battlefield when needed (Habibi, 2003: 116-118). After Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, Amir Sher Ali Khan paid close attention to the training, organization, and formation of the army. He commissioned Prince Yaqub Khan and General Faramarz Khan to gather troops at Bala Hissar and pass them by. After examining them, Amir gathered the best soldiers from among them and made a reliable army out of them (Kohzad, 2008: 563). He called for the establishment of a modern army as a prerequisite for building and stabilizing a stable state. He knew that the old armies were incapable of fighting on today's battlefield within the framework of the old order, because the technique of warfare, education has been updated.

In particular, he knew that Afghanistan was geographically located between two powerful enemies (British India and Tsarist Russia) and needed to be maintained by a well-trained modern army. Amir Sher Ali Khan assigned his army chief, Hussain Ali Khan, along with several experienced officers, to modernize the army. He also recruited Sardar Gholam Naqshbandi, Abdul Hamid, and Fateh Ali from India to train the army (Attaei, 2004:102). The army, based on its new structure and figures, was deployed in eight (8) military bases across the country, bringing the total number of regular and irregular troops to 75,990 (Habibi, 2003: 119-122). Amir Sher Ali Khan also established a military industry to better equip the army. He set up factories in Kabul and Herat. Signs of the weapons of that time are still preserved (Habibi, 2003: 318). Russian physician Dr. Yarowski praises Afghan rifles in his travelogue: "Amir Sher Ali Khan inspected the Russian rifles with our visiting Russian soldiers, praised them, and showed us his rifle. The members of the delegation were very pleased and Amir said that the gun was made by our workers in the Kabul arms factory completely with their own hands" (Lavorskii, 2012: 203). The infantryman was paid seven rupees a month, and twice as much as the horseman. The soldiers wore regular uniforms and Amir Sher Ali Khan also wore military uniforms most of the time (Attaei, 2004:103).

New rules and regulations were enacted to recruit. Amir Shir Ali Khan considered the creation of such new regulations an important need. He knew that gathering people who had not been mobilized for war in times of need was not only useless on the battlefield. There are also disadvantages, as well as the fact that a permanent military force under one banner is not profitable and its benefit is not social. He mandated two years of compulsory military service, which applies to all citizens without exception, to include the sons of chiefs and khans in the system. He was firm in his principles and did not differentiate between his relatives and others in implementing them. For example, his brother Sardar Naik Mohammad and grandson Sardar Ahmad Ali entered the conscription under certain

conditions. Sick and frail young men were excluded from the army, and many minor eye defects and hair defects prevented them from serving in the military. Amir also translated English military books into Pashto and Dari as part of his military reforms. He gave the names of commanders, military units, and military officers in English and to a large extent in Pashto, which is still alive today (J.L, 2012: 383-384).

3.3 Modern Education

Formal education did not exist until the founding of modern Afghanistan (1747) until 1857. For the first time in Afghanistan, Amir Sher Ali laid the foundation for formal and modern education in two schools, one military and the other civilian (Lavorskii, 2012: 383-384). As Amir Sher Ali Khan established other modern institutions in Afghanistan; therefore, it was necessary to have cadres and professionals to run these institutions and Amir Sher Ali Khan knew that this problem could be solved only through education. To this end, he set up a small education department with limited staff, including the director of education, local and foreign teachers, and other administrative staff. It also provided an office and budget for the provision of books and other materials for this small-scale education, which would be sufficient for the publication of books and the salaries of teachers and staff (Rafi, 2013: 85-86).

Amir Sher Ali Khan established two schools, one called Harbi (military) in Sherpur and the other in Bala Hissar called Muliki (Civil). Amir Sher Ali Khan personally supervised the schools and cultural affairs, even taking part in the students' exams, asking questions, and encouraging the deserving students with gifts. That is why Amir Sher Ali Khan can be called the first Minister of Education of Afghanistan and Qazi Abdul Qadir, the secretary of the court, who was also the editor-in-chief of Shams-ul-Nahar newspaper, can be called the first director of education in Afghanistan, because, in addition to the above, this person also managed all the affairs of education.

At that time, in addition to practical and military education, the teaching of the Holy Quran, religious sciences, writing, and history were also taught. Military training includes artillery, pedestrian, and cavalry and shooting and civilian school curriculum including administrative, political, legal, and religious sciences. Among other subjects, sports were also a part of the curriculum and the duration of education in these schools was four years (Naizi,2007: 49-50).

Table1. The table below shows the curriculum for military and civilian schools.

No	Military School curriculum		Civilian School curriculum
	Theory	Practical	General subjects
1	Math	Cavalry	Law
2	Geography	Infantry	Administration
3	Chemistry	Artillery	Politics

4	Cartography	Gunfire	Literature
5	Holly Quran	Sport	Sport
6	Religious Studies		
7	History		
8	Writing		

Source: from this study.

The curriculum of Amir Sher Ali Khan's time focused on religious and military subjects, because Afghanistan was under threat from major powers at the time, and both Russia and the British colonized not only were sent but also crossed the border, and they wanted to take the lead in capturing Afghanistan. The British worked in the guise of enmity and then in the guise of friendship to achieve this fascinating goal. So Afghans needed military training to protect their national and political borders and religious education to protect their intellectual borders, so new textbooks were compiled and published to achieve this goal (Rafi, 2013: 86)

Initially, the teachers in these schools were only internal; but later foreign teachers were also hired. When Amir Sher Ali Khan traveled to Ambala, India in 1869 for political talks with the British, on his return, he hired many Muslim Indian specialists, who both trained in the army and taught mathematics, geography, chemistry, and oil extraction. The civilian school at Bala Hissar, which housed the children of chiefs, nobles, and influential people, was a luncheon and differed from the military school in its (Rafi, 1998: 13). The military school was located in the military base of Sherpur and the students were in dormitories and all the expenses were paid by the government. The number of students at the same time was more than 3,000 (Naizi, 2007: 50-51). Both schools had weekly education reports, which were submitted to the supervisors monthly. Teacher attendance, absenteeism, and teaching were monitored and separate reports were made. The exam was three months long and the annual exam was final and meticulously administered. Examiners were called in from other institutions. The subject teacher did not have the right to ask questions or score. The questions were in oral and written form and without the presence of a subject teacher the written questions were studied by a select committee and then scored, thus the education department had a strict and useful discipline (Rafi, 1998: 13-14).

3.4 Modern Press

In Afghanistan, the real press began after the formation of the new Afghanistan. Before this, on the one hand, there was no national unity government in Afghanistan, to conduct a study of the Afghan press under a variety of government systems. On the other hand, the press was not a national and internal phenomenon like today. Rather, it was a foreign and exported phenomenon, with Western cultural characteristics. It flourished in the East with the onset of

British colonial rule. At the same time as colonialism, it opened the door to action in the East, and in Afghanistan in particular. At the same time, Amir Shir Ali Khan, using his skills and abilities, brought lithography to the country for the first time in the second period of his Emirate to create a modern press and started printing (Rahin, 2012: 537-539). Some analysts say that for the first time during the reign of Amir Mohammad Azam Khan (The brother of Amir Sher Ali Khan), a newspaper called Kabul Magazine was published in Kabul under the supervision of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan, but there are different perspectives on this. Some scholars have their reasons for its existence and others have their reasons for its non-existence, but today researchers are unanimously convinced and can't say with certainty, whether that journal in the time of Amir Mohammad Azam Khan Or Amir Shir Ali Khan is published under the responsibility of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan and we can't deny that Sayed Jamal Uddin Afghan had no media activities before Shams al-Nahar Journal. Unless any documents are available about this journal, it is impossible to comment on its existence or non-existence (Rahin, 2012: 20-22)

In any case, it can be clearly stated that just as other modern administrative systems emerged during the reign of Amir Sher Ali Khan, great strides were made in the field of culture and education, so too the modern media of Afghanistan. It started in the second period and has gone through various stages so far. When Amir spent days in political exile in India with his father, so his attention was drawn to the modern press, among other cultural elements of India, and he knew that such a press was a very effective tool for the awakening of society. Also, when Syed Jamal Uddin Afghan left Afghanistan, he recommended in his will to the Amir that the media be expanded.

On the other hand, all the members of Amir's cabinet, especially Syed Noor Mohammad Shah, were scholars and could create and nurture modernity, even Qazi Qadir, who was a British spy and traitor. But he was well versed in cultural affairs and was Amir's press secretary and translator. All the newspapers of India came to the Amir and were translated by Qazi Qadir, meaning that the Amir himself was a man of knowledge and enlightenment (Attaei, 2004:101-102)]. The Russian Dr. Yaroski wrote in his travelogue: "We have received a few issues of the Tribune of India; an Indian newspaper based in Allahabad, India, and have been translated by an English translator. The Russian delegation's visit is being closely monitored by the British" (Lavorskii, 2012: 209). During his visit to India, Amir bought the first lithographic printing press, moved it to Kabul, and in 1869 erected it near Bala Hesar (Fofelzi, 1999:593) This marked the beginning of a series of press releases, books, magazines, and other official papers in the country, which for the first time gave rise to a new generation of modern press and political thinkers in the country.

During the reign of Amir Sher Ali Khan, Shams-ul-Nahar, Mustafawi, and Murtazawi printing presses were in operation, all three of which were run in lithographic style. The method of printing the lithographic came after the alphabetical method in the history of world printing; its work was simple and cost-effective; so the publishers also benefited a lot from this method. However, the beginning of printing in Afghanistan was started by these three printers and they started printing with less capacity. But in Afghanistan, he laid a brilliant foundation for scientific culture and journalism (Ahang, 2014:5-7). After the advent of the presses, the official series of press and books began, and the first issue of Shams al-Nahar was published in 1873 following Syed Jamal Uddin's reform program. The first issue was in two pages, which was later increased to sixteen pages, and the Nasta'liq text was printed every two weeks (Bawari, 2013: 34).

In addition to the editorial, the text of the magazine included foreign news, events, and announcements in the provinces of Afghanistan and other such information. The writing language was Persian, but some Pashto writings were also seen in it. The written language was very strict and old Persian; a simple meaning would be expressed in many additional words. Much of it was devoted to propaganda in favor of the state, as well as flattering and exaggerating the publication of literature, praising the character of Amir Sher Ali Khan, which differed from the vernacular and the mass media. But the newspaper also published many articles to enlighten the minds of the people, for example in one side of an article he wrote: "Afghans pay for cotton cultivation because they sell their cotton to the British at a very low price and get expensive pieces in return because these people do not have knowledge and perfection" (Attai, 2004:101). Shams-ul-Nahar also had readers from abroad and participated in it. The price of each issue (ten annas) was the prevailing currency of the time, which was also in circulation in India (Tanveer, 2001: 38). With all the above features, the media of the Amir Sher Ali Khan period and especially the Shams-ul-Nahar newspaper of Kabul was one of the most advanced and progressive newspapers in the region, because it not only published news of the country and the region. Rather, it described the local industry and its value in public life, public safety, and public welfare issues in a very good way. In this regard, the contemporary history of Afghanistan will not forget the services of Amir Sher Ali Khan, the founder of Shamsul Nahar.

3.5 Architecture, Industry, and Commerce

Amir Sher Ali Khan decided to build a fortified town called Sherpur around the Bebe Mehro hill so that the government troops and army would not cause any inconvenience to the people in Kabul. So in 1870, he drew up a map of the city by engineers and put it into action. The city is planned to be built on 5,000 acres around Bibi Mehro Hill. The walls were 20 feet high and

the ball was capable of spinning. The clay was made by elephants. For more than five years, the building employed 6,000 workers a day and 1,000 architects and carpenters. In addition to the basic salary, the soldiers were paid five rupees a month to take care of their daily affairs. But the architects' salaries were paid in cash every day from the state treasury. Whereas in the past the construction of roads, paths, and buildings was forced and carried out as forced labor and this work was mostly done on the common people and farmers and was imposed. Not all of the city's work was completed, and the work was left incomplete during the Second Anglo-Afghan War, which was later destroyed (Ariz, 2003: 45-46).

As the central government strengthened in the country, economic, industrial, trade, and animal husbandry were also taken into consideration. With the efforts of the government and in the presence of security, highways were built and trade facilities were established. Amir Sher Ali Khan also paid attention to the development of the country's agricultural products and eased the heavy burden of formal taxes on farmers. During this period, much attention was paid to the military industry, for example, the manufacture of artillery, gunpowder, and ammunition factories to equip the army [1]. In addition to foreign artillery, rifles, and old weapons, at that time one cannon a month was made in Kabul's military factories. Guns and ammunition were also produced in large quantities in these factories.

IV. CONCLUSION

Amir Sher Ali Khan was a modern and enlightened man. He had high aspirations for the development and prosperity of the country. He was well acquainted with the modern culture and conditions of the neighboring countries. He had seen it closely, so the Amir, with the same feeling he had, paid attention to the development of the country. Amir Shir Ali Khan made good use of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan's plan in this regard. It can be said that Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan had a scientific role in Amir Shir Ali Khan's reform work, not a practical one.

Amir also used other experienced locals and foreigners in implementing his programs. Part of the professional people who were Muslims in India was recruited from India. He created a modern administrative structure, the most important of which was the state cabinet; whose members were patriotic and hard-working people, and most importantly, that there were no members of the royal family in this cabinet. Amir Sher Ali Khan established a formal education department, built military and civilian schools, and developed a curriculum tailored to the needs of the time. Given that there were domestic political problems in the country and that Afghanistan was bordered by British India in the east and southeast and Tsarist Russia in the north, there were fears that one of them would attack

Afghanistan So Amir Sher Ali Khan laid the foundation of a modern army to overcome this danger. He renewed the structure of the army, laid down new rules for the discipline of the army and the recruitment of soldiers, which are still used as a basis.

As part of his reforms, Amir Sher Ali Khan created a modern press, Shams-ul-Nahar, and a printing press in Kabul, trying to enlighten the community. As relative security and political stability emerged during the second term of Amir Sher Ali Khan's rule, agriculture, industry, and trade flourished in the country. Not only Afghan goods but also Indian goods were traded to Central Asia and Central Asian goods were traded to India through Afghanistan.

In conclusion, it can be said that Amir Sher Ali Khan laid the foundations of a modern system in Afghanistan based on the demands of the time. But his efforts were thwarted by several internal and external factors, ending his rule and the nation was once again at war with British colonialism.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahang MK. A brief history of mass information in Afghanistan. Kabul. Maiwand press (Persian Language). 2014; 5-7.
- [2] Ariz GJ. Afghanistan's borders and administrative divisions throughout history. Kabul: East Reconstruction administration. 2003;45-46.
- [3] Attaei MA. A brief look at the contemporary history of Afghanistan. Kabul: Maiwand Publishing Society. 2004; 32-33, 89-99, 99-100,100,101,101-102,102,103.
- [4] Bawari MR. Fifth pages of Afghanistan History. Kabul. Beheqi press (Pashto Language). 2013; 34.
- [5] Ghoobar, Mir Ghulam Mohammad. Afghanistan on the path of History. Kabul: Revolution Publishing Center (Persian Language). 1987: 592)
- [6] Habibi AH. A brief history of Afghanistan. Peshawar: Danish Publishing Society. 2003; 116-118,119-122,318, 339.
- [7] Habibi AH. Twenty articles by professor allama habibi. Kandahar: Norange Publishing Society. 2003; 116-118,119-122,318, 339..
- [8] Lavorskii, Ivan Lavrovich. Travel of Russian embassy to Afghanistan and bukhara khanate in 1878-1879. Kabul: Maiwand Publishing Society; 2012.
- [9] Naizi MA. Amir Sher Ali Khan emirate and its political problems. Jalal Abad: Hamdard Industrial Printing House. 2007; 47- 49- 50- 50- 51.
- [10] Rafi H. Initiation and development of modern education in Afghanistan. Peshawar: Afghanistan Studies Center. 1998;13-14.
- [11] Rafi H. National angle. Kabul: Habibullah Literary Society. 2012; 85-86, 86.
- [12] Rahin AR. Press History of Afghanistan (From Shamsul Nahar to the Republic). Kabul: Sayed Publications. 2011; 20-22,537-539.
- [13] Tanniwal MZ. General Geography of Afghanistan. Kabul: Caravan press. 2010; 106-108.
- [14] Tanveer MH. History of Afghanistan and presses. (M. Z. Shafiq, Peshawar: Saboor Press Center. 2001;38.
- [15] Zadran G. History of Afghanistan. Peshawar: Mirvias Publishing Society. 2007; 249.