

I am Afghan

I am neither Tajik nor Pashtun, neither Hazara nor Turk
Neither Uzbek, nor Baloch, nor Imaq, I love it

In Sect I am nor Sunni, nor Shiite, not a Sik
Neither my hypocrisy, nor liar, nor corruption, nor partner

The north straw, the south straw, neither from the west,
nor from the east
Also, not forehead of sedition, nor encouragement of my
difference

Do not think about the war of words, do not think about
slander and evil
I am not a goldsmith, I am not a servant, even not wearing
a hat of sedition

My region is Afghanistan, its soil is full of me
We are all Afghans and Afghans are equal

Your river and sea are roaring, your mountains are full of
glory
Your seasons are unique and your people are perfect

Purify my land from the floor of evil and wickedness
May they dead who steal peace from the country

The dust of the wind on two eyes who does not have the
patience to see
Chaining Mayan's hands, united, jumping together

Death to your enemy always, happy without the pain of
mourning
Far away from your existence pieces of rocket and bomb

Green wind, green wind, your name on my body and soul
Long live, long live, my country, my Afghanistan



Afghan Tour

Publication organ of Ministry of Information and Culture

Concessionaire: General Directorate of Afghan Tour
Owned-State Corporation

Responsible manager: Abdullah Khan Zafari

Editorial Board:

Noor Mohammad Hassankhail

Murtaza Azizi

Zabihullah Hotak

Address: Kabul, Afghanistan, Abdul Haq square

Contact number: 0202106837

Email address: Afghantour.marketing@gmail.com



Contents

Opening Remarks.....	1
Message from the Acting Minister of the Ministry of Information and Culture.....	3
Ministry of Information and Culture Minister of Tourism Finance and Administration message.....	4
Front Page of Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation.....	5
The relative growth of the tourism industry with the rule of the Islamic Emirate in Afghanistan.....	7
Short work report of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation in year 1401.....	9
Poetry and its historical tradition in Afghanistan.....	13
International tourism day celebration	15
In the first step sustainable tourism requires comprehensive planning in Bamiyan.....	16
Historical buildings from point view of Islam.....	19
Tourism, the word tourist and types of tourism.....	21
The place of pilgrimage in tourism and its improvement in Afghanistan.....	24
Muqur and the palace of Amanullah Khan	26
Tourism from an Islamic perspective	27
The historical aspect of Tourism in Afghanistan.....	30

Opening remarks

Tourism industry is a business that not only increases the financial power of the government, but is also a means of income and profit for the people living in the countries.

Most economists believe that the best and cheapest profit is in the tourism and tourism industry of the present world.

The arrival of tourists to the tourist areas is actually a way to bring and bring foreign currency. With the tourists, the local markets, local production, handicrafts and other economic bases are continuously growing, and besides, the residents of the tourist areas are providing useful jobs. Provides ground and opportunities.

The tourism industry is the best and most useful way to protect the national identity and introduce the historical illusion to the residents of the country and the people of the world. The historical and national honors that have gained the trust of the people are growing with the help of this industry and the way to higher stages from the national level to the international level is being opened. Perhaps the recognition of a country's national identity and former illusion to other peoples can be done through diplomatic relations, but it can be done on a large scale and truly through the tourism industry without labor costs and expenses, so historical buildings, religious areas. And the cultural heritage that shows the identity of the respective country can be developed very well with the help of this industry.

There are no fixed and obvious criteria for attracting tourists, which we cannot list in full. Maybe some tourists are interested in visiting historical areas, and some are fans of the waves of the seas and rivers, maybe some are blessed. They like places and some of them will look for secluded and secluded areas, some of them will like crowded cities and some of them will look for secluded places in beautiful mountainous areas. If the world of imagination is different from each other, then the things that you like and the things that you love and the places that you like will be different.

Afghanistan has a valuable history and position in the tourism industry in the heart of central asia.

On the one hand, this country has a rich ancient history and great signs of ancient civilizations, on the other hand, its beautiful environment, distinct seasons and special handicrafts are also features that deserve the full attention of tourists.

Continue..

Ancient afghanistan has acquired various titles in the writings and works of historians. The famous english historian and philosopher arnold tainby considers afghanistan to be the four ways of ancient civilizations that accepted civilizations from distant regions and then transferred them to neighboring and distant regions in afghan form.

Japanese archeologist maoris yutozi calls afghanistan the way of ancient traders and the land of buying and selling valuable goods, and american archaeologist benjamin rowland believes that afghanistan is a country that has many manuscripts to prove and explain ancient civilizations.

Allama habibi called afghanistan the cradle of civilizations. Fortunately, the islamic emirate has come to power in the country and there is complete security in the whole of afghanistan, so the tourism industry has grown and developed. There are many historical places and ancient areas in different regions of afghanistan. The ministry of information and culture can attract the attention of more visitors and tourists with a little adjustment and effort.

For the development and growth of the tourism industry, all the tourism resources of the islamic emirate should be given to the afghan black state company under the ministry of information and culture so that tourism can grow based on them and be beneficial to our country and people. To our neighboring countries and peoples, this industry has become a great economic resource



Afghan Tour

Message from the Acting Minister of the Ministry of Information and Culture

Praise to God, who honored the weak in faith and honored the people of charity through it, and blessings and peace be upon our master Muhammad, who was sent mercy to mankind and jinn, his family and companions. After that they followed them in charity!

All praise goes to the Almighty God who, after several decades of struggle, has led the Afghan nation to the direction of greater security and prosperity, while the entire nation has died in various tragic moments in the last 20 years. And suffered families continued to live, because there was a rain of bombs from the sky of B-52 type and colorful planes, light and heavy weapons of disorder tanks were used on the ground and every moment there were terrible raids on sad families.

These Afghans were blessed with divine ability and assurance, otherwise if such a situation had happened to other nations, 100% would have been involved in mental suffering

After praising, I can say with great happiness that after the expulsion of the bloody gunpowder, good security has been established in the whole country. It feels safe to return, the historical and recreational places are witnessing enough domestic and foreign tourists, and this area is expanding day by day.

The Ministry of Information and Culture is committed to providing such services through all its departments to fill the gap of several decades of non-service. Publication of this magazine is a good start to attract domestic and foreign tourists

In the end, I request the Mujahid Nation to keep their efforts in protecting the religious, national and cultural values under the umbrella of the Sharia system as national, harmonious and united with our efforts and to build a thick, green, prosperous nation. Stand side by side for a clean Afghanistan so that domestic and foreign tourists can be presented with an image of our historical country that is unmatched in the region and the world.

For example, I would like to say that if every person lowers his hand for the sake of urban beauty, greenness and cleanliness, no municipal work will be left behind, and I want all of you to pay attention to every institution



Alhaaj Mullah Khairullah Khairkhwah

Wa salaam!

Minister of the Ministry of Information and Culture

Alhaaj Mulla Khairullah Khairkhwah

Ministry of Information and Culture

Minister of Tourism Finance and Administration message



Mawlawi Saaduddin Saeed, Vice President of Tourism, Finance and Administration

The tourism industry is an economic activity in itself and has a positive impact on the prosperity of markets and the national economy. Considering the growing importance of the tourism industry and its role in economic growth, increasing the level of national income, creating employment, developing basic structures, developing the private sector, encouraging economic activities and cultural heritage of the country. Heritage development should be considered as a good opportunity.

The presence of tourist attractions is one of the most important economic potentials of the country that can be used.

The Department of Tourism of the Ministry of Information and Culture is determined to introduce the original culture and tourist attractions of Afghans to the countrymen and the international community through such publications, and in addition to this, facilities should be provided to foreign tourists so that the economic growth generated from the tourism industry, Social and commercial benefits can be used to increase national income and the income level of local people.

To broadcast effective programs to attract international tourists to the tourist areas of the country, to strengthen relations with regional and international organizations and institutions in the field of tourism through this publication, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, the presence of many historical and cultural monuments and beautiful nature have given our country a special place, and after a few years of victory and complete security of the Islamic Emirate, foreign tourists have the opportunity to enjoy the country's landscapes, beautiful and diverse cultures, historical and natural potentials.

Our request to the domestic tourists and the Afghan nation is to use and protect the tourist attractions as a national asset. And I wish them success from God.

My hope is that the Afghan Tour magazine will collect information from all over the country and make each issue beautiful with good content and writings about the country's glorious history, art, culture, hospitality and national traditions.

Hoping for the development of tourism in the country.



Front page of Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation

When we talk about the history and background of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation, it is necessary to pay a little attention to the country's historical events, geographical location and tourist attractions.

Our dear country, Afghanistan, has seen many lows and lows throughout its 5000-year history, and with the passage of time, it was called Ariana and Khorasan. Whenever we look at the history, the fifth law of human civilization is considered after Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Chinese civilizations and has a historical superiority over India and Romanians. Afghanistan has had significant geographical and sociological importance throughout history. It has played an important role in the tourism structure and culture of Central Asia, and in terms of its geographical position, it had the status of a crossroads between the middle ages, the great and developed countries of the world.

Afghanistan is considered a significant tourist and tourism area for international

tourists due to its history, culture, historical sites and tourist attractions. In the year 1337, a tourism profit organization was established in Adana, the government of that time. Many tourists came to Afghanistan through the border. The period from (1340) to (1360) is considered to be the high stage of foreign tourist arrivals and also in (1344) year, the tourism agency also became a member of the International Tourism Organization. After the year 1357, the political and security structures of the country were not acceptable to the international community and the growth and development of the tourism industry continued to decline. In (1358) it was named as Tourism Enterprise, in (1364) it was changed to a legal personality under the name of Afghan Tour Enterprise under the Ministry of Information and Culture. 1399/9/18) was named as the Afghan Tour Owned-State corporation based on the resolution number (27). Based on the decision of the cabinet of the Islamic Emirate of the Ministry of foreign affairs

number (15) 1443/5/16, the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation operates within the framework of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation is a non-profit and self-sustainable organization and has an integrated activity in which different sections of the society can participate and participate, which has the following clear goals and objectives:

- Attract domestic and overseas tourists and provide services related to tourism and travel for the development of the tourism industry.
- Economic growth, social development, prosperity, national development and creation of job opportunities.
- Attracting private investment for the growth and development of tourism.
- To attract revenue and strengthen the financial base of the Afghan Tour administration.
- According to the relevant laws, the growth and development of tourism and the introduction of the original culture of Afghans to the world.

Constituent part of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation:

The formation of Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has (104) employees and its head office is in the second and third floor of Azada Mataba near Abdul Haq intersection in Kabul, Kabul Airport, Continental Hotel and Herat, Balkh, Nangarhar, Bamyan, , Badakhshan, Paktia, Khost, Nuristan, Ghazni, Kandahar, Nimroz and Kunduz provinces.

According to the constitution of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation and the legal documents related to tourism, it fulfills its duties in the following areas:

- Transportation of tourists and passengers at the country's airports.
- Completing the process of extension of residence visas for foreign nationals.
- Issuance of operating licenses to travel agencies (tourist companies).
- Licensing of tourist accommodation facilities.
- Supervision and monitoring of tourism companies and tourist accommodation facilities.
- Issuing operating licenses to tourist transportation institutions and companies and providing land and air transportation to tourists.
- Organization of tourism and travel programs and providing grounds for the arrival of tourists at the international level.
- Publish brochures, posters, postcards and beautiful pictures of natural scenery to attract tourists.
- The Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has earned more revenue than the set goal and financial plan from its revenue sources every year and has set the annual balance related to the charter every year. But with the return of the Islamic Emirate, there has been an increase in this level of revenue, which is always monitored and meditated on the sources of revenue.

Band-E-Amir-Bamiyan





تایلندی سیلانیان، د غزني
اطلاعات او فرهنگ ریاست له
کرځنډی عمومي مدیر مژمل
هونک سره (۲۰۲۲زېږديز)
میلادي کال



The relative growth of the tourism industry with the rule of the Islamic Emirate in Afghanistan!

The tourism industry, which is considered to be the most profitable industry after oil and engine manufacturing in the global division, is one of the basic foundations of the world economy and the main pillar of sustainable development in the 21st century, and its importance has increased with each passing day; But the growth of this industry in third world countries such as Afghanistan, which is struggling with a bad economic situation, several years of devastating wars, poverty, unemployment and lack of destiny, is considered far more important; Because the tourism industry in such a country can be the most important factor in reducing poverty statistics, and on the other hand, it can create different jobs for families and general public who have fragile economic income. In addition to economic growth, the tourism industry makes nations familiar with different cultures, which is also important from this point of view. In such a situation, finding the generality of tourism culture in our country of Afghanistan, which is full of natural attractions and historical places, is considered one of

the basic needs.

The tortuous and war-torn history of Afghanistan dealt severe blows to the body of the tourism industry and its huge economic income, and a large number of historical and scenic places that could attract the attention of domestic and foreign tourists and good places for to be a tourist, lost. For this reason, the construction of the destroyed historical places of Afghanistan has a long and long way to go so that they can once again become the center of attracting and attracting foreign and domestic tourists. Therefore, it is necessary at this point in time. As far as natural attractions and historical areas, investments have been made and in the construction of destroyed attractions, national and international institutions and partner countries and the efforts of their people have been used, and practical and important steps have been taken to popularize the culture of tourism. to be picked up; Because in the course of tourism, different people from different places with different cultures gather to visit historical-cultural, touristic and natural attractions, and it is necessary to observe a series of cultural and environmental dos and don'ts in this process. It is very established in a number of countries of the world; But this issue is considered unfamiliar and unknown in Afghanistan.



Ahmad Shah Masood Tomb - Panjshir

Afghanistan is a country with an ancient history and is located on the Silk Road and is the connecting point of South Asia with East and West Asia. On the other hand, Afghanistan has the capacity and talent to become a It has a tourist destination not only at the regional level but also at the global level, and what is seriously needed is acculturation and empowerment of this industry along with other businesses in Afghanistan and its strengthening by the government and the private sector, so that With problems such as high unemployment, limited financial resources and its development areas to be provided for sustainability.

Different international countries invest billions of dollars to develop the tourism industry to create a tourist attraction, but Afghanistan fortunately has all the extraordinary attractions and does not need much investment to produce tourist products, it is enough to introduce this Attractions and its management at the domestic and international levels, the feasibility of access to Afghanistan's tourist areas, the places of stay and accommodation of tourists should be provided with the necessary facilities to become the basis for the growth of this industry for the country and an economic cycle. Fortunately, with the rule of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, now by ensuring peace and stability in the country, Afghanistan has once again achieved its privileged position for tourists, and after the improvement of the security situation in the country, the tourism situation has also improved, and many tourists from different countries come to visit Afghanistan. and besides, due to the efforts of the

leadership of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, especially the efforts of the head of the General Directorate of Afghan tour, the current year was rich and productive for the country's tourism administration. For example, this year, the number of foreign tourists is several times higher than in previous years, and historical and touristic places in the provinces of Kabul, Badakhshan, Nuristan, Herat, Bamyan, Kandahar, Balkh, Helmand, Ghor, Ghazni and Paktia, among others The most visited places were for domestic and foreign visitors.

The increase in tourists and the development of tourism companies and localities, which, in addition to the rich and unprecedented revenues that have flowed to the head of Afghan tour, have also created job opportunities for hundreds of people. The effective actions of the Afghan tour administration, such as creating a website , social pages, printing brochures and gentry printing, organizing tourist events, and establishing principles and regulations for the betterment of the tourism sector are among the activities that show the determined will of this department in the direction of the growth of the tourism industry. The goal of Afghan tour is that a day will come when we witness the revival of this industry and the large presence of foreign tourists and the exchange of domestic tourists among the provinces and the change of the face of our dear country from sadness to glory, from unemployment to work and jobs, and from poverty to wealth. And from disbelief to believe and use the great power of this industry for the development and progress of the country.



Kalafgan district - Takhar

Short work report of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation for the year 1401



The Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation was established in 1337 as a non-profit tourism organization for the growth and development of the tourism industry and for tourists' travel and tourism and in 1358 as an enterprise organization. According to the law, the name of the tourism enterprise was changed and in (1364) it was named as the Afghan Tour profit-making enterprise within the framework of the Ministry of Information and Culture. As a for-profit and self-sufficient organization, Afghan Black Enterprise has provided services related to tourism and travel in the field of attracting tourists inside and outside the country and developing tourism. 1399/9/18) The date was named as the Afghan Tour State Company based on Resolution No (27). Based on the decision of the cabinet of Islamic Emirate of the Ministry of the foreign affairs number (15) 1443/5/16, The Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation operates within the framework of the ministry of information and culture.

The establishment of Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has (104) employees and

its head office is on the second and third floor of Azada Mataba near Abdul Haq Square in Kabul and is located in Kabul Airport, Continental Hotel and Herat, Balkh, Nangarhar, It has official representation in Bamyán, Badakhshan, Paktia, Khost, Nuristan, Ghazni, Kandahar, Nimroz and Kunduz provinces.

Specific objectives of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation

Development and standardization in the provision of tourist services based on profitability and efficiency.

Opening of hotels, camps, lodgings and other tourist centers in the tourist areas of the country.

- To provide services related to tourism and travel affairs of tourists in a standard and standard way in order to develop domestic and foreign tourism in the country.

- Collecting revenue to strengthen the financial base of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation in the field of tourism.

During the last one year, the actions and achievements of the Afghan Tour

Owned-State Corporation:

- Deterioration of the revenue vehicles of this agency, which have been repaired and prepared for reuse and operation.

To attract tourists, brochures and banners with historical sites and natural landscapes have been printed and installed in suitable places in the capital Kabul and provinces.





- The special website, Facebook page, YouTube channel, Twitter and Telegram of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation have been created and activated, which are at the service of the people for information.

- The leadership board of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation, together with the senior officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture, have completed provincial trips in order to improve affairs and identify new sources of income, including Bamiyan, Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar, and Nuristan provinces can be mentioned and necessary instructions have been given in this regard in the series of these trips.

The leadership of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has always actively participated in the weekly meetings of the Tourism Ministry of the Ministry of Information and Culture and has implemented the necessary decisions regarding the growth and development of the tourism industry. Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has developed development plans for Amir Dam in Bamiyan Province, Zazai Aryub National Park in Paktia Province and Dehle Dam in Kandahar Province, as well as 89 acres of land of Afghan Tour Owned-State Company near Qargha Dam. A development plan has been prepared and approved by the board of directors, in which tourism and tourist centers are built with the participation of the private sector. Construction of a (4x6) square meter screen has been started at the Kabul International Airport to display Afghanistan's historical sites, natural landscapes and tourist centers. Shows to tourists and fans. In order to strengthen the financial base of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation, (11) will purchase high-model vehicles for the transportation of tourists and passengers, which will be at the service of tourists and passengers at the Kabul airport.

Also, the Ministry of Information and Culture Ministry of Tourism is considering that (4) suitable and standard hotels for foreign and domestic tourists, one in Nuristan Province, one in Zazai Ariob Park in Paktia Province, one in Ghor Province. one near Jam Minaret and another in Band Amir of Bamiyan province, which has been completed with the financial budget and allocation. Also, the Ministry of Art and Culture, which had started and finished the construction of Kabul Bala Hisar.

Under the direction of the executive committee of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation, teams were appointed to investigate and monitor companies in the center and provinces, as a result of which (1500) companies were audited, among them (523) companies with license extension And it has been prepared for settlement and necessary actions have been taken.

The Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has issued licenses to (2725) companies across the country, of which (637) are new companies that have been granted licenses and a total of (150) licenses have been issued to hotels.

The monitoring team visited and inspected a total of (215) hotels and guesthouses in the center and provinces and made the following recommendations for the extension of licenses and the improvement of affairs, the process of which is ongoing:

During the last year, visa extension and exit procedures for (415) foreign citizens have been completed.

Those tourism companies that wanted to invite tourists from abroad to the country, their requests have been sent to the relevant agencies.

- The contracts of tourism and tourism companies signed with foreign tourism companies, approved and sent to relevant agencies for final actions.



Administrative meetings of the Ministry of Tourism Finance and Administration



Review team



Seedling

During the last year (2700), a number of foreign tourists were officially introduced to the provincial authorities in order to visit the provinces and the necessary facilities were provided to them.

- The Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has presented several development plans to senior officials for the approval of new sources of income, such as: Amir Dam National Park Development Plan, Zazai Aryub National Park Development Plan, and Delhi Dam Development Plan of Kandahar Province. And the design of the aerial cradle between the two mountains of Nooristan province and these designs have been shared with the relevant agencies and sent for actions and implementation. As sources of income, the Afghan Black State Company has built (12) boats or boats, (10) umbrellas, and (24) vests for tourists to use them as sources of income for Sarda and Sultan dams of Ghazni province.

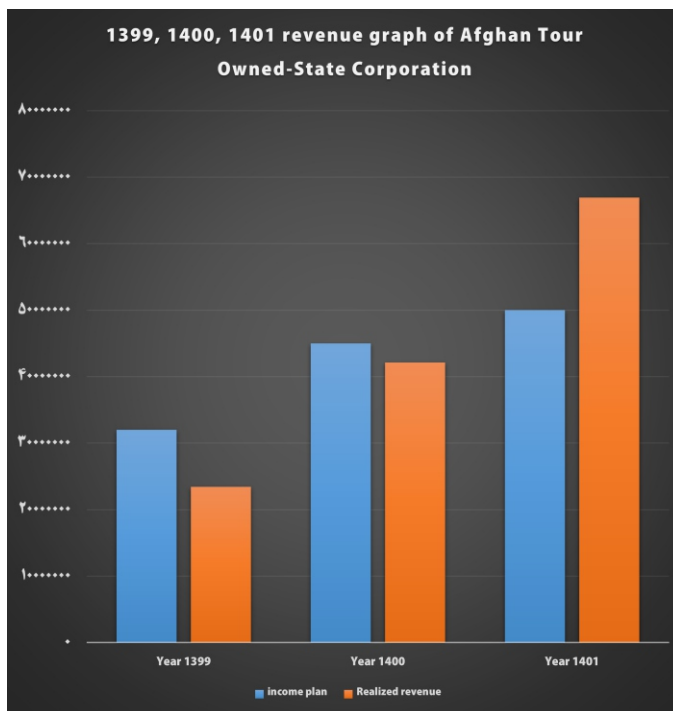
- For the Dand of Nuristan province, which was given to the Afghan Tour Owned-state corporation as a new source of income (9), boats and ships have been built and arrived in the area in order to provide good service to tourists.

- The Qargha Gulf area, which is approximately (89) acres of land owned by the Afghan Black State Company, was planted with different types of trees (2000) for the purpose of greening and landscaping.

- Last year, the 5th of Mezan, which coincides with the International Tourism Day, was celebrated with grand ceremonies in the presence of high-ranking officials, officials, families and foreign friends of the Islamic Emirate in the historical palace of Darulman.

- During the last year, the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation has paid all the tax obligations to the Ministry of Finance according to the plan, which has no balance.

As a result of the above-mentioned actions of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation , the target of (50) million revenue was set, but (66) million afghani revenue is achieved, which shows an increase of (16) million from its plan.





Pottery and its historical tradition in Afghanistan

The pottery industry, which is considered the art of using clay vessels in life, has a long history in the history and ancient industrial civilization in Afghanistan, and according to archeological excavations, the construction of this industry and its use in Afghanistan is almost as old as 6250 years ago. It is believed that this research is confirmed by the tickers obtained from (Snake Cave and Hazar Sam) in Samangan province. In its early stages, this industry grew in the northern provinces of the country (old Bukhara) and later spread to other parts of the country. Currently, this industry is prepared and built in different provinces such as Kabul, Herat, northern provinces and other places.

After the appearance of metal furniture and furniture, the art of pottery lost its use over time and its revival in the Islamic era, especially during the era of Ghaznavians, Timurians and Ghorians, was in two forms. The growth of this industry and the period of glazing, decoration and motifs were among the additional creativity and innovations that appeared in the painted form of design in this era, which is currently used in an extraordinary way in this industry.

According to the research, seventy types of pottery and objects are made in Afghanistan in different provinces, and this industry is made from a special soil called Makan, which requires human hands and feet and physical strength to bake it,

and no machines or technology. There is no interference and it does not interfere. Different types of objects, containers and tools can be made from baked clay, which in the next stage of construction are kept at a special temperature and painted with a bush color (Eshghar Bodete) and put in a dash machine for It is cooked and ready to use after a few hours.

Kalali art has been widely used as tourist souvenirs, home decoration vases, buttermilk and cold water jars, and bowls, plates, cherries, animal statues and other types of clay decorative items have been made in many years and in recent years. It has been displayed and sold in the world markets and museums of America, Britain and Qatar, which makes its priority and development possible in the world markets as a valuable industry.

There are different types of pottery such as plain or unglazed pottery, gray or black pottery, hot pottery, red pottery, patterned and modern pottery decorated with special pictures, and all kinds of practical tools are made with the same type of decorations.

Investment, marketing and market making and trade of these valuable works can be paid attention to improve and discover them, and the growing tourism industry, which is remembered as the revival of original and old cultures in the world and countries, can be done with the Rabzi program. and its growth in the country will improve the pottery industry and develop the field of commercialization of this industry in global markets.



The pottery industry is one of the most important handicrafts in Afghanistan. Along with other handicrafts, this industry shows itself as the greatest artistic creativity and old cultural heritage of the country, which can act as an important source of attracting foreign tourists and can be used in the development and development of the tourism sector in the whole country and can Humans and families can earn income from this industry. By building and developing this industry, the fight against poverty and unemployment can be reduced and it can be used in a way to preserve the old cultural heritage.

Currently, most of the rich people use pottery to decorate their homes, workplaces, and offices, and these types of dishes are used as gifts inside and outside. The use of miniature paintings is one of the new creations in this industry, it has made it more and more attractive and efficient, and every day it has an effect on its beauty effects, which this innovation helps in its development and its sales fields. make more

This delicate and old art has enjoyed special prosperity in Afghanistan and it is made in many parts of Afghanistan, where the green district of Stalaf in the north of Kabul is considered as both a resort and the main headquarters of this industry. The tradition of Kalali dishes in Stalaf is 400 years old, which was

transferred there from the north of the country and has a special use along with other metal and wooden furniture.

Kondo and Kangineh are two important artifacts that are found in abundance in Stalaf and are used in most of the villages and towns of these areas, and for this reason, there is a village called Kalal village, where more than 80 families live and most of them live there. It is engaged in this art and this industry has evolved over time based on creativity and transformation in its construction system and now with a world of diversity you can see and buy this industry.

The following items such as: small and large vases, antique vases, water jugs of different sizes, water jars, money chests, flower vases, teapots, all kinds of animals and birds. Candlesticks, Kachkul (for flowers), bowls of different sizes, pots, dessert bowls, fresh fruit bowls and dry fruit bowls, Qoruti troughs, basin sunbeds for the bathroom, water jacks, jameks, pots, Adam's house Chireh is a place for birds to lay eggs, play equipment for children, symbols of choki, pencil cases, chests for storing jewelry, places for garlands, lamps for sleeping and studying, and other tools that are currently made of kalal (pottery) in Afghanistan. Each of which has its own charm and beauty.





International Tourism Day celebration

The date of Mezan (5) which corresponds to the birth year of 27/9/2022, at the initiative of the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation for the growth and development of the tourism industry, to attract domestic and foreign tourists, in the historical palace of Darulaman. A meeting was held with the participation of high-ranking Emirati officials, foreign diplomats and fans.

Officials made comprehensive speeches about the tourism industry. At the beginning of the meeting, Moulavi Atiqullah Azizi, Minister of Arts and Culture of the Ministry of Information and Culture welcomed the guests and participants and expressed the commitment of the Ministry of Information and Culture in the field of care and development for the tourism industry. Later, the Deputy Minister of State Mr. Maulvi Abdul Salam Hanafi gave a detailed speech on the importance and necessity of tourism and called the tourism industry an important and essential part of the country and said that this industry plays an important role in strengthening the national economy.

He added that the only way to know and introduce the country's historic sites, national and historical values and the original culture of Afghans to the world is to develop the tourism industry and the Islamic Emirate is determined to take steps in this regard.

Another participant of the meeting, Honorable Minister of Amar bal-Ma'roof and Nahi al-Mankar, Sheikh Khalid Hanafi, in his detailed speech explained tourism from the point of view of Islam and considered this industry very important from every aspect. He added that tourism in the Islamic society. He has a valuable contribution and said that the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan should pay more attention to the tourism sector and its officials should be encouraged to work more for the growth and development of tourism.

In this regard, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Maulvi Abbas Stanakzai also gave a comprehensive speech regarding tourism, he said: All diplomatic departments and embassies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are ready to provide all kinds of help and cooperation to attract foreign tourists to Afghanistan. He also promised to provide visa facilities to foreign tourists.

In the end, the Acting Minister of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Alhaaj Mullah Khairullah Khairkhwah gave a comprehensive speech on the review and development of the tourism industry and assured that the Ministry of Information and Culture is determined to develop all the available possibilities and tourism resources. will use it safely and will also make necessary recommendations to the officials of the tourism department.

At the end of the meeting, various catalogs, entertainment programs and plays were presented to the participants and then the participants visited the exhibition that was presented by the Afghan Tour Owned-State Corporation related to the Ministry of Information and Culture and some other institutions.



In the first step, sustainable tourism requires comprehensive planning in Bamyan!

Bamyan is a province that has unique tourism capacities and the perspective of the economic transformation and development of this province can also be imagined considering these capacities. The existence of the heritage of world culture and the remains of at least three great civilizations, extraordinary natural beauty in different seasons of the year, native and untouched culture of the people of this country are among the main tourist attractions in the province, which can act as the basis for the development of tourism in the province. In addition, there are many opportunities in this province to launch exciting tourism activities such as mountain



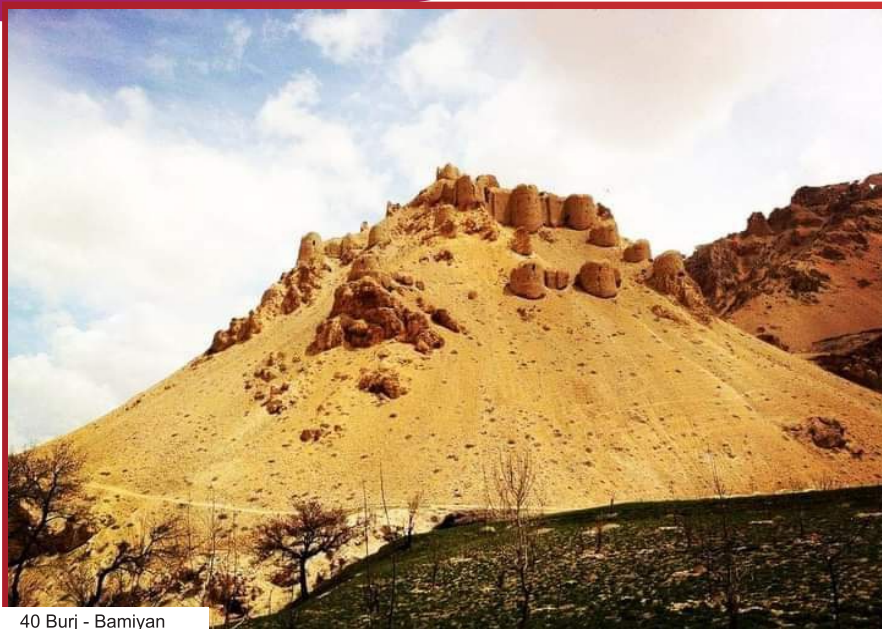
climbing, hiking, canoeing, parachuting, cycling, motorcycle riding and many other things that can create a bright and progressive future for tourism in the province. to provide.

With relative security in this province, it seems that the number of tourists and domestic visitors to this province and its tourist attractions is increasing and every year a large number of Afghans from different provinces of Afghanistan visit the historical and natural areas of this province. Although the number of visits by foreign tourists has been declining in recent years due to insecurity; But with the relative security of this province, there is a significant capacity to attract foreign tourists and it is expected that with the improvement of better and safer security conditions, a flood of foreign tourists will flow into the province.

As mentioned, the increase of domestic tourists has also made the ground for identifying and creating new tourist destinations in Bamiyan province. It can be seen that in recent years, due to the increase in visitors and diversification of tourists, new destinations are becoming major tourist attractions.

Among them, we can mention the protected area of Shah Fuladi and its natural ponds, Ghazan Valley, Ahangaran Valley, Kekrak Valley, Sumareh Valley and many other pristine and untouched natural areas, which have been witnessed by many tourists recently. Especially during holidays. Therefore, in proportion to the increase of visitors from these new destinations; Basic facilities such as shops selling local products, public areas for tourists and parking lots for visitors' vehicles have also been increasing. It can be seen that these comings and goings have created new motivations for the local people for an economic outlook based on tourism and have marked a good future for the local economy.

However, the developments in the field of tourism in this province, especially the emergence of new tourist destinations, are not without challenges and problems, and in some cases, they have caused social tensions. In the meantime, as an example, Ghazan Valley is one of the destinations where problems have arisen in recent years. It has been noticed that a number of local people in Ghazan Valley have expressed complaints about non-respect of cultural and social values by visitors and damage to the environment and private property of people. At the same time, it seems that the financial income from tourism activities in this area, even though it is small, has also contributed to the occurrence of tensions and its intensity. Although measures have been taken by those involved to resolve these tensions, these tensions have progressed to such an extent that in some cases, it has led to the prevention of visitors by some local people.



40 Burj - Bamiyan

According to the newly emerging capacities of tourism, it seems that the economic future of Bamiyan is strongly dependent on tourism, and if this industry is successful, Bamiyan can become one of the main destinations for domestic and foreign tourists in the near future, and for this reason, huge revenues. benefit the people of Bamiyan and help the national economy. On the other hand, with the increase of visitors in Bamiyan province, the pressure on primary destinations such as Amir Band, historical and ancient areas is increasing day by day and it is necessary to divide the natural and social pressure of tourism; New and alternative purposes emerge and develop. Population pressure and the concentration of visitors in certain destinations such as Amir Dam and cultural heritage areas can impose harmful environmental and cultural consequences for these areas. Therefore, it is necessary to consider and implement management plans as soon as possible both for tourism at the

macro level and at the level of specific destinations such as Ghazan Valley.

Management plans should be considered by understanding the importance of the tourism industry for Bamiyan and the economic future of Bamiyan and the country, as well as considering the sustainability of the environment and cultural and historical resources. Therefore, it is necessary that the local administration of Bamiyan and those involved in tourism at the national level, including relevant departments such as the Department of Information and Culture, the Department of Environment, the Department of Agriculture, Bamiyan

Municipality, the Police Command and other related institutions, with the cooperation of the local people, plan and compile Comprehensive management plans have been achieved and in the planning and development of these plans, consider things for the sustainability of tourism activities, so as to strengthen the future of tourism in Bamiyan. On this note, the following points can be considered as principles to be followed in tourism planning:

1: The principle of participation of local people and localization of management:

it is necessary for government, private and international officials to help and cooperate with local people and make them participate in planning and compiling tourism management plans for areas like Ghazan Valley. In the design of the plans, in addition to the opinions of experts and practitioners; The views of the local people should be respected and their logical demands should be taken into account. In tourism areas and major destinations, management committees have been established with the active participation of local people and take responsibility for the promotion of tourism affairs.

2: The principle of environmental protection: as mentioned, the most concerns and challenges in tourism activities are caused by damage to the environment, natural resources and pristine natural beauty. Therefore, this principle has been seriously considered in the planning and development as well as in the implementation of tourism programs, and it is necessary to search for the conservation areas of these resources. Tourism plans should oblige workers, visitors and local people to comply with environmental rules and teach people to establish a friendly relationship with nature and inform people of the unfortunate consequences of environmental destruction in advance. In addition, environmentally vulnerable areas should be identified and rules should be applied in the use of these areas, and a mechanism should be established to guide and inform the people.

3: The principle of respecting socio-cultural values and mutual respect: One of the principles of sustainable tourism is the principle of respecting and respecting local values, which should be seriously addressed in developing programs. Socio-cultural sensitivities, morals and spirits of the local people, beliefs and beliefs of the people, customs and traditions of the people, local rules and norms are among the issues that can cause severe tension and challenges if the visitors do not follow them. formation Therefore, in tourism planning, it is necessary to foresee mechanisms that inform visitors about these issues and teach responsible behavior with mutual respect between visitors and the host community. At the same time, visitors also have their own unique personal, moral and socio-cultural values, which must be observed and respected by the host society and people. This process is a two-way process and requires compliance from different aspects.

4: The principle of enjoying material benefits and improving the local economy: One of the most challenging issues in tourism is the access and enjoyment of the economic benefits of tourism to the local people. In a

situation where people bear costs such as environmental pollution, noise pollution, congestion in commuting routes and other problems, they deserve to enjoy the economic benefits of tourism in a fair way. Therefore, in planning, it is necessary that economic activities aimed at improving the economic and livelihood status of the local people and the enjoyment of these advantages by the local people should be included in the priority of these plans. In addition, in order to implement the management plan and advance the affairs related to the management committee, as well as making the visitors responsible for the environment and cultural and social values, there should be a financing mechanism through the collection of the income from the tickets for people, vehicles and places. And the tourists should be paid. Visitors must responsibly pay a fee for site management, garbage collection, and facilities provided before their visit.

Finally, for the development of responsible tourism, it is necessary that those involved in the field of tourism, the local people and the visitors are informed about their rights and duties and deal responsibly with the phenomenon of tourism. Tourism practitioners should consider the principles of sustainable tourism development in their activities and develop this industry through the formulation and implementation of comprehensive management plans. Visitors should know that their behavior and actions should not cause any harm to the local people. They should be fully aware of the cultural-social and environmental damages of their behaviors and actions and act responsibly. On the other hand, the local people should know that the future of not only their village and neighborhood, but the economic future of all the people of Bamyān and the country depends on the development of tourism, and any obstruction of their areas and creating problems can cause serious damage to the tourism industry. All citizens and visitors have the right to visit natural beauties, unique attractions and especially public properties and spend their leisure time according to the variety of tourist destinations.

Historical buildings from point view of Islam

There are two types of historical settlements, one is the historical places that were left over from the past tribes, the other type was those who rebelled against religion and were destroyed as a result of the punishment of Allah, their settlements still exist, so this In order for people to learn from their destruction,



Balkh

they should visit their places. Allah, the Most High, has said: (Say, "Sirwa fi al-arz, nazruwa kaif kan aqiba al-murminin") (Surah al-Namal, verse 69)

Translation: Say (O Muhammad SAW! to them) that they go back to the land (of liars) and see how the end of the sinners (infidels) happened and learn from it.

The second type is the historical monuments that have come from the Prophets, these are very blessed places that are based on the five foundations of Islam. Bukhari's Sharif Hadith is: (Bani al-Islam Ali Khums). After monotheism, the most important thing is prayer. Any Muslim who prays must face the holy Kaaba. Facing the Kaaba is obligatory in Islam, and the Kaaba is a place that is very ancient in terms of holiness and

history. is Allah has said: (This is the first house for the people, for the blessed and the guidance for the worlds) Surah Al-Imran, verse 96

In this way, the third pillar of Islam is the Hajj. During the Hajj, historical places are visited, for example, the hills of Safi and Marwah. The sheep wandered among



Bala-E-sar Balkh

these hills.

The well of Zamzam that exists there has a history from the time when God created springs at the feet of Ismail, peace be upon him, because the Messenger of God, peace and blessings of God be upon him, said: I drank from Zamzam water (If you drink it, the Lord Almighty will achieve its purpose and intention) Similarly, other places of the Hajj ceremony also have great histories, so in this regard, it is necessary for all Muslims to take care of all Islamic holy places. Allah (swt) has said: "And from the great deeds of Allah are those who are righteous" (Surat al-Hajj, verse 32).



Islamic historical artifacts of Afghanistan: Afghanistan has such a strategic position in the world that it has a unique example, the great empires of the world have passed here, for example from Alexander to the Kushans of Balkh West... With the arrival of Islam in this land Another green of beauty and a shawl of civilization is on top of you. Kandahar, which is located in the west of this land, has many places in terms of history. Such as Moe Mubarak and Kharqa Sharif and so on... that Mua Mubarak is real, that is, or the Kharqa Sharif is really the Kharqa that the Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, was wearing.

We are not discussing this, but any of their buildings that have been built in these places are one of the monuments of Islamic civilization that have played a major role in the beauty of this region. In addition to this, Ghor minar, Dang-Dang minar of Herat, Kabul and Ghazni minar have given special beauty to this land and cities.

What's in it for us?

It is necessary to preserve these historical and beautiful places and to protect them as much as possible. These monuments inspire us with lessons and courage, and thanks be to God. Before that, the Soviet Union was torn to pieces by the Soviet Union. Before that, our ancestors have defeated the British three times. Until the invasion of the United States, Dang and Haska stood.

These Islamic and historical monuments instill courage, bravery and courage in the heart of the nation and people, because of this, no invader will ever succeed in this country. Therefore, we and you need to give spirit to every child of the country and make them remember that these historical monuments are directly related to our lives. and show them that visiting and protecting these places is a national, human and Muslim duty of every individual.

Tourism, the word tourist and types of tourism



The World Is Yours

The basic meaning of the word tourism: The basic meaning of the word tourism is travel, which means traveling from one place to another and returning to one's place of origin. The word tourism is etymologically derived from the ancient French language (LioTour) which means "tour" and "tour", which means going to a place and coming back. Tourism experts have done different definitions, analyzes and researches and agree that the word tourism came from the French language and then entered other languages.

Etymology has analyzed and researched the word tourism: the word tourist was used in the year (1772) and the word tourism in the year (1811) in the English language. The word is derived from the Old French language (Torner), Old English language (turain), Latin language (tornare) - (threshing machine) and the ancient Greek language (tornos (topvoc (throw))) words are also used the same. Are

Tourism experts have given different definitions about tourist and tourism, **among them Professor Khazhenkolov writes referring to the word tourism and tourist:** Tourist is a person who willingly travels from the main place to another place across different borders. pass and then return to their native land.

Tourism is the kind of travel that tourists do for the purpose of getting to know other countries, seeing natural beauty, and informing themselves about the historical and cultural life of others, and showing ancient monuments and monuments.

Dr. Honshikar and Dr. Prof. Kraaf write: Tourism is a collection of relationships that are created between travelers and local people. Some professors of tourism faculties, especially Dr. Cherni, say: Tourism is a set of technical, economic and leadership activities that build relationships between travelers and local residents, and tourists enjoy and get inspiration from them.

Some scholars say that tourism is the result of the rich wealth of historical sites in the world, which has forced travelers and tourists to travel to other countries.

Some scholars define tourism as follows: Tourism is an economic phenomenon that creates a set of technical, economic and leadership activities that establish a relationship between tourists and local people's civilizations, and tourists take pleasure and inspiration from them.

The researches show that all the researches have been based on different ideas throughout the history. Different ideas have been presented about tourism and tourists.

Tourism is an economic, cultural and social phenomenon that tourists make short trips from the main land to another place.





A tourist is a person who travels from his place of residence for a short or long time to another place for the purpose of sale, entertainment, business, treatment, conversation, mission, research, conferences, sports, hunting, visiting relatives and friends. Seeing holy places.

We examine the form and types of tourism comprehensively, which are presented as follows:

1: International tourism is divided into two types:

• Active Tourism

The type of tourism is said to be that foreign tourists, for example, visit the tourist centers of Afghanistan and use the food products of our country and profit from Afghan transactions.

• Passive (Inactive tourism)

That type of tourism is called, for example, Afghans travel to foreign countries for sales and use the money of that country.

2- According to usage, tourism is divided into some important and essential types:

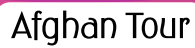
1- Therapeutic and medical tourism:

The main and main purpose of this type of tourism is mental and physical treatment, which is needed by tourists who travel to a foreign country for the purpose of treatment. It was also called thermalism, the basis of which was to create therapy, and there are several other important types of therapeutic tourism, which we mention here as the most important types:

- Treatment with mineral water
- Treatment by sea water and springs
- Physiotherapy
- Treatment with fruits
- Treatment by dairy
- **Recreation (Recreation) vacation time tourism:** the foundation and basis of this type of tourism is rest and entertainment that tourists travel to relieve physical, mental and cultural fatigue and enjoy life and travel.
- **Sports tourism:** The basis of this type of tourism is the formation of different types of sports. Sports tourism is also divided into active and passive types
- **Cultural tourism:** The basis of this type of tourism is scientific

tourism, which consists of the historical view of a society, artistic, cultural, research aspects, traditions and economic and social structure in order to gain and increase knowledge and education. Research users, scholars and students, each of them accomplishing specific goals, and the other group takes knowledge, information, inspiration and benefits from the opportunities of the world through travel.





- ### 3- Types of tourism according to the use of transportation:

- #### 4: Types of Tourism by Residence:

- **Tourism in the hotel**
- **Motel tourism:** This is the means by which tourists take with them the conveniences and facilities of the hotel and then transfer them.
- **Tourism in pensions:** This type of tourism has developed very well in the western world.
- **Camping tourism:** Automobile tourists benefit from this type of tourism.
- **Tourism in Villa**

- **Long-term tourism:** The characteristics of this type of tourism are very high, i.e. from two weeks to four weeks, and also related to the type of tourism, such as cultural, which lasts from one month to one year.
- **Short-term tourism:** It is called tourism that is organized for a period of less than two weeks.

- **Mountain tourism**
- **Ecotourism**
- **Marine tourism**
- **Rural tourism**
- **Urban tourism**

- **Elite class tourism** that caters to luxury and high-end travel.
- **Public and civil tourism.**

- **Group and collective tourism.**
- **Individualism.**



The place of pilgrimage in tourism and its improvement in Afghanistan!

Pilgrimage in the word means to intend, to visit, and in the religious sense, it means departure and migration to a destination where there is a destination for meeting, sanctity and closeness to God. In all religions, it is said to travel to perform religious duties and practices. The phenomenon of pilgrimage exists in all divine religions, and a person who performs this act is called a pilgrim. Pilgrim is a person who travels to reach a religious destination and his motive can include repentance, forgiveness of sins, atonement, salvation and proof of religiousness and piety.

Tourism throughout history, after moving and moving for survival and trade, developed more in the form of sacred and religious rituals in the world, and the forms of group pilgrimages developed over time and became a tradition, and until now, it has been common in all religions, especially in Mobeen religion. Islam has received more attention that going to the obligatory Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages, pilgrimages, and visiting the tombs and pilgrimage sites are considered examples of this. Individual and group pilgrimages, traditional and religious gatherings, occasions and anniversaries, and visits to religious places have developed tremendously today and are considered a rich source of income for some touristic countries.

In Judaism, Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem was the center of Jewish rituals, where the three great pilgrimage festivals of Passover, Shavuot and Sukkot were held. All adult men who could visit this temple were required to sacrifice. After the destruction of the temple, these requirements were removed and this commitment was revived again with the rebuilding of the temple. However, after its destruction in 70 AD, the commitment to pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to sacrifice again ceased. It is considered the holiest and most visited place for Jews now. From 1948 to 1967, when East Jerusalem was under Jordanian control, it was forbidden for Jews to visit the area.

Other Jewish pilgrimage destinations are the tombs of the Zedikim, which exist throughout Palestine and around the world, including: Hebron, Bethlehem, Mount Meron, Netivot, Oman, Ukraine, Silistra, Bulgaria, Ammanur, the most important of them, and elsewhere.

In the anointing ceremony, Christians first visited places related to the birth and life of Jesus Christ. Apart from Origen's third-century prototype, the surviving descriptions of Christian pilgrimages to the Holy Land date from the fourth century AD, when the pilgrimage was encouraged by church fathers including St. Jerome and established by St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great.

The purpose of Christian pilgrimage is interpreted by Pope Benedict XVI as saying that going on a pilgrimage is not just about visiting a place to admire the treasures of nature, art or history. Going on a pilgrimage actually means coming out of ourselves to meet God in a place where He has revealed Himself, where His grace has shone with a special glory and has brought forth the rich fruits of conversion and sanctification among the faithful. Above all, Christians go on pilgrimages to the Holy Land, to places associated with God's passion, death, and resurrection. They go to Rome, the city of the martyrdom of Peter and Paul, and also to Compo stela, which, with the memory of St. James, welcomes pilgrims from all over the world who want to strengthen their souls with the witness of the apostle of faith and love.

Pilgrimages are also made to Rome and other places associated with apostles, saints and Christian martyrs, as well as places where there are apparitions of the Virgin Mary. A popular pilgrimage is along the Way of St. James to the Cathedral of Santiago de Compo stela, in Galicia, Spain, where the shrine of James the Apostle is located.



Rawzi Sakhi - Mazaar Sharif

From the point of view of anointing, a combined pilgrimage was held every seven years in the three neighboring cities of Maastricht, Aachen and Kornlimunster, where many important works can be seen (Maastricht Pilgrimage). The Jerusalem Cathedral is the main pilgrimage site for Christians. Canterbury Cathedral and Thomas Becket's Marian pilgrimage is still very popular in Latin America. In the Middle Ages, the visit to the church was the first pilgrimage and religious journey among the Christians. In the 14th century, Christians traveled to Jerusalem and Rome, which had a religious flavor.

In the religion of Islam, pilgrimage from the Arabic word (Ziyarah) in Persian means "journey", a special form of visiting with special rules and regulations of behavior and actions of the places related to the one and only God, which is the pilgrimage of Baitullah Sharif and related to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). , his family members and children (including Shiite imams), companions and other respected figures in Islam such as prophets, Sufis, saints and Islamic scholars. Pilgrimage places include mosques, graves, battlefields, mountains and caves. In Islam, the travelogues of Muslim scholars who have written countless books about history, geography, religions, and customs show a journey for pilgrimage, knowledge, investigation, satisfaction of the sense of sanctity and curiosity, migration, knowledge gathering, business to earn money, Hajj and pilgrimage, getting to know cities and countries, adventure, preaching religion, missions, and political relations can be seen as a traveler, who traveled thousands of miles to do it and left this travelogue confirming tourism and pilgrimage in Islam

Many Islamic countries such as: Indonesia, Maldives, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Qatar, Iran and dozens of other countries remain important tourist places, the development of which is considered to be the reason for the economic development of their country, and in recent years, the industry has grown significantly. Tourism in Islamic countries has caused its position to be defined in international forums.

This type of tourism is one of the branches of sustainable tourism that people travel for the sanctity and purity of their souls, and it is considered the least harmful type of travel in the world. Afghanistan sends thousands of tourists out of this area every year, and unfortunately, religious tourism has not been developed in what it should have been, and Afghanistan, having dozens of Islamic pilgrimage sites and dozens of non-Islamic places, can develop this type of tourism. and use it for economic development.

With this introduction, one can understand the place of



Red Mosque - Kandahar

pilgrimage in tourism, and this strong potential can be used for the benefit of the country, and the main reason why we have not reached this position so far is that tourist thinking and culture building have not been done, and a deep understanding of this industry can lead to sustainable development in Provide the country.

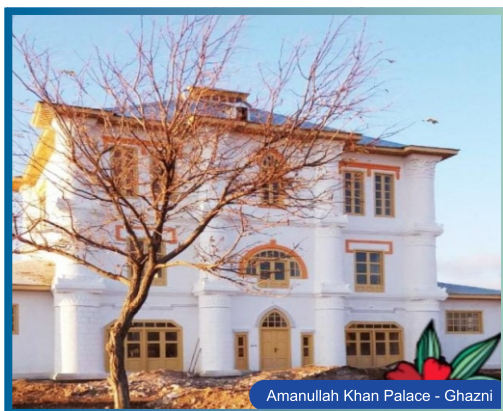
Afghanistan, as a developing country, can make this industry a substitute for expensive industries. The manufacturing and mineral industries in Afghanistan cannot be effective for a short period of time because production and extraction require high costs, and its agreements with other governments will not bring the desired benefits to Afghanistan, and this is the tourism industry, which is the empty space of the industries. fill the other and its development will cause the economic prosperity and development of the country in the short and long term and will be the basis for the growth of other industries in Afghanistan. Pilgrimage and places of pilgrimage, along with other natural and cultural attractions, can increase the country's tourism capacity several times and improve the economic benefits, import of foreign currency and net production of the country.

Khangahs, pilgrimage domes, tombs and cemeteries, tombs of Afghan sultans and rulers of the past, tombs of scientists, poets and mystics, religious holidays, mourning and tombs of artistic, literary and scientific celebrities, mosques and shrines, Imamzadeh Tombs and shrines, places of pilgrimage, tombs of followers of Tariqat and Sufism, religious centers are all latent capacities of pilgrimage and tourism in Afghanistan, which require planning and commercialization of culture in the tourism group and its maximum use for economic development and fighting against poverty. And unemployment.

Muqur and The palace of Amanullah Khan!



Amanullah Khan Palace - Ghazni



Amanullah Khan Palace - Ghazni

Muqur District of Ghazni Province is considered one of the first large districts in the country and is among the most important and strategic districts in the country. (Kandahar) is a district of Taraba, in this district, a large historical building has been constructed in the country. You can read information about this large and historical building in the following article.

Ghazi Amanullah Khan's Palace (Palace) When Ghazi Amanullah Khan took freedom from the British in (1919) and (1298) and in this context, Afghanistan was a place of development, modernity in the field of Amani's thought and ideology. One of the reasons for progress and modernity was the construction of a new Afghanistan. Of course, it is worth mentioning that Ghazi Amanullah Khan also paid attention to Muqur, because Muqur was one of those districts. , whose strategic location attracted the attention of Ghazi Amanullah Khan, and during this, Queen Soraya, who was the wife of Ghazi Amanullah Khan, laid the stone of a large building in the palace. Before this, when the caravans would go and come from Kabul to Kandahar or from there, they would spend the night in Rabats (caravan inns and military camps) along the way, which was accompanied by problems. Finally, Ghazi Amanullah Khan was forced to build a large building (Amanullah Khan Palace) in the middle of the Kabul-Kandahar highway, where Maqur is a district located in the middle of this highway. . He planted a beautiful garden in the back and sides of this building, the trees grew bigger with the passage of time, it added beauty to this area and the Muqur district gained special importance with it. After that, Ghazi Amanullah Khan used to travel from Kabul to Kandahar or he used to go around there. And he used to consult with them.

With the passage of time, this palace became a government hotel and military and government officials were entertained here. This palace was built in a beautiful and attractive style of architecture, the beauty of the palace and the garden behind it gave a special beauty to the area and increased people's attention to visit this place and many people will come to this area for sale. go to But unfortunately when a series of internal wars started in the country So the building was damaged. During the Mujahideen period, a tea house and a bandar house were built from it and some parts of it were burnt. Amani Palace was no longer seen in the same beautiful form, but the image of the building spoke of a devastated and burnt homeland.

And later it was used for the accommodation of officials during the government of the former Islamic Emirate. Due to wars, arbitrariness, and the absence of an organized organization, it was neglected by the government, and most of its parts were destroyed. After the Taliban government, when Karzai came to power and brought world dollars to Afghanistan under one name or another, they did not pay attention to this historical building. It was, that every ruined place gave the image of a ruined and destroyed Afghanistan and no one could be found to pay attention to this historical building.

When Hamid Karzai's government ended and Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani became the ruler of the country, fortunately, I will say that he paid attention to the restoration of this historical and cultural building for the purpose of Ghazi Amanullah Khan's (Na Tamama Shaz Tamama) and He promised to restore the building in a modern way. It was during her reign that the restoration works were started and the construction works were completed in the year (1400) and this building was once again built in a basic and modern form by the hands of experienced and worthy architects. , which currently houses a public library. Amanullah Khan Qasr (Palace-Building) in Muqur District is a historical building in the light of all laws and principles and it is among the historical buildings of the country, which can be called a clear example of the strength and antiquity of Afghan culture. . Historical buildings and places are examples of the rich culture of Afghanistan. It is our national responsibility and duty to preserve and protect these historical buildings.

Tourism from an Islamic perspective

The holy religion of Islam is the religion of happiness and prosperity, it always encourages its people to implement the Shariah rules in all areas of their lives and to obtain the pleasure of Allah. And tourism, which becomes a means of good for a Muslim, is considered a form of worship. If he first knows the definition of tourism, its types, general and special rules, and other necessary issues and then prepares it, then on the one hand, he will have worshiped, and on the other hand, tourism will lead to peace, happiness and tranquility. There have been researches about tourism and travel in Islam, such as the writings of Dr. Naem and Sarab Ilyas al-Zaher (Mabadi al-Sayaha, part of the series of tourism and travel), as well as al-Rifa'i's writing (Mabadi al-Satjamam al-Sayaha) and other such writings. Of course, these articles are only in Arabic language, but this is the first article in Pashto language that is not in front of you. Tourism (tourism) is an Arabic word that is derived from Sah, Yesih, Sihao, and Seyhana, which means walking on the face of the earth, or in other words, tourism is walking outside of one's place of residence. He goes to places for self-pleasure, or it is said to be clear water that flows on the face of the earth. ()



Tourism refers to going on earth for worship, or tourism also refers to not choosing a specific place to stay ().

The word tourism is mentioned three times in the Holy Quran, which is in the following verses.

A: Allah Almighty has said: ﴿فَسِيحُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّكُمْ غَيْرُ مُعْجِزِي اللَّهِ﴾ (وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مُخْزِي الْكَافِرِينَ)

Translation: So you (O polytheists) roam the earth (in peace) for four months and know that you are certainly not humiliating to Allah and that Allah is certainly humiliating to the disbelievers.

B: Allah says: ﴿عَسَىٰ رَبُّهُ أَنْ يُلَاقَكَ أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُ أَزْوَاجًا خَيْرًا مِنْكَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُؤْمِنَاتٍ قَانِتَاتٍ تَائِبَاتٍ﴾ (عَابِدَاتٍ سَائِحَاتٍ ثَيِّبَاتٍ وَأَبْكَارًا)

Translation: It is hoped that his Lord will give him better wives than you in return, who are Muslims, believers, obedient, repentant, worshipers, fasting and emigrants, who have seen God and will be virgins. .

A: Allah Almighty said: ﴿التَّائِبُونَ الْعَابِدُونَ الْحَامِدُونَ السَّائِحُونَ الرَّاكِعُونَ السَّاجِدُونَ الْأَمِيرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَالنَّاهُونَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَالْحَافِظُونَ لِحُدُودِ اللَّهِ وَبَشِّرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ﴾

Translation: They are the ones who repent, the worshippers, the praisers, the bowers, the prostrations, the enjoiners of good and the forbidders of evil deeds, and the protectors of Allah's limits, and give good tidings to the believers.

The commentators have given many meanings to the key of this verse (Sayhun), which firstly refers to those who are fasting, and fasting means tourism.

، عن أبي هريرة أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم سياحة أمتي الصيام. قال

Translation: On the authority of Abu Hurairah, may Allah be pleased with him, the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: The pilgrimage of my Ummah is fasting.



Al-Qurtubi, may God have mercy on him, says: (Sayhat) means fasting, women who are fasting, Fara Baghwi has said about this that the fasting person is called Saih because there is nothing to eat or go with Saih, if there is something for him anywhere. He eats and also says to obey continuously as water flows continuously (3).

Tourism also comes with the meaning of Jihad, it is quoted from Ata that (Saihun) is called Mujahideen. Abu Imam narrates from the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, that he said

((إِنَّ سِيَاخَةَ أُمَّتِي الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى)) (٤).

Translation: The duty of my Ummah is to fight in the way of Allah.

In Islamic Shari'ah, tourism is applied to worship, and its connection with the literal meaning is that fasting and Jihad are the remembrance of Allah and walking on the earth with the intention of thinking about Allah's creatures, or For Islamic purposes. The fact that tourism has been applied to worship in



Islamic Shari'ah does not prevent tourism from being applied to provide entertainment to the soul and visit some places.

Sharia meaning has become a part of the literal meaning that nowadays tourism has a special education, special conditions, members, specialists, educational institutions, hotels, etc. More than all other countries. In the 11th century, countries started trying to provide three important areas, the first was connecting networks, the second was information technology, and the third was providing services for tourism and travel.

Tourism has become so valuable that education has started in

some universities and this is the reason why it has directly affected the world, because it was an important reason for the economic growth of the world.

The word "tour" was used for the first time in the French language and it is defined in the Oxford English dictionary as follows: Begins until he returns to his home, be it individually or as a class, and a tourist is a traveler who has traveled for pleasure.

The definition of the International Academy of Tourism says that the word tourism is one of those trips that are done for enjoyment.

The first type of tourism is visiting historical monuments, games, culture and social studies and religious tourism such as Hajj and Umrah, the second type is based on the class and individual, the third is based on the season, and the fourth is on certain occasions. According to religion such as wedding tourism/visiting relatives, the fifth is based on geography such as traveling within the country and traveling outside the country, and the sixth is the type of tourism that is done for pleasure and self-pleasure.

In the definitions of tourism, it was mentioned that tourism is a trip that is meant to be enjoyed, entertained and happy, along with human education, knowledge and the culture of others. is to understand So it can be said that tourism has two rules, one is a general rule and the other is a special rule.

The general order of tourism is permissible, because the main order of traveling is permissible, until there is a shari'a obstacle that makes the order of travel haram, and in such a case, it is necessary to explain the order in detail. The following arguments are presented for the license:

١: الله جل جلاله فرمائي دي: (فَلْ سِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَانظُرُوا كَيْفَ بَدَأَ الْخَلْقَ ثُمَّ اللَّهُ يُنشِئُ النَّشْأَةَ الْآخِرَةَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ) (١).

Translation: Say (O Muhammad! To them) that you walk on the earth, then see how it began to be created (from nothing), then Allah will create, and the last creation will also be (in the Hereafter, like the first creation). In this world, because Allah is able to do everything (which He wills) (some of which are the origin and return) (2).

There is no doubt that travel and tourism are permissible, but in infidel countries where their laws and ethics are full of obscenity, it is a different matter. Since this is one of the revealed problems, I am expressing my opinion here along with the sayings of contemporary scholars

It is clear from the sayings of the scholars that tourism can become haram because of the dam, yet it can be said that the scholars are divided into three types on this issue.

The first group of scholars say that it is forbidden to travel to unbelieving countries for travel and tourism. This is the view of the Al-Makrīti al-Daimī Wala, i.e. Ibn Baz, Ibn Uthaymeen, Ibn Jibreen and Al-Fawzan (1).

Their reason is that it is forbidden to give an illegal excuse to the disbelieving countries, if it is because of a flood or a whirlwind, because the Prophet, peace be upon him, said:

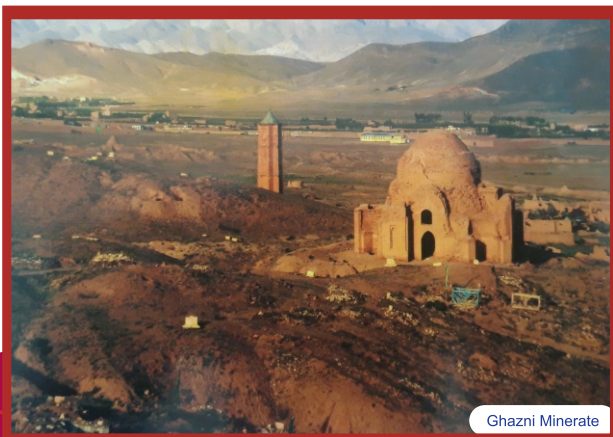
((انا بريء من كل مسلم يقيم بين أظهر المشركين)).

Translation: I am disgusted with every Muslim who lives among polytheists.

They add that it causes waste of money and time in going to infidel countries for tourism and other purposes, thereby strengthening the economy of infidel countries and losing respect for their country (1).

And it is also said that in going for tourism to infidel countries, a Muslim commits a lot of mahrams, and it is harmful against the expediency.

The second group of scholars say that traveling to infidel countries is permissible under certain conditions. The head of the Faculty of Sharia, Dr. Ajail Al-Nashmi, of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs of Kuwait, Fatwas Society, says: The principle is that traveling is permissible, so if There is no obstacle if the travelers keep away from mahrams, adhere to religious obligations, and if the Muslim's religion, speech and self are in peace. (2)



Ghazni Minarete



Jami Mosque - Herat

The scholars of the previous group then say that it is absolutely not forbidden to travel to infidel countries because the reasons you mention are among the barriers.

But the third group of scholars say that traveling to infidel countries varies depending on the faith of each person and each infidel country.

Sheikh Uthman said: It is permissible to go to infidel countries on this condition, that they can clearly carry out their religious orders and restrict their religion.

Dr. Yusuf Karzawi said on Al-Jazeera Net that traveling to infidel countries is not absolutely haram because there must be a clear reason for it to be haram. That this is a barrier problem and it is not useful for Muslims to go to infidel countries for tourism (2).

Regarding the order, it was said that the order of tourism changes with the times and circumstances because it is an important issue. Tourism is permitted, but it is forbidden because of the dam, and Muslims must avoid the wanderings of infidel countries.

It is argued that tourism is permissible in its own right, but Islam has also prohibited sin and the means to sin because there are many reasons why Islamic law prohibits the causes before sin, as Allah Almighty has said:

((ولا تقربوا الزنا)).

Translation: (Do not approach adultery).

The Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, also cursed usury lawyers, scribes and witnesses because they also became a source of food for usury.

So the conclusion is that in the Islamic framework, every human work is considered as worship, even tourism is considered as a type of worship, and also tourism is permissible according to the general rule, that is, the main rule of circumambulation is permissible, as long as there is no shari'a prohibition that the circumambulation rule exists. Make it forbidden.

It is necessary for the tourist to carry out all his religious orders openly during the tour and he should avoid excessive spending and unnecessary spending.

The Historical Aspect of Tourism in Afghanistan!

Afghanistan's geographical location, deep in history, commerce, culture, hospitality, kindness and behavior of its people and its valuable cultural, artistic and natural heritage have attracted the attention of foreign tourists for a long time. A famous Greek historian named Herodotus was born in 484 BC.

After the advent of Islam, travelers like Ibn Hawqal, Yaqoubi, Ibn Khurdaba, Bilazari, Yakut Hamwi and Ibn Battuta traveled to Afghanistan. Mujam al-Baldan and other such works have written. Without a doubt, Afghans are very interested in sailing and travel, one of which is the famous tourist of this land, Nasir Khusro Balkhi, who was born in Balkh in 394 AH. It is very important because of having accurate information about different places, geographical, historical and social.

Abu Rehan AlBiruni is one of the famous tourists of this land, he was born in Khiva in 362 AH and died in Ghazni city in 430 AD and was buried there. Biruni was Sultan Mahmud's travel companion and as a result of his travels to Somnath, Khwarezm and India, he made and wrote many maps to determine the routes, places and characteristics of the people. In which it presents the roads from Sistan to Ghazni, from Ghazni to Herat, Ghor, Balkh, Kabul and other communication routes and gives information about the routes of trade and ancient caravans. The rest of his best works are Masoudi's law, Malahand, Al-Jamahir fi Ma'arif al-Jaw and so on. Hafeez Abro is another tourist of our country. He was born in the city of Herat in 763 AH. His valuable works are written in two volumes, the first volume on general geography and the second volume on Khorasan It is about the history of Balkh, Herat and Sistan, which are unique from the scientific point of view.

Among the group of famous European and Asian tourists who have visited Afghanistan are: Shi Fahian, Song Yin, Wang Hin Tso, Chinese tourists Hiun Thachar, Hiuan Seng and Italian Marco Polo, Stuart Elphinstone, Robert Byrne, Ella. Mayer, PJ Maitland, Eldred Pottinger, Max S. Lane, James, A. and others

Each of them has written and published their notes and explanations about the political, social, economic and cultural conditions of Afghanistan and the historical, geographical, cultural, anthropological, ancient monuments, historical buildings and Islamic architecture in their books and travelogues.

It should not be overlooked that Nancy Hatch Dupree and her husband Louis Dupree, Monsieur Goddard, Madame Goddard and Professor Hawken, among others, contributed a lot in introducing Afghanistan and Afghanistan's attractions to the world. They have made efforts, they have been friendly with Afghanistan and have served this border and region a lot. Today, like many other economic, cultural and social activities in the world, there have been great changes in the field of tourism industry and these changes and developments have been made thanks to technology, science and knowledge in the world. Considering the deep changes of this industry, the related activities were focused on the traditional and ordinary ways and aspects, but now the activities related to international tourism have entered a new phase thanks to technology, which has an international aspect.

Based on this, for the first time (1337 AH) i.e. 65 years ago, the tourism industry in Afghanistan was given serious attention by the policy makers. The number of tourists reached 118,360 at one time.





Afghan Tour

Recently, the number of refugees entering Afghanistan was less than 500 with a rapid decrease, after the 7th coup d'état, the invasion of the former Soviet Union on the territory of Afghanistan, the beginning of internal wars, the emergence of the Islamic Emirate and the September The eleventh incident shocked Afghanistan's tourism industry as the latest historical incident. Apart from the military intervention of some neighboring countries and the insecurity near the borders of the country was one of the other influential factors, which weakened the motivation of tourists in Afghanistan by making the country insecure. But the tourism industry as a whole was recognized for the first time in 1337 AH in Afghanistan as a sector that can provide significant foreign



Sata Kando - Paktya

exchange to the country.

And for this work, the government of that time, with the cooperation and

partnership of commercial banks, the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Ministry of Education, Islah and Anees publishing houses or institutions, the Department of Journalists Affairs and the Bakhtar Agency, shared four million Afghanis. As a company, it established a tourism institution and the Ministry of Information and Culture established this institution as a foundation in the country based on its international policies, requests and affairs in tourism affairs until the time that the people who came to our country to prepare and guide the tourists for travel, arrival, transport and order.

That's why this organization got the membership of the (International Tourism Association) from the beginning. But with the renovation and the announcements and activities of this institution, the number of foreigners entering the country increased year by year, thus in the year (1356) the number reached 118360 people. But after that, with the beginning of unrest in Afghanistan, the attention of tourists to enter the country decreased because the world will never travel to a country where they are not safe there, and therefore only 8 in the year 1370 AH. Thousands of tourists traveled to Afghanistan, whose income was only one million dollars.

That's why this organization got the membership of the (International Tourism Association) from the beginning. But with the renovation and the announcements and activities of this institution, the number of



Naghlo Dam

foreigners entering the country increased year by year, thus in the year (1356) the number reached 118360 people. But after that, with the beginning of unrest in Afghanistan, the attention of tourists to enter the country decreased because the world will never travel to a country where they are not safe there, and therefore only 8 in the year 1370 AH. Thousands of tourists traveled to Afghanistan, whose income was only one million dollars.

Since Afghanistan is a land of diverse tourist attractions and historical monuments, real and potential factors in the field of tourism and has good opportunities for the growth and development of the tourism industry, it is necessary that the authorities of the Islamic Emirate, especially the Ministry of Information and Culture Pay attention to this industry.

