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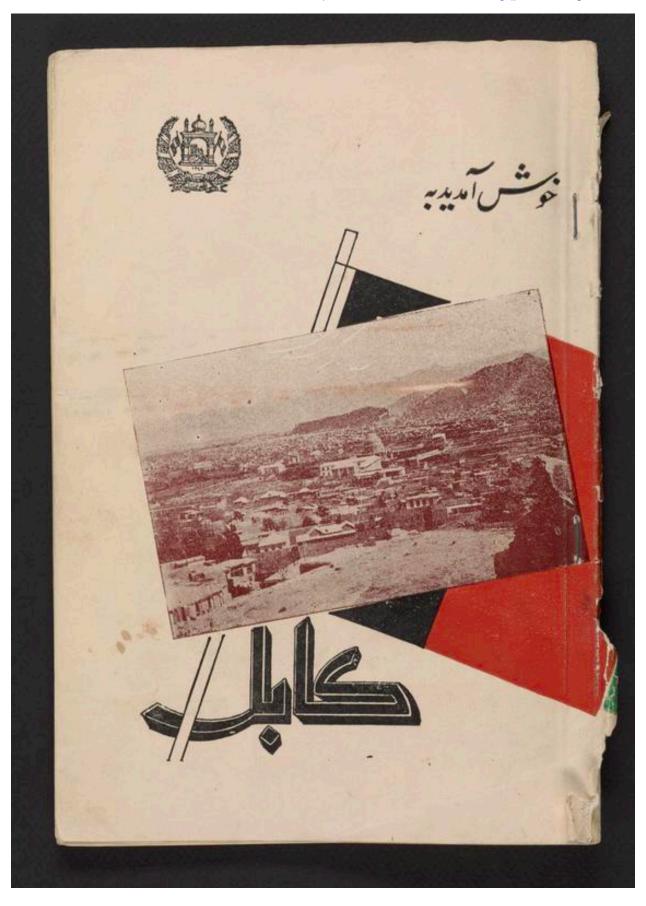
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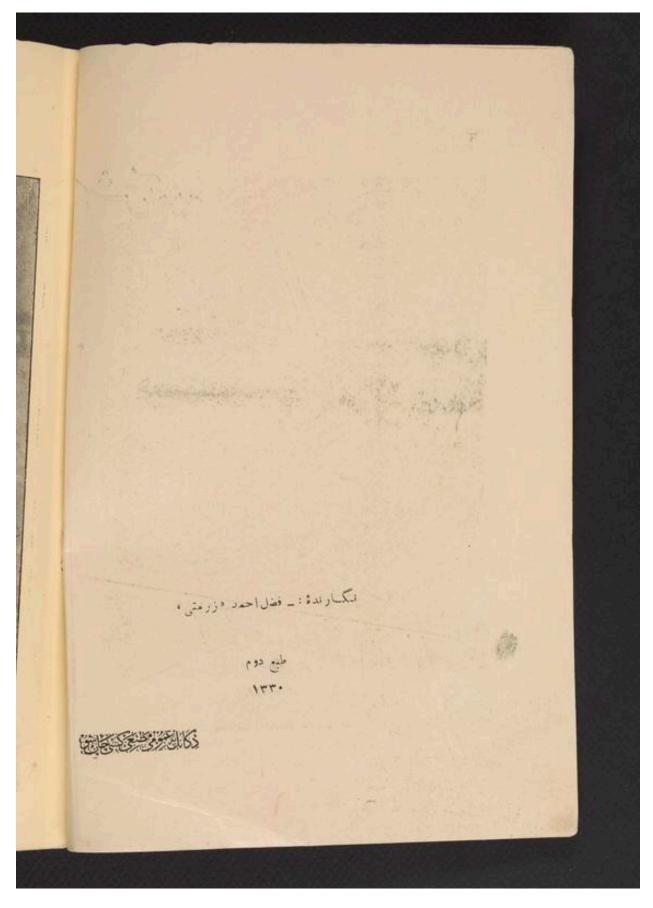


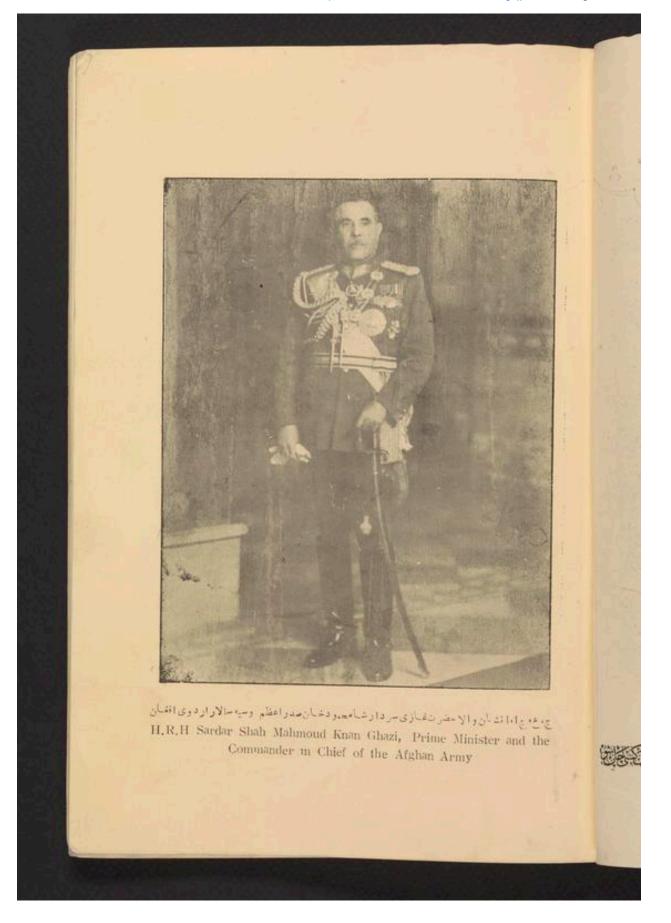
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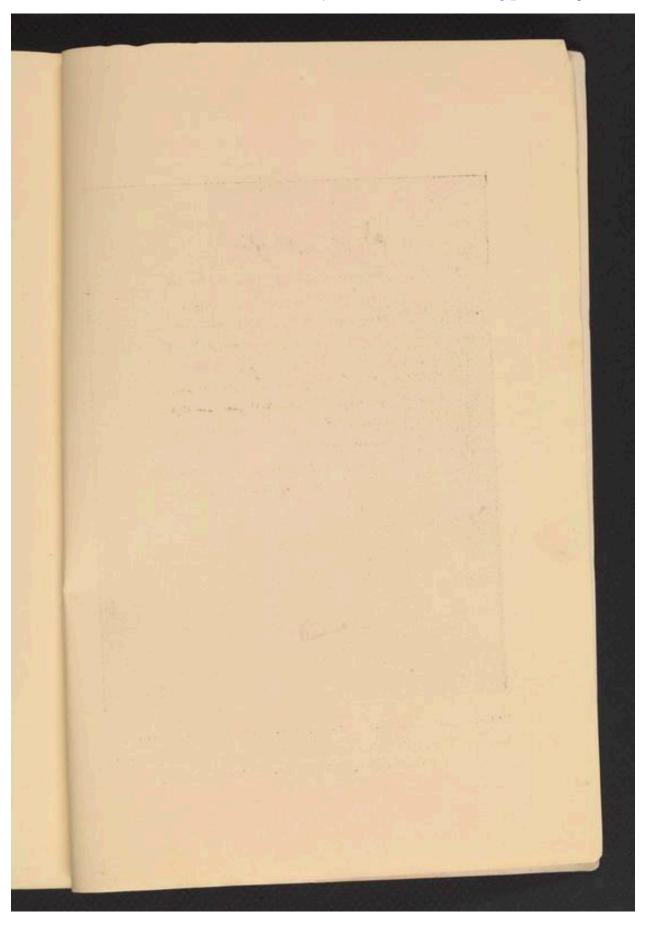
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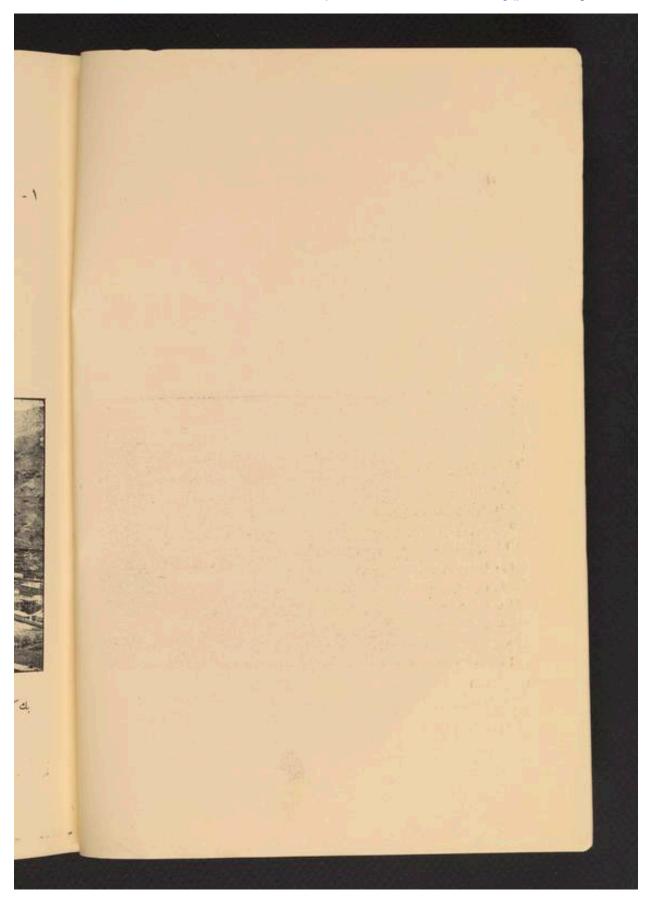
عرض مرام

م طوراز نشراین رساله نشا ندادن جاه اومو اضع میناز و قابل دید کاپلست برای سیاحین به ضی از ین مواسع به نسبت نشگی و زیباتی آن و برخی نظر باهمیت افتادی و بارخی عارف و احظه که مظهر و در هدما خر کشته و با ستانی این و سان شهر ده میشود شیان نشکر و تعاشای آن خالی از دلجمیی نمیباشد هکذا قار این آین این رساله و رم و رآن تا و یخ معتصر این شهر راهم مطالعه و آنگاه پسلا عی بز راگیکه از طرف ملت ا منان در تا سبس به ضی از مؤسسان جدید در مه ترمینه های علوه و نقافت میدول شده است خوش دا تا و آگاه خواهند شد.

باری تا کافته نها ندکیه ر سالهٔ هذا فقطامتا بهٔ یمک اندگشت رهنما میپادد بعثی و صف زیبائی وجهال حقیقی کابال راند-یتوان باین مفتصر ادا نبود، الهذا برای اینکه یقین حاصلگر در حامیست بچشم سردیده شود. مدیریت عمومی نشر یات

رياست مستقل مطابو هات

مداین بت شویه ای



۱ ـ تاریخ مختصر کابل :

کابر یک شهر تر یغی وقد پسی است که رجار واه تجارتی شرق شال جنوب واقع شده اهدیت ته رتی داشته پست این شهر از زمان های خالی آدیوده ایرخی از مورخین موقدت کابل مدیم را در بگر ام یا کا بیسا نمین می کند وغنت انتقال آن را یه کا یل قعنی جنگ او لشکر کشی ها قر از د. ده انه ، پهر مال کابل یک رشهر قدامت آن با الایدارین شهر های بلخ ویا مبان هیسری داشته است در کتاب (ویدا) نام (کیها) برای



A part of Kabul City

(1)

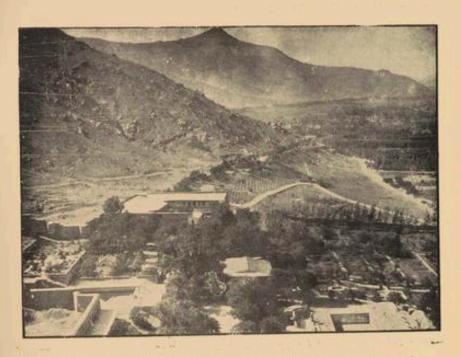
بك كوشه ازمنظوة عبومي شهر كابل

كابل قاد. شده بعش ازمورخين،عتيد. دارند كه تام كتأبل تعريف بك كلمة سند ست كهمعني آن (تيمار تكاه ميهاشدو شايد سبب تسميه این نام برای کابلاز جهتی با شد که اکثر کا رو انهای سندی مال التيما ريخوه راوزيا زارهاي كابل عرضه ميكر داه ، تجار ت وشهرت بازركا ني كابل ازران هايخيلي قديم معرو ف است هبرو دت مورخ بزرگ يونا أي (A t . T . t . T . واج مال! لتجاوه كما بل را در بازار هاى يونان ور وم ذكر ثمو ده . درا تنای حملاتا حکندر کابل موقعیت تبیارتی مهم خودراد اشت وراء های تجا رتمی ازهر طرف به آن یك جا میشد . بطایعو س ودیگرمور خین اسکندر از کابل و دیگر شهر ۱۰ کهدر در تا اما بل واقع بود ما تند (نویلیس) (بارسیانه) (کیز انا) (کیا و سانه) وغيره نام ميبرند، (اور تسيانا)يا (كايو را)عبد رث از كابل فعلى است كه با شند كما ن آن را بعاليموس - (كما بل تمي)خوانده. اسكندر وقني كهبه وادى كابل رسيد. توقف نهود، فورا عازم كاييما (كوهد امن)شده على عدم توفف اسكندو در معل كا بل قطي قهميده نبيشود. اكرعك داشته باشدسر اسر ممكري خو أهديود ورته دو عصر یونانی این جای آیاد و قرار یکه گفته شد.مو , خبن ونا ني آن را (اور تسانم)يااور ستيابا وهم بهاسم (كيار ورا) يا كا بورا) باد كرده اند. احتراين مورخ بوناني آن را (اور حتيانا) خوانده استوجهار رامي نوشته كه از انراء هاى تعارتي به طرف بكتريان وارا كوزيا ويا هند منشعب ميشد. بند از مر كال احكند ر مقدونی دوات یو آنی باختر در بلخ اسیس کر دید که ازان به بعد سلطنت بزرگ کوشانی دایر شد. در تمام این دوره ها کابل یك شهر تجارتی و دادو سند خودرا ا دامه میداد. در اننائی که رشتة سلطنت كوشاني ضعيف ودراها نستان دوات (سبت ويأرث) تماسیس بافت اگر چه معاملات حربی وجریا نان سیا سی در این شهر مي أ ثير أود ولي كابل موفعيت خودرا ازدست نداد.

(+)

د ر و قتی که دو ات کو شانی های خو ر د با ر د یگر به کابل جابه جاواكما برشاهان خواستند ،روابط خود رابا ديگران فائم کند.هجوم اعراب شروع شد ودرسته ۲۸ یا ۲۸ هجری یو د ک مسلمين اعراب به سركر دكي عبدالرحمن بن سعر م بن حبيب القرشي ازراء نخزنی بر کابل حمله آورد . یادشاء کابلطور که ا عراب أيد كرده اند و(اعرج) نامداشت شكست بافت و بداخل شهر د ر آمد که در تنبعه شهر معاصره وبالاخره قتع شد . بساری به قتل وبديازي هم اسير كرديدند راعرج اسلام آوردواعراب ميدالرحين تميم بن قيس جبير وابراء ياددادن قرايض اللام كذاشتنه ورفتند جون يباريي تنتبع كمابل حضرت لهابغه سومشهيد شدواعر برشاءهم قوت كرديد . حيبال داء از اطاء : حرباز زده وجندين بار اشكر كشي به عمل آمد اما به نتیجه ترسید . درسال ۷۹ هجری که عبد اقد بن ا بي بكر حاكم حيستان بود اشكر زيادي جمع كردم بهفتع كرايل آمد . درین وقت کمایل شاها ی قدری برقوی خود افزود. بود ند اشكر اهراب ووين حمدك كمشديد تربين جنكتهما بود بهمقابل مردم دابر كبابل واقع شدند واكتر شهيد واسير مشتند وابن شکست به اشکر اسلام خیلی خدار. و تملفات رسانید که بقایای مسلمین هفت الله د ينار اناوان دادند تاخودرا ازدست كا زشاءوارها تبدند. بعد اذبن وفايم كابل شاهان فصيل فوي و زرك شهرواكه دراثر كذاكش وجناك هاغر الشده بودرد وباره أر ميم ومحكم أركر دند قصیل شہر کابل که امروز نیز بقابلی آندرسر کو. مای شیر دروازه آسمائي ديده ميشود ازطرف كابل شاهان بناشده زيرا درموقس که کوشانی های خورد را فشار هیاطانه از یا طرف وفشار ساساتیان ازطرف دگر مجبور کرد که از پاختر بر آمده درمیان کوهستانیهای سعباامرور پتامکبرند و به کا بل آ مدند حصار سند كميني كه بنو النددر برا بر مجومها ي مدهش استاد كي كنند ساختند درسال ۸۱ هجری باز مسلمین حمله کردندو دیوار های شهر (4)

وا ازطرف دمه رزگت کافته در داخل شهر جنگ شدید واقع شد که اگر کاشیه اعراب برسیده بیج کس جازیه سلامت برده نمیتوانست ا در نتیجه مسلما نان فاتیج و کابل شاه به طرف گردیز رفت توکابل بامر مسلما نان در آمده تشکیل دو اصفای ظاهری و وسفاری نفو دُاعراب را از بین مه ایک کم کرده کسایل به بست حکیر انان مجلی اداره شد. مقاون نهضت صفاریان از کو عستان شر فی کابل ، یا فو م هیکری بنای سلطنت را در کابل گذاشتند که سر کرده شانرا هیکال گویند. ایشان در کابل تا به دور فرانی سلطنت و کابل در



منظرہ باغ ومتبرہ معر وف باغ بابر شاہ Babor Garden and Tomb of Babor (قام باغ بابر شاہ (علی)

سال ۲۱۹ همري داخل سلعانت غزني كرديد. كابل دوزمان فوريان نیز از شیرهای عدده شهرده میشد ودرقشون کشرهای جنگیز نبو ما الله سائن شهر های مملکت چور ولخارت شد بعد ازان کابل بدست تيمور وحكام اوباقي ماند تااينكه دولت تبموري مرات أور گر فت وبعد از سقوط دوات هران کابل بدست بابر شاء آمد، درين وقت كابل دوباره رونق باقت وتاسنه ٩٣٢ مجرى با يتخت بود ازان به بدیایتخت به اگره انتقال و کمایل مرکز و لایت بود . درسال ۱۰۵۱ هجری عجوم نادر افشار سبب خر ایی شهر وقتل نغوس آن گردید . وقتی که حلطات به اه بعضر شا حمدشاه با بای (غازی) رسد (۱۱۹۰) توجه به کمایل نمود وخواست آن وا مركر ساطات خود قراردهد مكربعد ازقوت اووقتا اعليعضرت تهورشاء درسته ۱۱۸۱ بر تغت امیراطوری نشبت بعد از تنظیم قندهار درسته ۱۹۹۰ م ۱۷۷۱ م رسما کابل رایایتخت خودقرار داد که ازان تاریخ تاامروزکابلبایتختافقانستاناست.اگرچهم بعداز ان درائر تهاجيان الكليس ها كيابل يسي غرابي هارار يده بالاحصار آن که تخت گاه یادناهان بود خرابگردیده درعمو اعلیمضرت ة ادر شاه شهبه (۱۴۱۱) دو باره آبادو پوهنتون حربي در آنجا تاسيس ودراتر توجه ميخسوس حكومت امروزي در مرطرف شهر دامته عدر آن و آبادی افزونی به خود می گیرد .

۲ ـ اقدامات درقون بیست:

or Girden and

افغانستان دواواخر قرن ۱۹ خواست خودرا به تبدن جدید آشنا کرداند مکر جملات توای بیگانه باز برای چندی مملکت رادچیار وقفه وقترت کردانید ، درایتدای قرن ۲۰ اواین اقدامیکه بروی کار آورده شد اسول تعلیمی بود که طرز آن در مملکت تغیر و مکاتب عسری ملکی و عسکری برای فر ۱ کر فتن تعلیم (۵)

اصول جديد السيس كرده شد ، درممرا الله داخلي اصول معماري تازه أمورد استعمال قرار كرفته وتبديد سرائعابه نقاطعهمه معامكت ر بر نظر کرفته شد و به انشای لبنهای المقون و اناسیس فاجریکه های برق ویشمینه باقی توجه به عمل آمد که ناسفا تدوینوقت شروع مهاربه فمومن اول درتكمال يروكرام موضوعه سكنهوا دكرد بعد از ختم مجار به کهمداملات به نصع افغانستان تمام کر دس مملکت استقلال ساسي خود را حاصل وببك دوره نهضت فيكري وعصري قدم كالداشت جنانجه ابن وره تفريبا فزمدت دممال عمر خواد كه به الغلاب ارتبهاعي جد سفاء منتهي كرديداً: كمنا قالتوبر فرفتها أي را درخقوق مغتلفه و ترويج وتعبيم معارف مساعدة كرد . طور ك ميلان وفكر تعييم مدنيت جديد درملكت بيداوعبرانات بداصول حديد وعمري روي كالر آورده شده درانتاي معاوما وابن هاي وبلغون وتلگراف وغيره الدمهای بزركت تری بر داشته شد . 1- " مگر الله اعتبا ، سوء الفاقات وجوادث با هانجاری که ۱۰ ر مطالعه واعراض ازغود وباكانه وطلي ماديا فوجند حال داء خوش آن می شود مات به درج ومرج داخلنی گرمناو و معلمکان تاجار عسا ره بزركي كرويده تقريبا كممال كامل ازمير الكمامل غود بارماك درخاتيه القلايبار تجاعي كهزما صلطنت ستاغلوهمار شمعمد الدرشاء تها له سعید افتاء با آمکه معلکت تازمازکت کش داخلی فار غ وخوجان الظليم وانسيق بود اولين نوحه يعاعطاني حقوبق ملت معطوف وشوری ملی (؛ رامان) ازعدم، وجود آورد . شد که که این یکی از د مانماری می برزگ دورهٔ به دری بنصار حی دو د الز کار های بدار ک و مهم دیگری د درین دوره صورت کدرفت تاسیس: نکه ای (که در آن زمان به غرک اسها؛ نامرد بود) ة كوانه طبّ ـ ومانون مربي والبرم بودم والرحالبك اعلىمصرت شان مبغواستند بااه كمار مدرا أة خود دوباره مملكت را بسير تكامل غود سوق دهند داز دس رك نفرجاني غارن ديه در جه عليا تي (3)

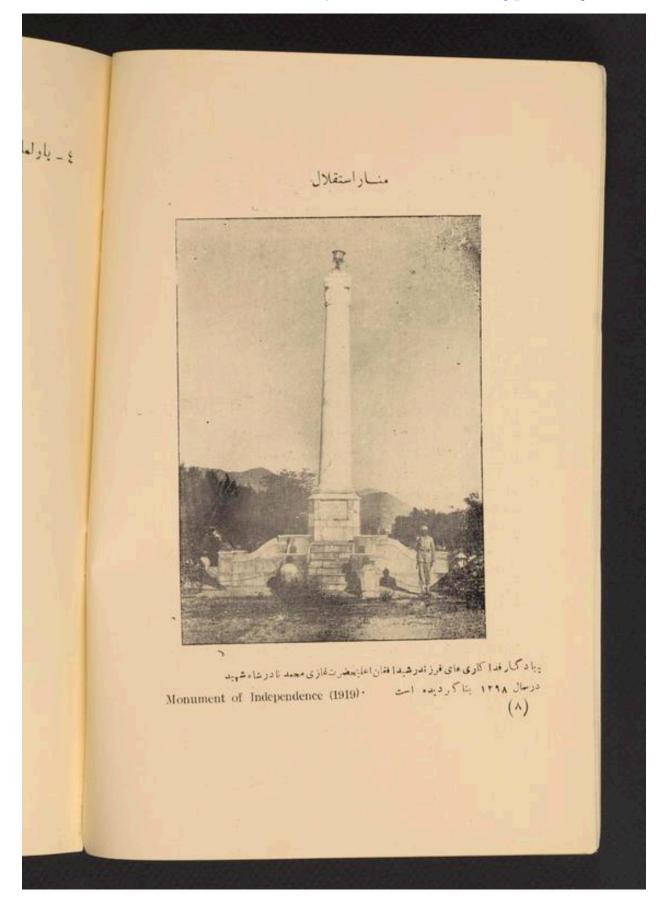
ههادت ال كرديده . أاوب ملت را تا الباد الحدار كالماشت . مكر بعد از آنكه اغليمصرت الهنو كل على الله معمد ظاهر شاء براحت افغانستان جلوس فرمودانديه اناسي از افركمارخير الديشاءة يدرنام داروشهبد خود باهمراهي ومناونت فكرى اعمام هزر كموار شان پروگرام اصلاحی را روز کارگذره، ویه تاسیس:اك شامی شرکت های منصد انجارانی . قابرینکه های نساجی وشعیته مافی و نفتا ہے ۔ پوهنتون (دارا اللون) تهدید حرال ماولین های تبلغون وتلكراف دراقاط مهمه ودوردست ملكت توجه قرمودم عمر اثات عاخلی را راک ورونی تازهٔ بعثیدند که اگر حرب دوم جهانی روی کمار من آهد امر وزافعانهان میتوانیت یك حصهٔ بنزر ک بروگرام مصری خود را به پایهٔ آنگیل بر ساید.

٣ -اهالي كابل:

ماین در حدود روسد هزارجه برت دارد وجون مرکز سلطنت است. ماین درحدود روسد هزارجه برت دارد وجون مرکز سلطنت است. الهرية الزاتما ومناطق درا أن سكني كارين الددين عبومي ورسمي اسلام بودنه واکثر بتاهالی آن به زبان دری حرف می زنامد ازروی از ا دار باشی وسفيد يوست الداما اختلاط وادماى مغولوسامي لنبز دوآن بي تاخ نیست ۱ اکتر ت اهالی وا روکایل تاجك ها کهمتنی آن مردم اميل وصاحباء لاكاند - تشكيل داده الزادا دلاورخوشكل متهاب انداع ذكى وزحمت كش ووطن خواء مياشندك درداخل شهر به امورستاعت و بازر کانی و در برون به مال داری وزر اعد مصر وف الد داخة دېگر يادندگان كابل ويرادران تزادى تاجك ها ـ يدون های دلاور و فوی الجنه ووطن پرور نیزخیلی ز یاد اند. من جند وَ بَانَ اصْلَىٰ شَانَ يَشْتُو سَتَ امَانِهِ وَبَانَ دَرَى هُمُ تُوبِ حَرِ فِي مَيْرِ لِنَفْ افعانهای هند ومذهب و پهودی الاصل قبر به تعداد فلیل در کیا بر حیان بجرميبرند. پهودران وهندوان بيئار به تجارك وباژو كماني اويئانو ايا

ا كشرا برزراعت ومال دارى مشغوابت دارنه .

(Y)



Mona

ع _ بارلمان افغانستان :

افغانستان حکومت پادندا می مشروطه بوده رشاه امجاس شورای ملی پا مجلس و کلا و معاس اعبان پارامان رانشکیل میدهد. امدا قو ای دوات که مصدر آن ملت یعنی مشتق از ملت میباشد بسه حصه که هر کدام آن از یک دیگر جدا و مشخص شدر ده میشوند. تقسیم شده است حسه اول فود مفتنه است که از طرف اسام لمه ملی (مجلس شورای ملی) وسنا (مجلس اعبان) اعمال و تطبیق میشود .

اول اسامیلهٔ ملی (مجلس شورای ملی) مرکب استازندا بندگان اهالی که از طرف ملت انتخاب میشوند و طرز انتخاب اعضای این مجلس به طور مدتفیم و بلا واسطه میباشد که اهالی حوزهٔ ا تتحاییه دریك محلممین که فیلااز طرف حکومت مجلم حسد مقر دات اصوایی تعین و املان میشود اجتماع تعوده بعد از جریان مذا کسره ا صولا و کیل خود را بصورت علتی انتخاب میتماینده حقوق انتخاب شدن برای این مجلس مساوی بوده و عمو مجنبه افغانستان حسب مقررات اصول حق انتخاب شدن را دارند یمنی از جیت مذهب و عرق فرفی وجود ندارد، مدت یك دوره انتخاب درین مجلس سه سال میتا شده

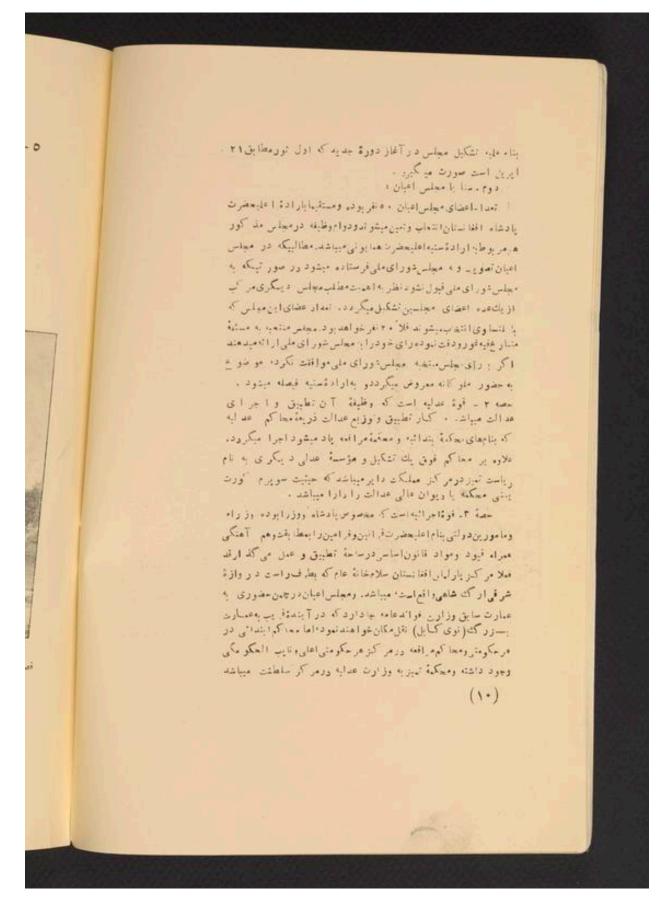
معهدًا برای انتظار کثیدن جهت ختم شدن دورم مجو دیتی وجود نداشته واهالی میتوانند و کیبل سابق خودرا نکرار اقتحاب نما بند. مناطق انتخاب و کلا (۱۱۱) منطقه و نمداد و کلاف دو رای ملمی ۱۷۷ نفر وشرایط انتخاب شدن حسب ذیل است ه

١- أو تبعة اقتالمان باشد

۱ زربهٔ خارجه کیانی که بعدازاستجمال نیا کرهٔ تا بعیت د.
 د. سال دیرگر در افغانستان قامت که د. باشد.

٢. سن عان كمترازه ٢ ويشتراز ٧٠ سال تباشد.

ور مدروف بعددافته وراستگاری بوده مرتبک جنایت نشده باشد. چون سه ماه قبل از اختتام یك دوره انتخاب دورهٔ جدید شروع میشود (۹)



٥ - مو كو تعليم و تهذيب:

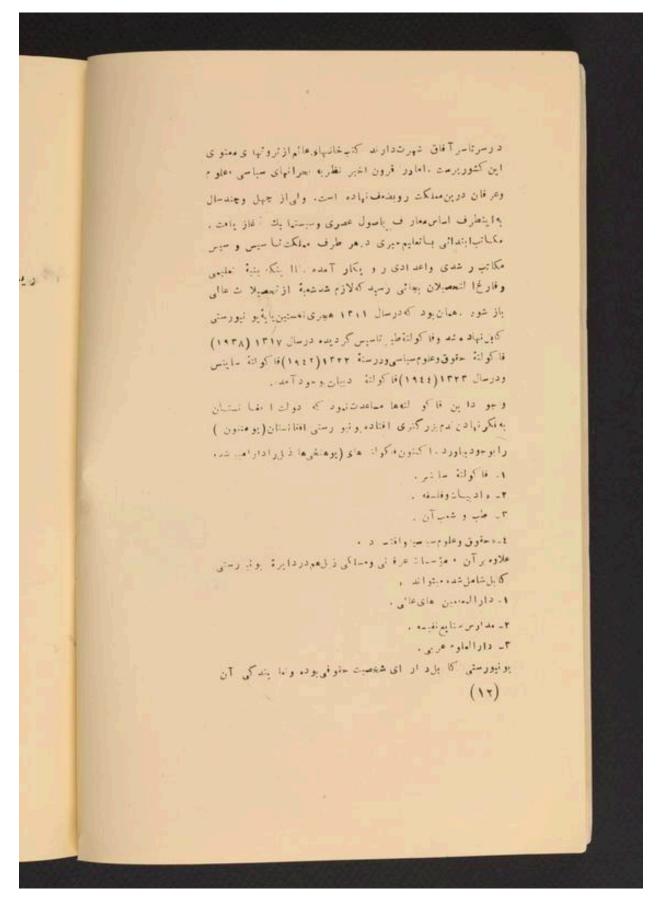
کمایل چون مراکر افغانستان است له امؤ سیات بزرگ عرفانی همانکت دران کمائن است که سایشرح آن ذیلا میبرد ازیم ه ۱ میو نبور ستی کامل (پوهنتون)، افتانت ناهر چند در ساحة عام وعرفان و داشتن دانشهندان وقضلاو عمرای زیباد در قرون قد مه و متوسط خیای دا غنی و ترونهند و مساوقیلسوقیان در که این وطن



The Chancellory

(11)

فسرصدا رت عصمي



به عهدة رئيس يو هنتون است كه از لعاظ ادارى ومالي مستقل وقملا مستقيماً از دوزير معارف مسئول است.

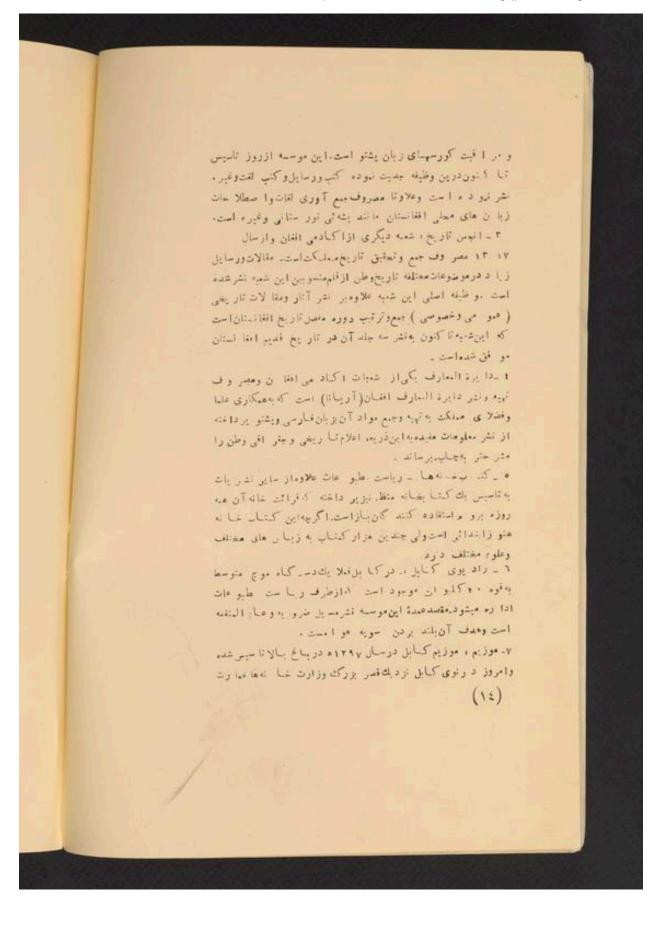
یو آبو رستی حر بی (حربی یو هنتون) برای تحصیلات عالی حربی وشقو ق مغتلف آن در با لاحصار کابل تاسیس شده است که تا گردان در آن بعداز طی دوردلیسهٔ حربی شدو لیت ورزیده به تحصیل دالی اشتمال می و رزند.

رياست مطبو عات:

دوات افغا نستا زیرای تر و پنج و ترقی علوم و تر یه افراد مدیکت تمنها ۱۹۹۹ ارت معا رف اکتفا نکر ده ریاست مطبو عات را تاسیس نمود تاجیعیت موجوده راز ر تاثیر و تطبغ علم و دا نش قرار معد این ریاست از سال ۱۳۱۸ شروع به کمار شود. شعبان عدده این ریاست از سازه

اد اار یا ت مدر یت عدو می نشر یات نا ظرو کنتر و از جمیع نشر یات مهاکت است تادر پیشرفت و تر فی ذهنر افراد مملکت مفیدومهد باشد. جراید و معلات را در امورمر بوطه شان ما و نت و ر از تباط شان با ار اید ومعلات خارجی - بو ات هم میرساند نهیهٔ چاپ و نشر کتب مفید جیا تی از طرف و ات به د ست این شعبه است که همه ساله در تهید کتب (بصورت تا ایف و ترجه) اما مامان و نشو یقات را زیاد میکند . بو حود آوردن کفرانس ها و مطا به ها در میا مع عام و مرا فیت و کنتر ول مجا دا با باس سو دی از و نشانت ن در خارج و ظیفهٔ بورگ دیگری یه دوش د ارد با متباز و مفات ن در خارج و ظیفهٔ بورگ دیگری یه دوش د ارد با متباز تاسیس و نشرا غیار و میا داد و مشود .

بداو آبو لذه (بال كادمی افغانی) اسا بن و سه كه در حقیقت الجمرادی كابل استشابهٔ از اگارمی افغان اجاشد وظیفهٔ این و سه احال و ترویج و نموییز بای پشتو جمع لفیات و آثمار و اشعار (۱۳۳)



مخصوص دومنزاه داردوبه وزارت مما رف مربوط است. علاموزه وابدو حصه قبل ازادلام و بعداز اسلام تقسیم نمودهاند که قسمت تعنانی خاص آثار قبل از اسلام وطبقه فوقانی مخصوص آثار اسلامی میباشد.

۸. موسسهٔ نسوان در برای بلند پردن سو په زنان افغا نستان در کابل موسسه سو ان تشکیل شده که تعبات معتلفی از قبل کرورس های درخت زبان و پرستاری وغیره در آن تاسیس گردیده وخانم هدو و ت قبس و مجانی عضو آن شناخته شده اند ، هدف آن بلند بردن و ویه خیا نهاو آشنا ساختن شاراست بوظایف اصلی زندگی نوین و عسری و تر تیب منزل و بهد داری وغیره کروز بر وزگر در این موسه در ترقی بوده و حرک و حنبش خوبی درخانم ه دیده میشود.

منطقه کا وعینآرت از وادی های بسیار سرسیر وشاداب و پرخوس اسع که از نفاع آنها از سطح بحریك هزارتاه د هزارمتر (سه هزار و سه صد تاشش هزار و پنجسد قت) تفاوت میكند.

سهر کابل در میان این وادی های امرخیز به عرض ۱۴ درجه

و ۲۰ دفیه شهای رطول البلد ۱۹ در جه ۱۸ دفیه شرقی دردامنه

های کوهای آسانی و شهر دروازه به ارتفاع (۲۰۰۰ فیت از سطح

بعر افتاده است در دبیال کوه آسمانی (۱۷۹۰) فت و شیر دروازه

بعر که در دو کو ساهم خیلی فردیك میشو د فرار دارد د رخلال

عربی که در دو کو ساهم خیلی فردیك میشو د فرار دارد د رخلال

رابا کابل فدیم و سلمیتماید - ور ود خانه کابل او از عبور داید،

رابا کابل فدیم و سلمیتماید - ور ود خانه کابل او از عبور داید،

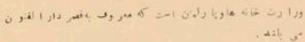
درز مان فدیم اطر اف شهر را فسیل ست کهی اصاطب

می کرد که تو سطهفت دروازه و آسمائی هنوزیاید از است که در هر فاسله

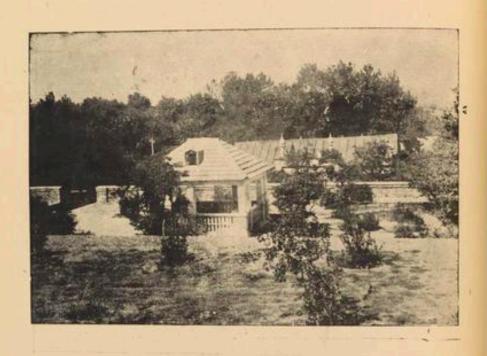
بر کوهاد شیر دروازه و آسمائی هنوزیاید از است که در هر فاسله

آن برجی نیز دارد . نماشا ی این دیوار ها از اهمیتشهر به خوبی

نمایند کی می کند از قلل کوه ها منظره باشکوه و شا داب وا



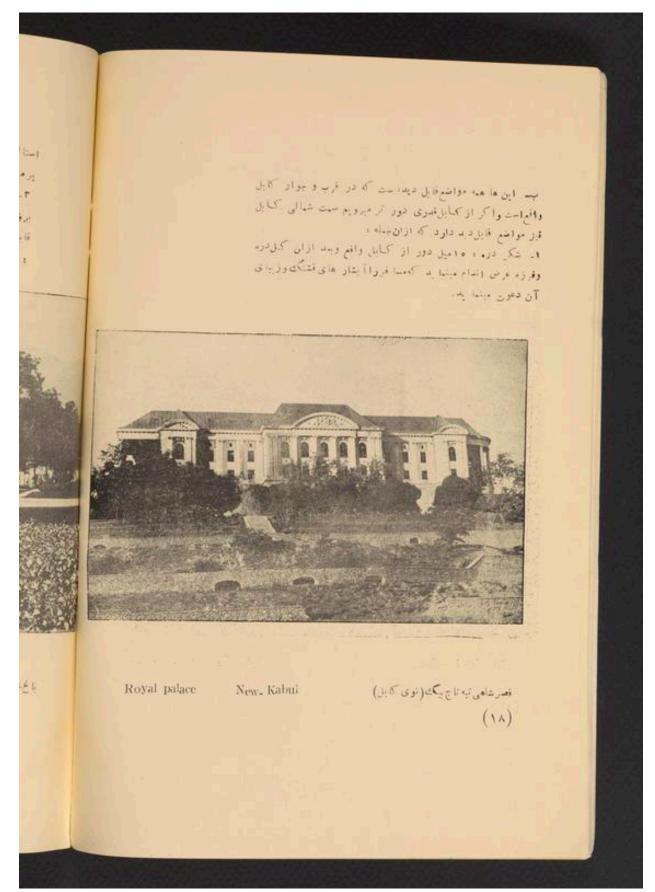
ی ... ۱۹ آنیهٔ تاج بیک ۱ درعات اصربرر که په اا صله تقریبادوکیلو متر روی تیه بلند واقع ویکی از قصر های دولتی است که قشنگی وزیبا ثبی و طر ا وت هوا و کیل های آن جانیا ندهٔ ۱ حسا سا ت اطاف است .

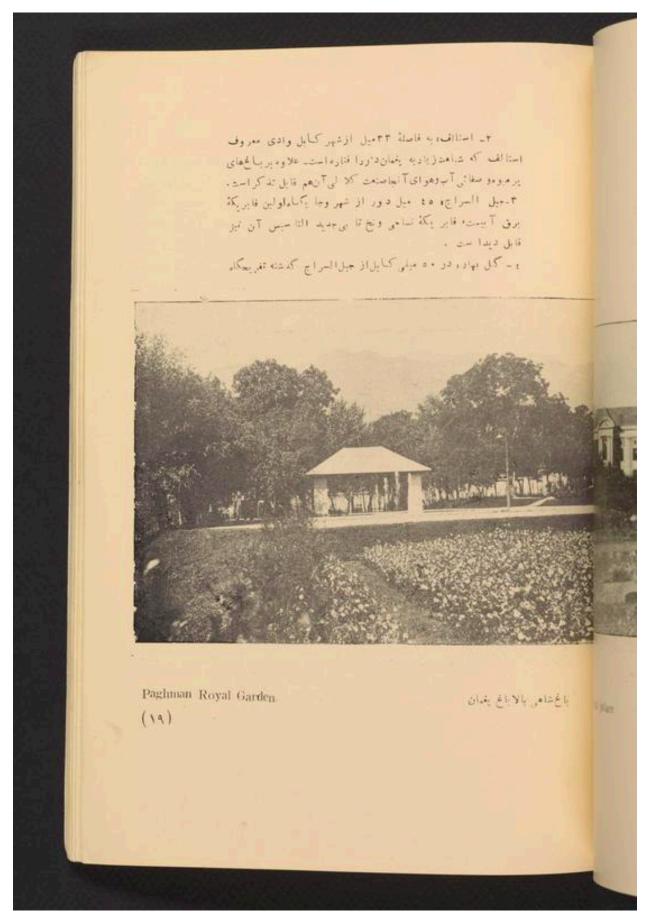


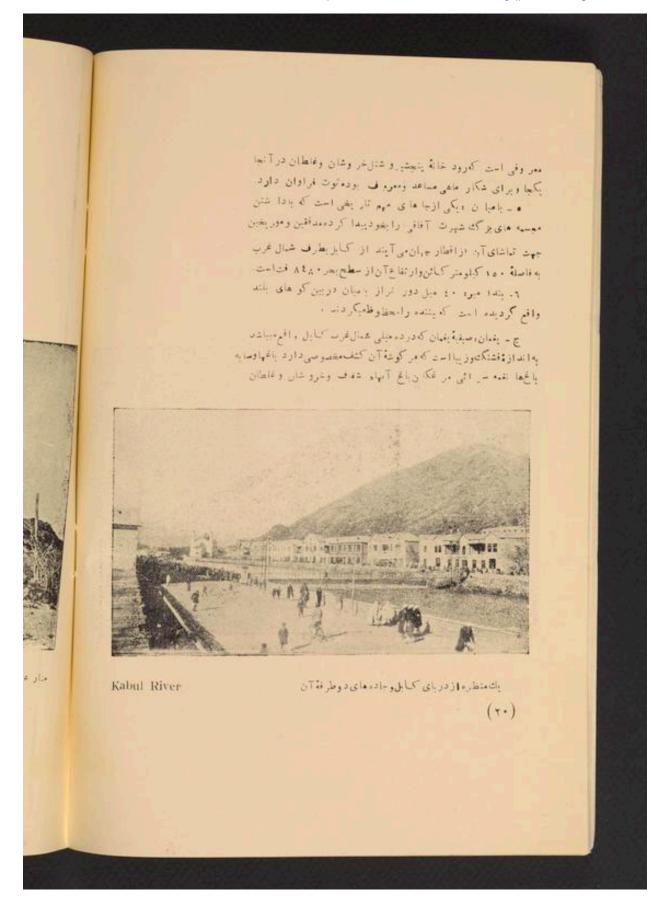
Tomb of Babor

مغيره وياغ يابر در كدر كاه كايل

(14)



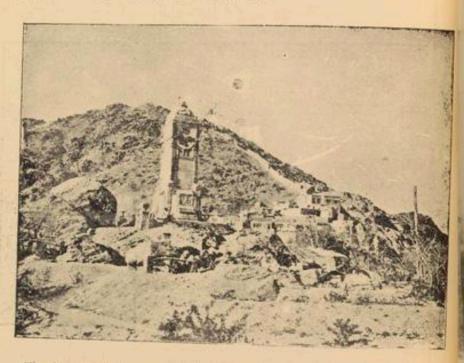




منظر قشیرین ویا کیفی راتشکیل می دهد که در موسم تا پستان دافر یپ و ظر را ست.

ازجملة باغهای فشنگ وعالی یغمان این چند با نح بیشتر ههم وجالب تو جه است:

۱-باغشا هره باغ شاهی بنمان (مدروف به تبه) در اطر اف و بالای تبهٔ سلنمه و اقع و باغی است کسه در نمام مملکت بنابر حسن سلبه و استظام وعصری بودن میتاز است. این باغ را اعلیحضرت معظمه ایونی به دی خودساخته و اعجوبهٔ بوجود آورده الله.



The Monument known as The Piller of بنار علم وجهل د ردهـزنگ کابل (۲۱)

Knowledge and Ignorance, with
the old City Wall. Deh Mazang

باغ های قشنگ افغانستان شهر ده میشود .مسجد جامع بزر کی در آغازو کانی قشنگ (مهتاب) در انجام وجما رت سینما در بهلوی آن زیاد. تر ببننده رافرحت می بغشد.

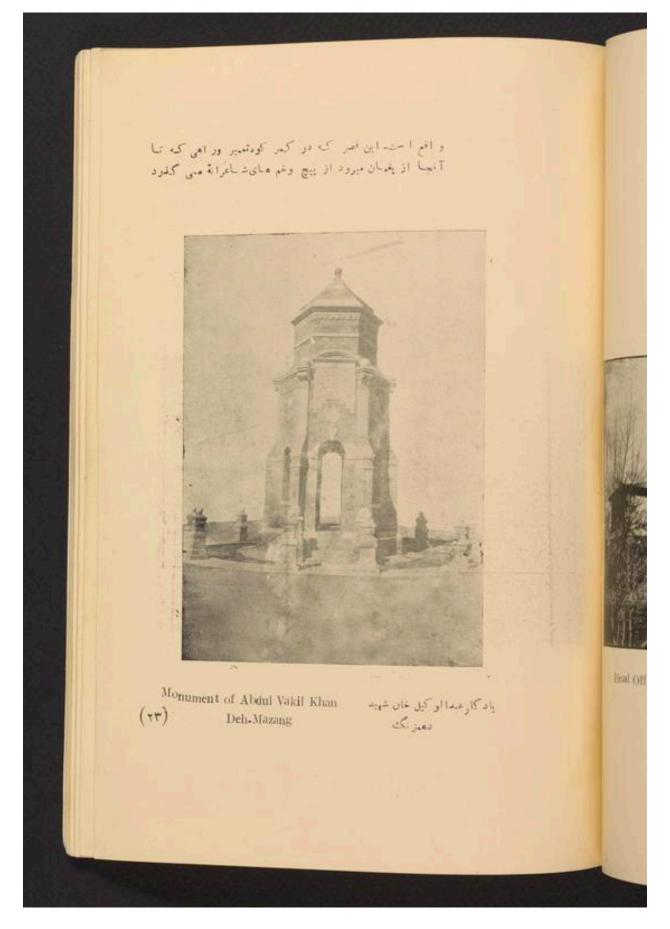
۴-دره ادره تیز از گوشه های باانتظام و مرتب ومنز اگاهشا هیست ٤- با غوزير در بار ادر در ترقيفان اغ و الاحضرت وزير در بار از اخلة باغهاى قشنك وباا نتظام ومرتب استءايين باغ كدما نند سائر باغما دارای مرتبه وبلندی ویستی است دردو طرف رود پنمان واقع شد. كامتظرة كردهاى ونكاو نكاكلها وبوي عطر آميز وقواره هاى الهاس گون آن داکش و گیر نده است. هـقصر ستاره افسر ستا ره درجو الهی یقیان و در منطقهٔ بیکتون

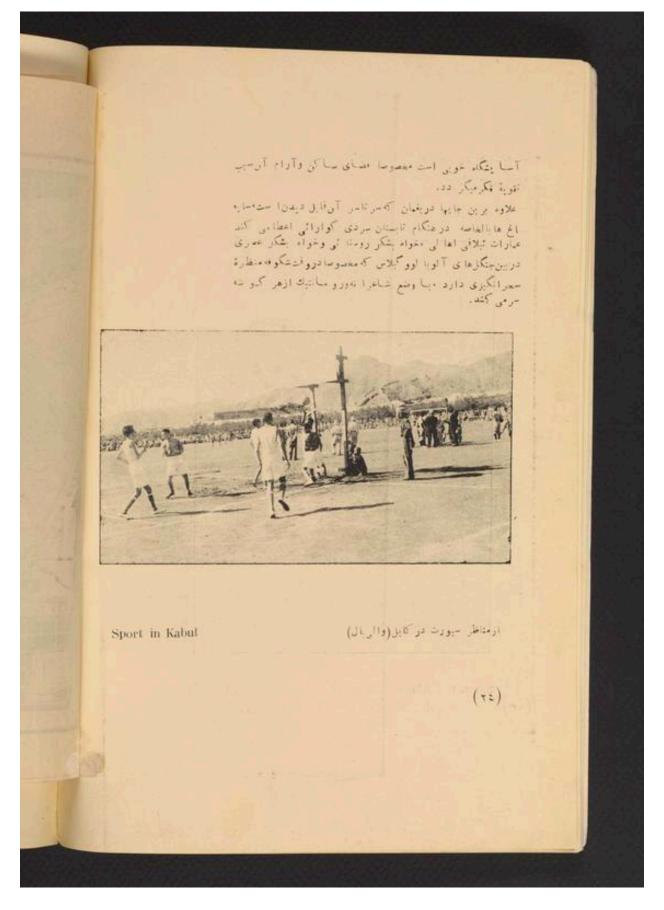


Head Office of the Bakhter News-Agency

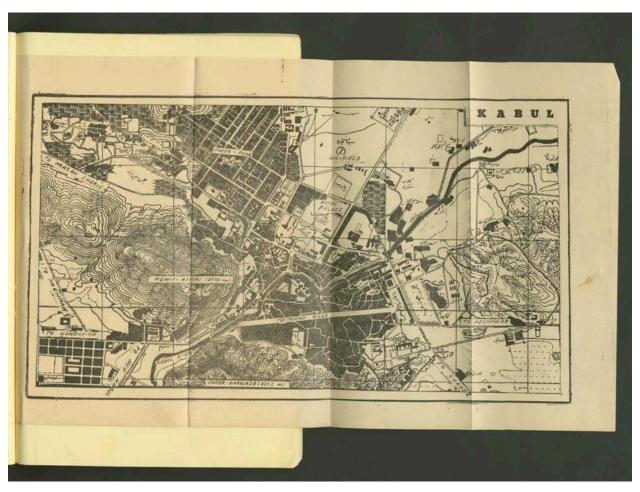
دفتر آژانس باختر کان

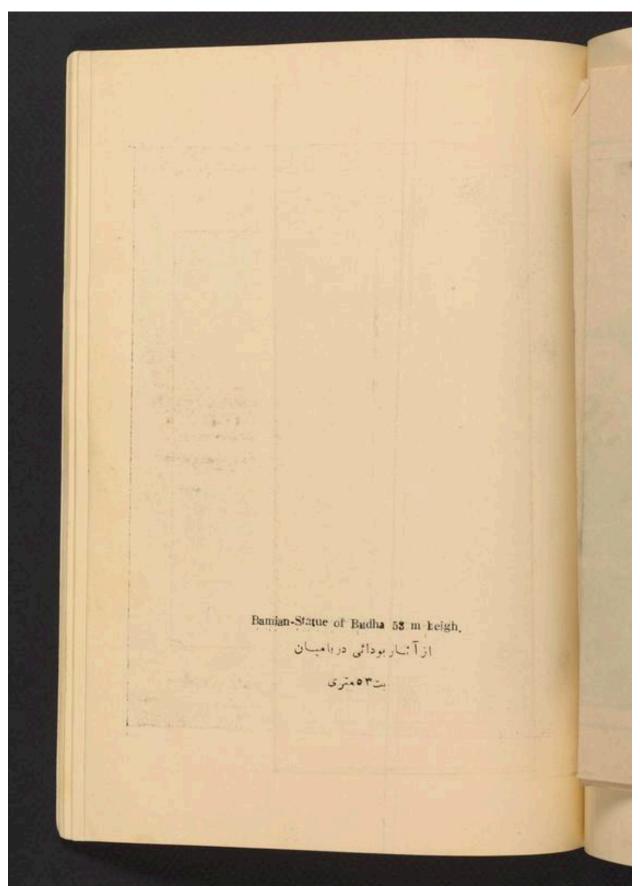
(77)

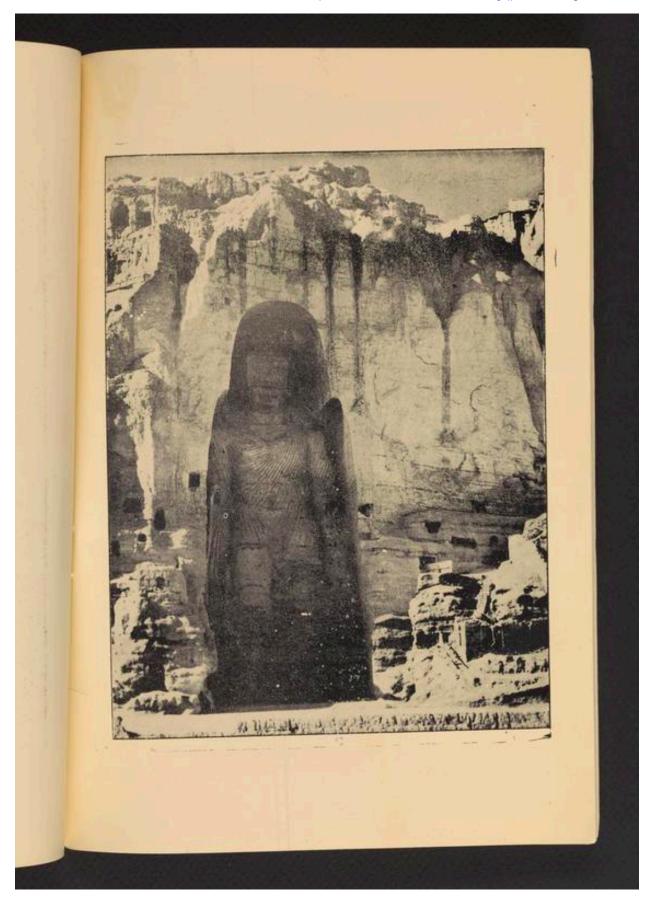








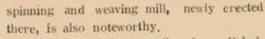




garden in the whole country famous tormodern flower garden.

- Bagh-e-Umumi Paghman: The public garden of Paghman is one of the most popular public gardens, famous for its recreation grounds. Its beautifully laid out gardens, waterfalls and cherry trees give much pleasure to the eye of the tourist.
- Derah: The Derah is one of the beautiful royal gardens of Paghman during summer it is a favourite resort of His Majesty the King.
- Bagh-e-Wazir-e-Durbar (the garden of the Court Minister) to the Dernh of Paghman this garden is one of the most beautiful and well-arranged gardens in Paghman.
- 5. Qaser-e-Sitarah: Is situated in the area of Begtoot in the neigbourhood of Paghman, This palace, which is built on a mountain slope with beautifu' scenery, is a good holiday resort.

Apart from these gardens, Paghman has, in summer, many other attractions, especially its agreeable climate and coolness. The summer-residences and the old style thick plantations of the red and black cherry-trees especially at the time of blossom, are a beautiful sight.



- 4. Gui-bahar 50 miles from Kabul, after passing Jabel us Siraj is a famousho-holiday resort. The Panjsher and Shutal rivers roaring and rolling meet together. It is a famous place for fishing and the mulberry trees are al undant.
- 5. Bamian: An important historical place, whose great statues of Buddha have gained worldwide fame, Explorers and historians come to see them from all parts of world. It is situated at a distance of 150 km, from Kabui towards the north-west, Its height is 2480 ft above sca-level.
- Band-e-Amir: Situated 40 miles from Bamian between mountains of wonderful colours, The sight of this dam impresses the traveller.
- 7. Paghman: The summer resort of Paghman situated 16 miles to the north-west of Kabul. One of the most beautiful places near Kabul. Its climate, abundance of flowers, beautiful gardens and natural scenery, attract numerous visitors every summer.
- Bagh-e-Shahi: Is the Royal garden which is situated on a hill to the entrance of Paghman. It is the most beautiful

 Istalif: Situated at a distance of 33 miles from Kabu leity is a valley called Istalif which is much like Paghman, Here there are fruit orchards. The pottery industry in this region has made much progress.

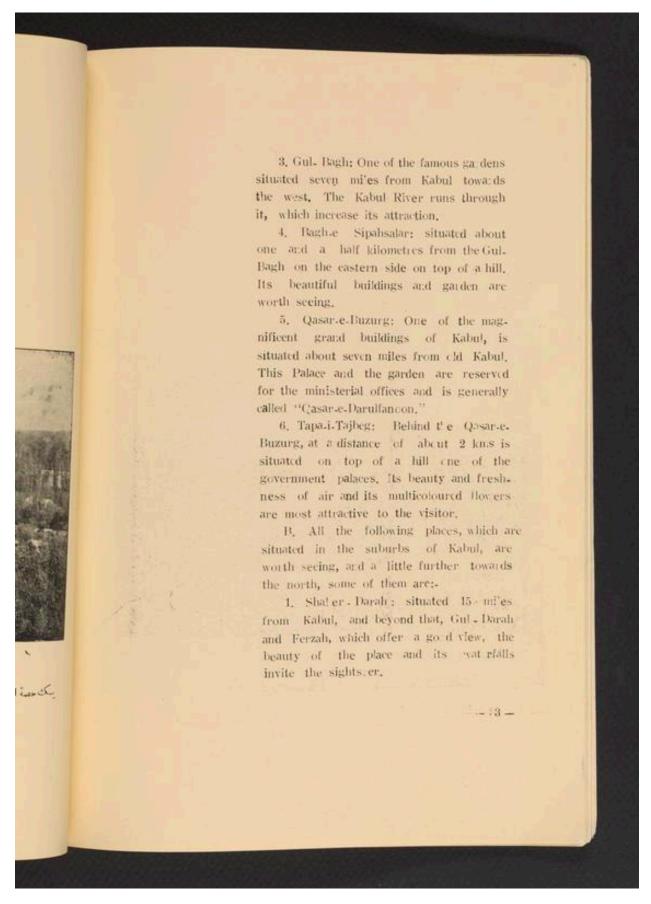
 Jakelas Saraj: Is 45 miles from the city and is the place where the first hydro-electric power plant was built. The



Royal Palace in New Kabul

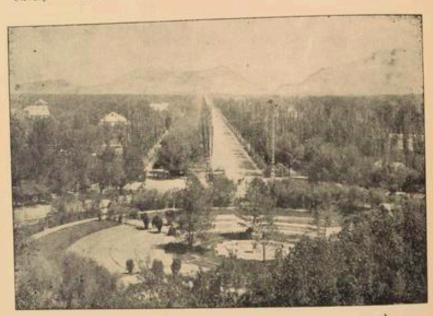
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عمارت تیبه ناج بیك در نوبی كـابل



corner on the slope of the Sher-Derwaza mountain. The founder of this garden was the famous Emperor Bapor Shah, founder of the Moghul Dynasty: who became Emperors of India.

 Chehal - Stoon: Situated on the southwest side of the city at a distance of 4 miles is one of the famous gardens attracively laid out.



Part of New Kabul with Main Road سکت حصة از باخ اوی کا ل و س کا که دهماز نگٹ را بغصروس می کرداند

Standing on the top of the mountains, one has a splendid view of the pieasant valleys with the surrounding mountain ranges in the background, through the middle of which the Kabul River winds its way. The city of Kabul is built on both sides of this river, and is about 8 miles in circumference. The city in the course of its growth has extended towards the north of the river and has reached Siasang Kotal-e Yaklinga, Posteen-Dozha, the cement factory and the cantonment on the east, Pul-i Sokhta on the west, on the North upto Shaher - e - Aara, Deh - Kupak, Bibi - Mehro, Khwaja Rawash, the military hospital and Yakatoot, and on the South as Shohadai-Swalibeen and Qilai-Hashmat Khan,

Places to be visited in the neighbourhood of Nabul:

A. The city of Kabul has many places worth seeing and and many beautiful gardens, most of which belong to government institutions. Public places worth a visit are:

I. Bagh-e-Babor Shah (the garden of Babor), which lies at a distance of two miles from the city in the south-west apex of which lies nearly due west, where both mountains come very nery near to each other. Between these two mountains there is a pass which cenects the valley of Chahar-Dehi (Nau-i-Kabul) with the old Kabul, and enables the Kabul River to flow through. In ancient times a strong wall surrounded the city, which had seven gates. The fortifications are still standing on the Asmai and Sher-Derwaza hills, with watch towers at short intervals,



Subburbs of Kabul

يك نظره از اطراف قريب كابل

8. The Women's Welfare Society: To uplift and raise the standard of the women of Afghanistan, a women's Society was established in Kabul, having courses in various subjects, such as tailoring, foreign languages, and child welfare etc. Its aim is to give an uplift to the women and to introduce them to the duties of modern life, like home management and the training of children etc. The work of this institution progresses day by day and much activity is observed among the ladies.

Che Vicinity and suburbs of Kabul:

Kabul province includes many fertile and heavily populated valleys, the height of which varies from one thousand to two thousand metres (three thousand three hundred to six thousand five hundred five feet) above sea-level.

The city of Kabul is situated in the middle of these fertile valleys and lies between 34°-31°-North Latitude and 68°-18°-East Lontgude, on the slopes of Asmai (6790 ft.) and Sher-Derwaza (7166 ft.) mountains at a height of 6000 ft. above sea-level. The city of Kabul has a shape of a triangle, the information of the history and geography of the country.

5. The Libraries: The Press Depart ment, besides other publications, has also furnished and established a regular Library the Reading Room of which is open every day to all persons interested.

Although this library is still in its infancy, it has a few thousand books in different languages and on various subjects,

6. The Kabul Radio Station: In Kabul, there is at present one transmitter of 20 K w transmitting on the medium and Short waves which is administered by the Press Department. The chief purpose of this institution is the broadcasting of matters of common interest and with a view to raising the standards of knowledge of the general public.

7. The Museum: The museum of Kabul was established at Bagh.e-Bala in the year 1297 A 11. Today it is housed in a two stovied building near the big palace of the Ministries at Nau.i-Kabul and is administered by the Ministry of Education, The museum is divided into two parts: pre and Post Islam, The ground floor has only the relies of the pre-Islamic period and the upper store is reserved for the Islamic-Traditions,

It amasses words, literary works in prose and verse and supervises courses in the Pashto Language. This institution from the day of its foundation has published books, pamphlets and dictionaries etc., and besides, is busy collecting words and idioms of the local dialects of Afghanistan, like the Pashai, Noooristani, etc.

3. Anjuman.e.Tariekh (The History Society). This is another branch of the Afghan Academy, which does research on the History of this country. Many articles and pamphlets from the pen of the persons attached to this branch have been published. The chief task of this branch is, in addition to publishing literary works and historical articles (general and specialised), to arrange the details of the history of Afghanistan. This branch up till now has succeeded in publishing three volumes of the ancient history of Afghanistan.

4. The Encyclopedia: The work of of the branches of the Afghan Academy is to prepare and publish an Afghan Encyclopedia, and with the co-operation of the scholars of the country is collecting materials in Persian and Pashto with a view to printing and publishing detailed

أصرشاهود

duties of the branch, This institution has also another big responsibility on its shoulders, that of introducing Afghanistan to for. eign countries. The authority to establish and publish newspapers and magazines is granted by this department.

2. Pashto Tolanah (Literary Society): This Institution, which is the first Literary Society of Kabul is a branch of the Afghan Academy, whose duty is the revival and circulation of the Pashto Language,



Entrance to Royal Palace

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The Press Department:

The Government of Afghanistan, not content with the Ministry of Education alone for the spread and progress of education and for the cultural training of the people of the country, established the Press Department in the year 1318 A.H. The main branches of this Pepartment are the following:

1. Publications; The Director Geneeral of publications is the superviser and controller of all the publications of the country, with a view to help in the mental development of the population. The Branch assists also the newspapers and magazines in the matters concerning them and provides facilities for exchange with the iournals and magazines of foreign countrries. The printing and publishing of books of vital importance by the Government is in the hands of this branch, which every year offers several prizes to encourage the writing and translation of books. The holding of conferences and delivering of addresses at public meetings and the campaign against illiteracy are the chief III. The Faculty of Medicine and its branches.

IV. The Faculty of Law and Political Sciences and

Moreover, the following educational and professional institutions can also be included in the Kabul University,

1. The Teacher's Training college.

II. The Fine Art School,

III. The Academy of Arabic,

The Chancellor of the University is the administrator and financially independent, and is directly responsible to the Minister of Education.

The Military College was founded for higher Military Education at Bala Hissar, Kabul, in which cadets after completing their studies at the Military Lyccum, can join higher education. ning in this country have become weaker, However, during the last forty or 50 years the establishing of education on modern lines has begun, Primary schools and collegess with compulsory education were established every where in the country and then high schools and colleges gradualty came into existence, until the general level of education rose to the point where it became necessary to open an insitution of higher education, Thus, in year 1311 A. H. (1932, A. D.) the University of Kabul and the Faculty of Medicine were founded. In the year 1317 A.H. (1938 A. D.) the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences was started, in the year 1322 A. H. (1943 A, D.) the Faculty of Literature. After the establishment of these institutions for higher education, the Government of Aighanistan began to consider taking the big step of laying the foundation of Kabul University, In the year 1325 A, II, (1946 A.O.) the Kabul University (Pohantoon) came into existence and it comprises the following Faculties,

1. The Faculty of Sciences

II. The Faculty of Literature and Philosophy.

1. The University of Kabul (Pohantoon).

Afghanistan, is very rich in the field of learning. Learned scholars, and poets in great numbers in ancient times and the Middle Ages were famous throughout the world and libraries of the world contain intellectual and spiritual wealth of this country. But in the last few centuries, due to political crises, education and lear-



Medical College

يوهنځي طب (درعلي آباد) کالل

The Third part is the Executive which has to do only with the King and the Ministers, who in the name of His Majesty, put into operation Laws and regulations in accordance with the articles of the Constitution.

For the present, the seat of the parliament of Afghanistan is in the SALAM KHA-NA-e-Aam (The building situated on the right side of the eastern entrance to the Royal Palace (Arg.e-Shahi, the Scnate is in the former building of the Ministry of Public works in the Chamane-Hozuri, but in the near future will move to a large building at Naue-Kabul. There are preliminary courts in every small province and a high court in the centre of every big province at the seat of the governor. The Supreme Court is together with the Ministry of Justice, in the capital of the Kingdom.

The Principal Centre of Education:

وك موصدة

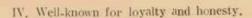
Kabul is the Centre or Metropolis of Alghanistan, therefore the big institutions of learning are established there, the detail of which are as follows. The Second part is the Judicature, whose duty is to check, verify and execute Justice. The work of verification and executing Justice is carried out through the Courts of Justice, which are called the Preliminary Court and the Appeal, Besides these courts there is another institution called the "Riasat-Tamiz" or Supreme Court established in the Capital of the country.



Musenm - Garden

پائنجمه از باغ وعمارت موزیم در وی کابل

- 20 -



Three months before the completion of an electoral period elections begin for the new electoral session; For this reason, the formation of the assembly takes place at the beginning of the new electoral period, that is, on the first of Sowr which corresponds to April 22nd.

 The Senate: The members of the Senate number 50 who are appointed by His Majesty the King and the duration of their duties is according to His Majesty's order.

Should questions and suggestions, which are approved by the senate and are forwarded to the National Assembly, meet with disapproval or nonacceptance by the National assembly, another committee is formed comprising members of both Asssemblies.

The number of the members of this newly formed committee, who are selected in equal numbers, will be at least 20. This selected committee considers the disputed case and forwards an opinion to the National Assembly. If the National Assembly disagrees with the findings of the selected committee, the matter is submitted to the King whose decision is final.

دارالدور

delegates of the National assembly is 120. Conditions for election are as follows:

I. A candidate must be an Afgban subject,

II, A foreigner who after naturalization has stayed ten years in Afghanistan,

III. Not under 25 nor over 70 years of age.



Parliment Building

دارالثورای ملی نوی کان

Che Parliament of Alghanistan:

صمت شر ا

As Afghanistan is a Constitutional Monarchy, the King, the National Assembly and the Senate together constitute the Parliament, which is divided into three parts independent of each other.

First-is the Legislature, whose drafts of new laws are confirmed and adopted by the National assembly and the Senate.

I. The National assembly is composed of the people, who are elected by the Nation, They are elected as follows, the people of an electoral district assemble at a specified place, which is announced beforehand by the authorities of the district and after delate systematically elect their member. The right to stand as a candidate and be elected for the membership of this assembly is enjoyed by all equally, and every Afghan subject has the right to be elected without distinction of race or religion. An electoral period in this assembly is three years, but there is no obligation to wait for the electoral period to end and the people can re-elect their representative repeatedly. There are 116 electoral districts and the number of Afghans of the Hindu religion and the Jews are also a small minority living in Kabul. The Jews and Hindus are mostly engaged in business and trade, while the Pashtoons are mostly farmers and cattle breeders,



Ministry of Public Works

ست شرقی عبارت وزارت فوائد عامه در وی کابل

Che Inhabitants and Citizens of Kabul:

Kabul has a population of about two hundred thousand and as this city is the centre of the kingdom, people of nearly all parts of the country live there. The common religion is Islam and the majority of the people of Kabul speak the Dari langunage. Racially they are ARYAN and whiteskinned, but the mixing of the Mongol and Semitic races in them has not been without effect. The majority of the inhabitants of Kabul are the Tajiks, the meaning of which is Nobles and Landlords. They are bold, handsome and tall, also keen and intelligent, hard-working and patriotic. In the city they engage in industry and trade, while outside, their occupations are cattle-breeding and agriculture,

The rest of the citizens of Kabul are racial brothers of the Tajiks, the Fashtuns, brave, able-bodied and stout, also patriotic-this race exists in great numbers. Although their mother tongue is Pashto, they can also speak the Dari language well. for the spinning and weaving of wool, Colleges,
and the extension of reads and telephone and
telegraph lines to distant parts of the country,
thus giving a new colour and splendour to the
country, so that if the Second World War had not
begun, Afghanistan would by now have completed
the greater part of her mode:n programme.

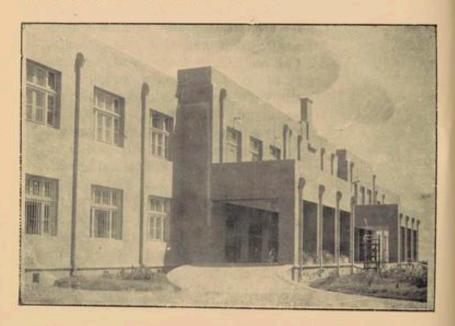


Monument where the king Nadir Shah was assassinated

civil war. Heavy losses due to interior disorder and anarchy prevented development and progress. At the end of the revolution, when Mohammad Nadir Shah, the martyred king, came to the threne, people wished first of all to be organized and reformed. Attention was paid to granting the people their Rights and the Showarai - Milli (Parliament) which was brought into existence is counted one of the outstanding achievements of King Among the important Nadir's reign, acomplishments of that reign are the foundation of the National Pank (which in those days was called Shirkat . e . Ashami), the establishment of the College of medicine and the Military College. The late King was intending to lead the country by his sagacity towards further development and progress when he was assassinated, leaving the hearts of the nation bereaved. When His Majesty Almutawakal Allallah Moham. med Zahir Shah, the present King succee ded to the threne of Afghanistan, he set himself to carry out his famous father's ideas and, with the cooperation of his learned uncles, carried on the the programme of reform and turned his attention to the establishment of the Imperial Pank, a number of Tradeing, Companies textile mills

يا ناك ملي

the revolution of "Pacha Saqau", At that time discoveries and progress were made in different branches of education and publication As the tendency of the new civilization, became apparent, architeture and constructions were carried out on modern lines and telephone and telegraph lines were widely extended. Unfortunately owing to the revolution of "Ba. cha Saqau", our country fell victim to



Progress in the 20th Century:

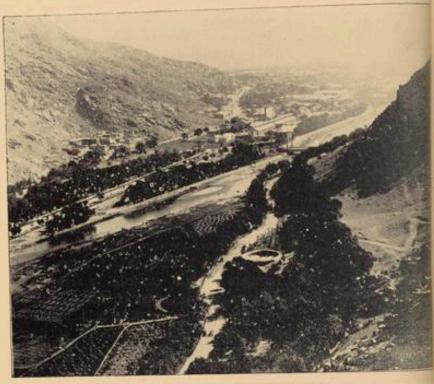
Afghanistan in the latter part of the 19th century wished to acquaint herself with western civilization, but the invasions of foreign forces again for some time involved the country, causing delay to further progress, In the beginning of the twentieth century the first step taken was to adopt new method of education, Civil and military institutions were estab. lished to teach mode:n education. In the field of architecture modern styles were adopted. The extension of roads to the important points of the country was undertaken and attention was paid to extending the telephone lines and establishing electric power-houses and woolen mills. But unfortunately at that time the commoncement of the first world war brought the proposed programme to a standstill. After the end of the war, the results of which were of benefit and advantage to Afghanistan, the country gained its political independence and began an era of modern progress, which continued rapidly for ten years, ending with

became the capital of a province, in the year 1151 A.H. (about 1772 A.D.) the invasions of Nadir-e-Afshar caused destruction of the city and massacre of its population. When the reins of power came into the bands of king, Ahmad Shah Paba (Ghazi), he in the year 1160 A.H. turned his attention towards Kabul to make it the centre of his state. After his death in the year 1186 A,H, Timur Shah ascended the throne. In the year 1190 A.H. after arranging affairs at Kandahar he formally made Kabul his capital, which from that date until teday is the capital of Afghanistan. After that Kabul, as a result of British invasions, suffered much destruction and its Bala-Hisar (the upper fort of fortifications), which was the seat of the kings, was destroyed. Kabul, in the time of His Majesty, Nadir Shab, the martyred King (1311 A.H.), again prospered and many good schools, colleges and universities were founded. Due to the special care of the present government, the population is increasing, and in all parts of the city can be seen continual progress.

A fierce fight took place inside the city and if Arab reinforcements had not arrived no one could have escaped. When it was clear that the Muslims were victorious, the Kabul-Shahan retreated towards Ge.dez, and Kabul became a Muslim possession. The formation of the Tahiri and Safari States lessened Arab influence in this country and Kabul was administered by native rules.

Simultaneously with rising of the Safaries, another tribe, from the high land east of Kabul founded a monarchy in Kabul, their leader being called "Kala". They ruled in Kabul till the Ghaznavis came to power and in the year 366 A.H. (After Hijira) annexed Fabui to the Kingdom of Ghazni, Kabul in the time of the Ghories also was counted a great city and like the other cities of the country was plundered and looted in the invasions of Chengis - Khan, After that Kabul remained in the hands of Timur (Tamerlane) and his governors until the Timuri Empire of Herat rose to power, After the fail of the Herat dynasty Kabul fell into the hands of Babur, This time Kabul regained its glory and till the year 932 A.H. was the capital, After that when the cepital was transfered to Agra, Kabul a mountainous country difficult to pass through. They came to Kabul and built a stronghold to resist assualt.

In the year 81 A.H. (about 702 A.D.) Muslims attacled again and broke through the walls of the city on the Deh-Mazang side.

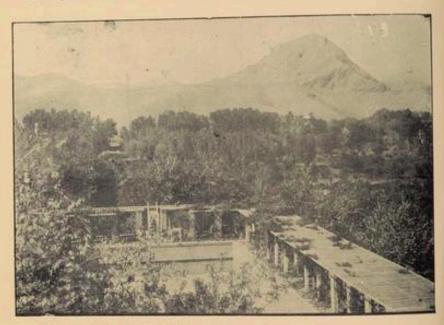


Guzərghə Kabul

كدر كاه كابل

to teach the Islamic Laws, At the time of the victory of Kabul, the third Caliph of Islam was murdered and in the meanwhile king Aaraj also died, and King Jaipal refused to recognise Islam, Armies were sent many times, but without result, In the year 79 A. H. Abdullah bin Abubaker, governor of Siestan, collected a big army and came to reconquer Kabul, The Kings of Kabul at that time had increased their power a little. The Arab army in this battle, which was one of the most severe, came face to face with the brave people of Kabul and many were martyred or taken prisoner. This defeat caused a heavy loss to the Muslim army, The surviving Muslims paid seven bundred thousand Dinars as war reparation to free themselves from the hands of the Kabul Shahan, After these events the kings of Kabul again repaired and fortified the strong fortifications of the city, which had become broken. This fortified wall of Kabul, the remnants of which can still be seen today, on the mountains of Sher - Derwaza and the Asmai, was first built by the Kabul Shahan, When the pressure of the Hiatalah on one side and of the Sasanis on the other forced them to come out of Bactria and take refuge in the midst of

invaded Kabul via Ghazni, The king of Kabul, according to the Arabs was called Aaraj. He was defeated and retreated to the city, where he was besieged and at last conquered by the Arabs. Many were killed and many others were taken pris one. Aaraj embraced Islam and the Arabsleft, leaving Abdul Rahman and Tamim bin Qais and Jabir behind in Kabul



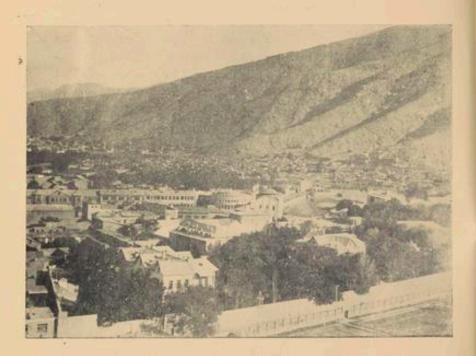
Swiming pool in Prime-Minister's garden حوض آب بازی و باغ شخصی والاحضر تفازی صدر اعظم در گرباغ

Ortispana or Kapura was the name given to the present Kabul, the inhabitants of which "Ptolemy" called "Kabulti". When Alexander arrived in the valley of Kabul, he at once left for Kapisia (Kohidaman) without making a halt. Why he did not stay at Kabul is not clear. The city was inhabited in the Greek era, "Strabon" called it Ortispana, situated where the commercial routes towards Bactria, Arakozia and India crossed. After the death of Alexander the Greeco-Bactrian Empire was set up in Bactria (Palkh), after which the great empire of the "Koshani" dynasty was established. Through all those periods Kabul was a trade centre, When the Koshani dynasty became weak and the Kingdom of the Seto-Parts was established in Afghanistan, though the charge was not without effect on the city, Kabul did not lose its commercial position.

When the reign of Khord-Koshanis was once again restored in Kabul and the Kabul-Shahan (Kings of Kabul) wanted to reestablish their relations with other nations, the Arab invasions began. It was 28 or 38 A.H. (about 649 or 659 A.D.) when the Muslim Arabs under the command of Abdul Rahman bin Samrah bin Habib-el-Qarshi

أأبور ام

Alexander, Kabul had an important commercial position, and trade routes from all directions converged on Kabul, "PTOLE-MY" and the other historians of Alexander mention the name of Kabul and of other cities then situated in the Kabul-Valley, like Navilis, Parspana, Kizana, Karsana, etc.



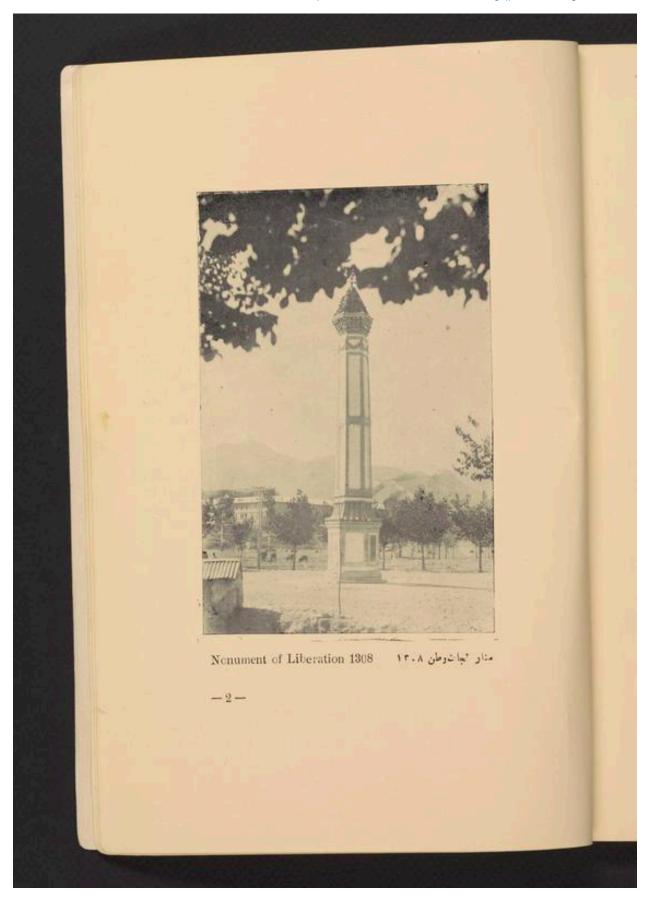
Panorama of Kabul

يادور ام ي ابل

A Brief history of Kabul:

Kabul is an ancient city, which with its trade routes to the East, North and West, has had great commercial importance. This city has been inhabited and prosperous from olden times. Some of the historians have located the old city of Kabul at Bagram or Kapisa and have mentioned that war and aggression were the cause of the removal of the city to its present plece. The antiquity of Kabul equals that of Balkh and Bamian. In the Veda, 'Kaiha' is the name given to Kabul, Some historians believe that the name Kabul is derived from a Sindi word which means "Centre of Trade" and perhaps the cause of this naming is that most of the caravans of Sind used to bring their merchandise to the markets of Kabul, The trade and commercial fame of Kabul has been well known from very ancient times.

Herodotus (circa 484.424 B.C), the great Greek historian, mentioned the trading of merchandise from Kabul in the markets of Greece and Rome. During the invasion of





This book'et is intended to reveal to all visitors of Kabul its outstanding places, Some are noted for their beauty, others for their economic importance, and some as testimony to the glorious past,

The reader will find also a brief history of this ancient city, which we hope will enable him to understand better what great effort has been and is being made by the Aighan people, in establishing the most modern institutions in all fields of Science and Culture.

But the booklet itself is only a pointing finger; the real beauty cannot be described by anybody, it must be seen to be believed.

General Di e torate of Publication, Section IV, Kabul Afghanistan



