




**A glance of the History of Assemblies in
Afghanistan**
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
In the name of God the most merciful the most compassionate

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Preamble:

The changes to make law and the kinds of social organization in each country passed several activities and deficiencies until they become successful in their examination time and it's finally accepted by nations.

Although they secure the process of humanity and create the basis of democratic with civil social life of human society in case of making law, occasionally to pay attention demands, to the time, development and the human inventions, modifier of subjects and changes.


As well as our country was not separated from world society and pass such examinations and changes several times.

Afghanistan is a country with a history of 5000 years which inside of it, it trains different civil with its old and ancient, proud full history which these social organizations in clouds Jirgas or councils which its developments are begun from the valley levels up to the level of country which had the reputation of ointment in different times for cicatrization of pains and trouble of our people, to solve differences, to bring freedom and to securing independent in our country.

It means that all of these were prepared the present treatise which were disappearance to introduce the track and changes of social development in country, that how the Jirga's and councils between our people to demonstrate its value, and its changed in to the belief of our people and own all of its characters to itself so with the development of this Jirga's and to create National Assembly which consist of two sessions it means: (the House of people and the house of Elders).

In this treatise the first election law of National Assembly which was held by our people that our people could elect their favorite representatives for the first time and they hope to fill full their province needs by them until the government accepted their needs and to look after of government's action.

It was the first step to adopt democracy and the beginning of work to secure the process of human being.



As well as our attempt was that, which from the first term up to the 13th term of National Assemblé which was began from (1931)-(1972) the administrative of each term of sessions, the responsibilities and authorities of National Assembly and the

House of people session (which on that time the national assembly was belongs to the present House of people and the senate session was belongs to the present House of Elders).

As a brief we can explain the legislative executions of both Houses.

It is necessary to mentioned that, that this treaties was prepared for school students, teachers and dear collectors and other people who has interested to aware or to know about previous council and by which the bright shelled, who make the future and who make the destiny of the country, they get without searching and spending time the numerous relics

And to aware and get in short time the new and necessary and important articles.

Those treatises which are broadcasting from the head of relations, department of information and public relation of the House of people that now we would like to settle the information to yours.

Our request is from dear readers are this that, to send their ideas and criticism, offers anticipation to make better our work.

As well as if there is some vices and decreased in our work so please apologize us.

It is necessary to say that this letter is the summary of an historical council book in Afghanistan which was published in 28 of August in (1989).

The publisher of this book was Mr. Abdul Mehraban.

Honorable readers can refer to the above address to get more information.

(Abdul Rasul Qaderi)
The information responsible

The Role of the Jirga's, Loya Jirgas and councils in Afghanistan

The tradition of the Jirga in our country has an historical background.

Our fathers used these valuable and useful traditions through the history; as well as there were needed to form the National power together and secure public's benefits with the development of social life and creation of political systems, of ancient Aryana.

So this was the only reason of extension of formation of public associations.

And because of this purpose Jirga's are not only regional resolution centers but as time needed they are playing their roles to solve important and national valuable issues.

These Jirgas and national meetings are the important elements of development of political and social life in ancient Afghanistan and they have the high and valuable position in our social and political life up to date.

So Jirga's in emergency cases with their special properties had played their roles a law and social institutions to organize social life and solve the political and social problems.

One of main properties of Afghans' national Jirga's to the length of the history is lack of influences of the elders in the functions of the Jirga. It means that National Jirgas have never come under pressure of the great people.

We mentioned that not even social issues but social judiciary issues had been solved by these Jirga's.

These national and regional Jirgas are in over their history especially in 19th century and after that has played their positive and influenced role to save and get independent of the country and fight against foreign forces attacks on the country.

For example we can say the Jirga was hold on 1841 against British occupation so Mirwas khan Hotak's Jirga was against Gurgeen and Iranian crucial, which its result was the establishment of the first national regional government in 1709 and in 1747 Jirga which was held on October which Mr. Ahmad khan Abdali was elected after nine days discussion among the members it was held in to the building of Shir Surkh shrine inside the military building of Nader Afshar.

And also in 1709 those Jirgas which are formed the powerful state under Merewais Khan Hotak's Chairmanships.

These traditions were not only socially important but religiously were also valuable for Afghan nation.

As in Islam religion the importance of Jirgas and councils are limited which in holy Quran the speech of Allah (G) at assembly chapter in 53 holy sign about the importance of Jirgas and councils that how the Jirgas can solve and make the living system of human society.

Those thing which are added on the importance, historical and living of these Jirgas and assemblies in length of the history of our county, those parts comparative instruction and its approve, which we were the witness of Loya Jirga in our country, that the decision and approval of them, bring and create serious and voluble deference's at social live of our people.

Which not only its secure and keep the independence from all our territorial, but in selecting the way and the system of our society which by approving of constitution and its guarantee it played its valuable role and the resulting of this voluble and acceptable culture, which to secure democracy and adjudication of our people rights were to create the National Assembly and senate session.

At last the session of the House of people was called National Assembly and the (the House of Elders) was called the senate session that now both of them are called (National Assembly) as mentioned, that National Assembly and senate session were created for the first time in our country (1931) and as a regular and with out any pause its going on up to 1936 which after the impression state stroke and changes before unbelievable time suffered and accept subject stagnation.

As all of us are in brightness which by restitution independence of our country and to working on reforms by Excellency king Amanallah khan created the voluble legislatives and development in Afghanistan.

But nearly it become under the interference from the both side.

Until the Amani's government drawn and Habibullah Kalakani's bad and anarchy terms began to its work.

And the abrogation, legislative and the ignore and darkness covered allover the country until after lots of victims, fighting then they give end to Amanis' term which by coming the jurisdiction of Excellency Md. Nader shah at 1929 they announced their plane to bring the changes in country affairs in 10 articles, which its 10th Article was about the election of the members of national assembly, which they mentioned in their project, of Loya Jirga of 1930 its approved as following:

"They read in project of election of national assembly in 29 articles in our presence and on those explaining which from the session its environs, so we get its correctness I hope that the government sign and accept this project.

This project was approved in seven chapters and 29 articles,
Which for more understanding of our dear readers we present it as following:

Chapter one:

The numbers of the representatives:

- 1- The members of the national assembly were 106 persons.
- 2- The divisions of the representatives were on the base of the majority population of provinces and great governments.

Chapter two:

The condition of Electors:

- 3- The electors shall have the following conditions.
 - a. They shall have the citizenship of Afghanistan.
 - b. Their age shall be under twenty.
 - c. Shall be citizen of Afghanistan or shall have obtained citizenship of Afghanistan at least one year prior to candidacy date.
4. Those people who doesn't has the rights to give vote.
 - a. Those people who are under laws testamentary or legacy.
 - b. The merchant who become poor by faulting.
 - c. The condemned of crimes;
5. Those who are disappointed to elect because of their jobs and high dignity.
 - a. Officers, governors, and soldiers.
 - b. Officers, governors, police and watchman are in their serving place.

Chapter three:

The condition of elected members:

6: The electors: it means the members should have the following definitions.
They shall have the citizenship of Afghanistan.
From the strangers; those who after investigate of their citizenship passport so they, shall have obtained citizenship of the state of Afghanistan at least ten years prior to Candidacy date.

- c. As for as possible shall have illiteracy.
- d. Their age shall under twenty five in fourth term of election then least than thirty years and shouldn't more than seventy.
- e. Shall have the population in honesty.

Those who have no rights to elect and attending in membership of National Assembly:

Officer, Governor, Soldier and Police entrenchment;

If the employers want to become lawyers during their work, shall give his resignation before election, and out side of his offices they by them self in general the government employees can candid his self, up on candidacy that after election, should give his resignation.

- f. The merchant who become poor by faulting.
- g. The condemned crimes;

Chapter four:

The government announcement for all of the electoral:

8- The local government shall announce the regular publication election date according to the value of area during ten days up to one month.

The above announcement shall have the following articles:

- Condition of elected and elections.
- The place where the electoral preset to give the vote.
- The place and the time of elections in which they elected the members of National Assembly and have a meeting there.
- The number of elected members.

9- Those people who have the rights to elect, the time in which explain the announcement of the government they must present to the center of election.

10- Those who can not present in specific time in the center of election so they don't have the rights to give vote.

11- In each electoral area, that the electoral are present to give vote, if some of the electoral of those area in which the local government in limited specific, project to specify it to specify it, should present to the nearest election center to give vote.

Chapter five:
The way of election:

12- The election of the members of assembly session in all over Afghanistan will be elected or held directly.

13- The electoral of an election area, which are gathering and discussed on election center because to elect the National Assembly's members and the residence of that area in presence of local government and court, chose or elect their representatives and write a contract according election.

14- The electing of the members of National Assembly with the accepting of all the electoral in case of non existence of general accepting.

15- When to elect of deputy and the general acceptation of electors of an area and in case of equality of one or more deputies then them by balloting so they can elect one of the elected deputies.

16- Each one of the electoral doesn't have the rights to give more than one vote, but in case of renewing the selecting person.

17- Because of the value of an area, the time to elect the member of National Assembly will be or can be one or two days and by the specific local government and court administrative after expiring of election time which the election session will be finished when the election time which was appointed by local government in electing the member of National Assembly.

18- The refugee's large tribes were accepted to the project additions, if the deputies directly send him to the membership of National Assembly.

19- The writer of the supreme court presence the way of election in three categories and petition which they send one of these petition as a logo to administrative courts of local government and the second one to the government and the third one to the great government.

20- The deputies who are elected to the membership of the National Assembly, they must by the logo or by the signatures of the administrative of court and local government shall have their confidence letter and then delivered it to the National Assembly's session.

Chapter six:

The complaint ion according to election:

21- If electors has complain against one who is elected by him during election so he can't stopped the election; until the explanation of his complaint ion that was recorded by law court.

22- The local government and law court administrative will accept their complain according to election with in one week, so after one week they will stopped to hearing to their complains and with in next week shall solve their incoming complains problems.

23- The complainers who has objection of election or from court administrative, decision can after opining of Assemblies session express their complaining with in the first month of Assembly session and the assembly's judgment will be decisive.
And arbitrator of assembly will be definitive.

24- If it is on threat or corruption its out of confidence.
Furthermore, to the person who is under threat or corruption will be punished.

25- The objection rights on election have those people who have a right to give vote.

Chapter seven:

The deferent materials:

26- when the two third of nation deputies present at the center of government, then the session of councils will be opening and their decision will be accepted by majority and its necessary to execution.

27- The time/ term of deputyship are about three years, and their first works are beginning from the first day of opening Assembly sessions.

28- If one of the member of Assembly died or resigned, if six months of his work period are remind then those who are their when the presidential of assembly announced his resignation then they elect one person and send him their.

29- If three months are left to the finishing of deputies term the government will announce the beginning of new election.
If the people want to elect their old deputy then they can elect them once again.

**The Opening of the National Assembly
(1931- 1933)**

For the first time in our history and on the bases of election bill the National assembly has opened as a largest national association, based on the direction of article 27 of the constitution 111 persons came together from all over the country and signed as following:

(As the government and the nation have trusted or confidence to us we to swear by almighty Allah and holy Quran that we are honest to our government and for our nation.)

The National Assembly's or (the House of people's) authority and briefly description of it on that time:

- Approve all roles and disciplines which are necessary for the country organization affairs.

- Approve and support the financial affairs, reject or accept of changes and new branches of state decision.
- Attention and approve of the state budget.
- Approve of new constitution and reject change and approve of bills

Rules and laws.

- Approve of privilege and organize general companies.
- Approval of treaties, granting the confinement privilege of commercial and also industrial and agricultural, inside or out side of country.
- Approve inside and out side state borrowing.
- Approve of rail way extension.
- Hearing of minister's reports.

The senate sessions authorization which all of it were appointment identifying and confirming, accordance to constitution as following:

- Approving All bills are relating to the National assembly and the senate the proposals from the ministry councils to the NA after approving with the majority of votes which is sending to the NA and the approved bill by the Na is observing in the Senate.
- If the senate session is not held when the Na is opening the process will not be delayed and they will be implemented after signature of king.

**The first term of National Assembly
1931-1933**

The first session of National Assembly of Afghanistan was opened by the King Md. Nader khan with the participation of 111 representatives which was held on 14 July in (1931) its first session elected their board of administration as follows:

National Assembly's Administrative board:

Speaker: Abdul Ahad khan.
Deputy: Abdulhaq Khan.
Secretary: Mirza Abdul Latif Khan.

Senate session Administrative board:

Speaker: Mir Ata Mohammad Khan.
First deputy and the chair man of the Research association: Haji Mohammad Akbar Khan.
Second deputy and chairman of the association of policy maker's: Abdul Rahim khan.
End of the third year of the first term of the NA and it was 16th of November 1933, when King Mohammad Nader Shah was killed.

After martyr of king Nader Shah based on order of the constitution the elder and the leader of the country came to the capital and accept Md. Zaher shah the oldest son of Md. Nadir as a substitution of the martyr king.

Excellency King Mohammad Zaher shah ordered for election to open the National assembly on 15 February 1933, which the election was held and the elected nation after passing

Legislative process came to Kabul.

The first session of the second term of the national assembly opened on 31st of June 1934 with the speech of King Md. Zaher shah with the presence of 108 elected members, the senate members and other great peoples in the great hall of the assembly palace.

The second term of the National Assembly of Afghanistan (1934-1936)

Administrative board of the second term:

Speaker: Abdul Ahad Khan.
First deputy: Abdul Qaium Khan.
Second deputy: Burhanu deen khan.
Secretary: Abdul Latif khan.

The Senate Administrative board:

Speaker: Mohammad Ata khan
First deputy: Haji Mohammad Akber khan.
Second deputy: Abdul Rahim Khan.
Secretary: Sayeed Mohammad khan.
Legislative affairs in second term:
In the second term some Principles attachment of the principles, bills and protocols approved by the National assembly.

The senate legislation affairs:

The senate also approved all the approval drafts by the national assembly and also them discusses about some state offices which need to make decisions on them.

The third term of the National assembly (1937-1939)

This term opened after election by 101 elected members.
Its first session was held on 27 June 1937 with the speeches of King Md. Zaher shah at the presence of government high authorities and the ministers.
After its opening session they elect their administrative boards which are as follows:

The Administrative board of third term of National Assembly:

Speaker: Abdul Ahad khan
First deputy: Sayed Md. Younus khan.
Second deputy: Sayed Mohammad Khan.
Secretary: Abdul Latif Khan.
The deputy of the secretary: Abdul Baqi Khan.

Senate administrative board:

Speaker: Mir Ata Mohammad khan
First deputy: Haji Mohammad Akbar khan.
Second deputy: Abdul Rahim khan.
Secretary: Mahmood Khan.

In this term legislation affairs ended with the approval of agreements, protocols, different issues contractions, principles and bills.

Senate legislation actions:

The senate also approved all National assembly's approvals.

The forth term of the National assembly (1940-1942)

At the end of the legislative third term of the national assembly the secretariat of kingdom announced the king order for new parliamentary election on the second half of the year 1939.

And the election held under the supervision of election commission and 109 members of parliament elected.

The first opening session was announced by National Assembly speaker and the second session was held by National Assembly's member.

The National Assembly administrative fourth term boards:

Speaker: Abdul Ahad Khan.

First Deputy: Mohammad Elias.

Second deputy: Sultan Mohammad Khan.

Secretary: Mirza Abdul Latif Khan.

Administrative board of the senate:

Speaker: Mir Mohammad Ata khan.

First deputy: Haji Muhammad Akbar khan.

Second deputy: Abdul Rahim khan.

The chair man of the court: Hafiz Abdul Ghafar khans.

Legislative acts in the fourth term of National assembly finished with approval of some laws.

And the senate had passed all the approval laws by the legislative chamber.

The fifth term of the National Assembly of Afghanistan (1943-1945)

The legislative affair of the fifth term opened by King Md. Zaher Shah's speeches in Salaam Khana palace with the presence of 101 elected members of the parliament on 5th of August in 1943.

And these members elected their administrative board and their speaker in their coming meetings.

The administrative board of National Assembly of Afghanistan in its fifth term:

Speaker: Abdul Ahad khan.

First deputy: Jalaluden khan.

Second deputy: Sayeed Abdul Khair Khan.

Secretary: Abdul Latif Khan.

The Senate board; Administrative:

Speaker: Mir Ata Mohammad Khan.

First deputy and the chair man of research association: Mohammad Akbar khan.

The second deputy and the chair man of role making association: Md. Hakim khan.

The court chair man: Hafiz Abdul Ghafar khan.

**Legislation affairs of the fifth term of National Assembly:
Regarding the budget:**

- To equalization general budget and imports and expenses.
- Organizing the ministries and state administration' budget.
- Credit of ministry of finance form De Afghanistan bank.
- To increase the nation employee and soldiers salary.
- International protocols agreements.
- Approval of the Roles and their attachments.

The senate legislation affairs of 5th term of National Assembly:

The senate also approved all the legislative affairs which were approved by the National assembly.

And they also approved some bills.

**The sixth term of the National Assembly of Afghanistan
(1946-1948)**

This term began on 1946 and the base of the Afghanistan constitution roles 109 members from the whole country participated in the chamber and elected their administrative board as follows:

Speaker: Sultan Ahmad khan.

First deputy: Said Omar Khan.

The head of the secretariat: Abdul Latif Khan.

The secretary: Hafiz Md. Anwar Khan.

The staff of the chamber office: Md. Dawod khan.

Control staff: Ghulam Dastgeer khan.

The Papers' staff: Faiz Mohammad khan.

Head of the executive affairs: Md. Omar Khan.

The senate administrative board:

Speaker: Fazl Ahmad Khan Mojadadi.

First deputy: Ghulam Ghauws khan.

Second deputy: Abdul Jabar khan.

The secretary: Mirza Mahmood khan.

It's mentionable that the beginning of the sixth term of the national assembly of Afghanistan according to the end of the Second World War and appearing of some political efforts internationally that opened the peace fully ways of life in the world.

Shooting to the mankind and the aircrafts sounds and its bombardments above the cities and villages ended and there was the starting point of the development of social, cultural, political and economical all over the world.

Afghanistan followed impartial politics and defend world peace in one side and the accomplish development in deferent area like economical, political and social form the other side affected our country.

As the political promotion and economical crises and huge number of social problems in the government push Sardar Md. Hashem Khan the uncle of the King to resign and the chair of the government depend on Sardar Shah Mahmood khan in order king's family member.

The promotion of social-political situation in the country raised deferent political ideas that defended of the rights of the middle and law level of the people of the country.

The political movements expanded every passing day and the only purposes of all these movements were to create the constitution and democratizing all social political affairs all over the country.

According these social political promotions some differences came on the system of the legislation affairs in the sixth term of the National assembly. As Mr. Abdul Ahmad khan went away from the post of the speaker of the National assembly after 15 years of presidency.

And Mr. Sultan Ahmad Khan came on his position that changed the classical system of the legislative affairs. And the conclusion was the establishment of the three observation and organizing associations for the national assembly affairs.

The mentioned associations had observed the ministries and other state administrations as follows:

First association:

- Affairs of the Military ministry;
- The foreign ministry affairs;
- The interior ministry affairs;
- The justice ministry affairs;
- The kingdom ministry affairs;
- The independent department of Media affairs;

The second association:

- The ministry of finance affairs;
- The national economy ministry affairs;
- The mining ministry affairs;
- The ministry of agriculture department affairs;
- Company's affairs;

Third association:

- The ministry of education affairs;
- The ministry of health affairs;
- The ministry of public interest affairs;
- The ministry of communication affairs;
- The department of municipality's affairs;

Legislative affairs in the sixth term of the national assembly:

Some of the country's different issues were approved in this term and some principals and international agreements were also discussed and approved. The senate also approved all approved documents.

**The seventh term on the National assembly
(1949-1951)**

This term was full of the social- political changes. The intellectual movements were created, the WISH ZALMYAN (THE AOKEN YOUTH) political party established, the fighting for democracy, justice and people rights were started.

The representatives of Wish Zalmyan came to the national assembly by election, which two weekly news named Angaar and Watan were published and the intellectual fighting were practically started inside the parliament.

All purposes of the Radical and intellectual representatives in the parliament were implementation of the rules of democracy, correction and accomplishment of constitution, creation of the new electoral law for the parliament, the definition of the three state's Power (executive, legislation and judicial).

To Form political parties and organizations, the promotion ways for independent media, prevention of bank limitation, creation of agriculture bank and farmers' cooperatives and promotion of the level of interior productions, strengthen national integrity and at the end implementation of brotherhood and equality rules.

The main political activities of the intellectual representatives by using of the parliament tribune and avoiding of the government and preventing by the conservative representatives push the government to decide to change the division of the power and to change the consular assembly to a real legislative power.

These actions and activities of the mentioned representatives in the seventh term of the national assembly at the history of the Afghan parliament were valuable and it's counting as best and efficient steps for the national assembly's awareness in the lasts half of the 20th century.

We should mentioned beside of arising the quality changes in the members of the parliament some numeric changes also came on the parliament ,it was increasing the members of the parliament up to 166 persons nationwide.

The administrative board of the seventh term:

Speaker: Abdul Hadi khan Dawi.
First deputy: Abdul Rashid khan.
Second deputy: Gul Pacha Ulfat.
First secretary: Abdul Azim Khan Safi.
Second secretary: Md. Kabir Khan Ebrat.
Writer: Md. Dawod khan.
Observer officer: Hafiz Md. Anwar.
Control Officer: Ghulam Dastagir khan.
Chief of executive: Ali Mirza khan.
Papers' employee: Faiz Md. Khan.

As this term were introduced the ideas of the intellectual representatives to overcome social-economical crises also moved forward to democratize social affairs and had changed the quality of the parliament as an actual legislative power.

By realizing the goals and to solve social problems the following commissions were formed:

The national defenses association;
Communication association;
Foreign affairs association;
Association of Mine;
Association of law researches;
Borders association;
Education association;
Health association;
Association of public interests;
Media association;

The municipality and interior association;
Economy association;
Administrative association;
Petition hearing commission;

Legislative works done by the seventh term:

In this term some of the principles were corrected.

- Some of them were repealed.
- And some agreements and commitments were approved.

Administrative board of the great senate:

Speaker: Fazel Ahmad khan Mujadadi.
First deputy: Abdul Jabar khan.
Second deputy: Hafiz Abdul Ghafar khan.
Secretary: Mirza Mahmood khan.

Legislative works done by the senate in the 7th term:

The senate approved all the bills had been approved by the national assembly. And some approval were also had done a bout those works which were not implemented by the government.

**The 8th term of the national assembly of Afghanistan
(1952-1954)**

The Radical and intellectual members of the parliament seed the first democratic corns the developed ideas, establishment of the parties , to have constitution, and at the end having the idea of real political and social life among the nation expanded by there attempting the youths and intellectuals demonstrated their ideas and wells by holing conferences and role-plays.

Arising political parties in the third year of the 7th term of the national assembly had played its important role of the public awareness in the field of political comprehension.

The leaders of political parties and political movements reflected the changes of the government.

The founders of the national parties believed to do all their activities under the orders of the constitution and following of these orders.

As in one of the party's members were from all level of the society resident, like military and police officers, law level employees, the religious and national minorities' representatives and religious fundamentalists. The main goals of these fundamentalists were to defeat absolutism and establishment of Islamic vicariate in Afghanistan.

Hence the different democratic capitalist's actions which the members were some government employee came in to the anti government groups because of their small capitalistic and middle capitalistic positions and interests they formed as national club under the presidency of Sardar Mohammad Dawod the cousin of the King and the budget of this club were prepared by Mr. Majeed Zabuli, the minister of economy.

Their aims were to debilitate the government of Shah Mahmood Khan, the prime minister and to reach the position by Sardar Dawod khan who could not get it.

Therefore he decided to destroy the government and was during the election of 8th term in the year of 1952, the Culmination of these actions against each others, the

government tried to garble the political situation by using different ways and tools and none of the candidates related to the oppositions so they could not win the election.

Then for the first time in the history of Afghanistan the leaders of the political parties demonstrate against the government in Kabul city and indicated it in to the election.

This action was a new action against government so they said this is the nation audacity and broke the lines of demonstrators by force, abrogated the media freedom, broadcasting of national newspapers Deterrence, and the leader of the political and opposition parties jailed.

Abdul Hai Habibi went to Pakistan and published Jamhori Afghanistan weekly and criticized the absolutism seriously.

Abdul Rawuf Benawa sent to Exile. Mir Ghulam Mohammad Ghubar for 4 years and Dr. Abdul Rahman for 9 year jailed.

The political movement of the 7th term temporarily was stopped; but the movement seriously influenced development process of the whole society. Finally, the 8th term representatives interred to the parliament with fully criticize of intellectuals and they could elect their administrative board:

Administrative board of 8th term of the national assembly:

Speaker: Abdul Rasheed Khan the representative of Nahr-e-Saraj of Kandahar.

First deputy: Md. Kabeer khan Ghorband's representative which is belongs to the great government of Parwan.

Second deputy: Mohammad Osman khan the eastern Rodat' representative

Secretary: Mohammad Ali khan Qazi zada representative of Pashtoon Zarghon Heart province.

Assistant secretary: Lal Gul khan Faryad southern province representative.

Commissions' officer: Sayeed Sultan Khan Ahmadi and Mohammad Omer Khan Zazi.

Legislation approvals: of 8th term of National Assembly.

One of the important approvals of this term was creation of 8 commissions to monitor the national assembly's affairs in better ways which were consisted in:

- Commission of Surety.
- Financial affairs commission.
- Interior affairs commission.
- Commission of tribes affairs.
- Foreign affairs commission.
- Defense commission.
- Education commission.

Other approvals regarding interior and foreign issues of the country:

As these social-political Mutations after Second World War were rapid and epidemic, and besides pushing the intellectual movements backward by regime, the government obligated to accept and implemented some of the reforms.

Because of being in past situation it was impossible for the government to exist, therefore Sardar Shah Mahmood resigned and the new cabinet for the new government established by chancellorship of Sardar Mohammad Dawod the King's cousin.

Although the new cabinet couldn't do to bring changes in the nature of the political power, however the prime minister came to the parliament and read his policy and assigned this action as a real democratic symbol.

The senate Administrative board:

Speaker: Fazel Ahmad Khan Mojadadi
First deputy: Abdul Jabar khan
Second deputy: Hafiz Abdul Ghafar khan.

The legislative affairs of the great senate of the 8th term of National Assembly:
The senate approved all approval and decisions were taken by the National assembly.

The ninth term of National assembly (1955-1957)

The beginning of the 9th term of the national assembly was coinciding of important political and economical Mutations and this necessitated that the national assembly, had to assist the government as a consultation organ to solve social economical problems. Because accompanying of the people with the government is the only way of Prosperity and the only way to overcome the general social problems.

The national assembly selected their speaker, deputies and the secretaries in their first session as follows. In this term 173 representatives were elected as members of the parliament according to the orders of the rules of procedure and the order of the electoral law.

Administrative board of 9th term of the national assembly:

Speaker: Mohammad Nawroz the representative of Kulangar Logar of Kabul
First deputy: Mowlawi Salieh Mohammad representative of the capital of Qandahar.
Second deputy: Haji Faqir Mohammad Shafa the center of Kabul representative.
Secretary: Md. Rahim Shayda representative of Maimana.

Assistant secretary: Mohammad Kabir Ebrat the Mazar-e-sharif representative.
The general director of the writers: Muhammad Dawood.
Sponsor of directorate of commissions: Zaynl Abedeen Jamali
Sponsor of directorate general of propaganda and presses: Hafizullah Muneer.
Sponsor directorate general of employees and administrative: Abdul Samad
Sponsor of directorate general of archive: Faiz Mohammad.

Legislation affairs of the 9th term of National Assembly:

For as much as the social-economical and political situation of the country and consultation around the affairs to over come to the problems of the 9th term of the national assembly succeeded to take the following decisions and did the following implementations:

1- Internal affairs of Assembly.

The parliament approved Mawlawi Saleh Md. Khan the representative as the transitional speaker on 27 June in 1955.

The parliament approved on 28 of June in 1955 to assign the commission of Scrutiny of Surety and letters of credence to be formed of 3 persons from the provincial representatives and 3 persons from the high governments which totally been of 33 persons.

- ❖ Approval of implementation of the salaries' of the national assembly's members;
- ❖ Approval of assignment of Octoploid commissions;
- ❖ Approval of contemplation and confirmation of the head of commissions;

- ❖ Approval according to expanding ten days of working for the national assembly;

2- State affairs:

- ❖ According to the article 62 of the status of the DE Afghanistan Bank approval of 2 members of the parliament to look out from the stocks of banknotes.
- ❖ Approval according to amendment of the 23rd principle of the procedures of military duties.
- ❖ Approval about the status of the population ID cards.
- ❖ Approval of amendment of the rule of vacations and presence of employees in the fast month.
- ❖ Approval about the changing of Sheberghan's Massive government to the High government.
- ❖ Approval according to the administration division of Afghanistan
- ❖ Approval according to the state's Incumbencies' budget.

3- Foreign issues:

- ❖ Approval of agreement between the ministry of mine and the Swedish government on petroleum working plan in Sari Pull.
- ❖ Approval of agreement of Amity and cordiality between the government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan and the Indonesian government.
- ❖ Approval of the protocol of air services between the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- ❖ Approval of commercial agreement between kingdom of Afghanistan and the republic of china.

4- Commissions:

- ❖ Approval of routine working schedule for the general meetings and Octoploid commissions, according to this schedule had assigned that Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday is for commission working.

5- The senate:

- ❖ In this term there were 19 senators in the senate. And they did all of their responsibilities according to the rules of procedures of the senate.

Administrative board:

Speaker: Fazel Mohammad khan Mujadadi
First deputy: Abdul Jabar khan
Second deputy: Hafiz Abdul Ghafar khan.

The main legislation implementation of senate in the 9th term of the national assembly:

A. *the state's internal issues:*

- ❖ Approval of amendments in attachment of procedure of Custodies and jails.
- ❖ Approval of attachment of military duty's procedure.

- ❖ Approval of amendment of the 62nd principle of De Afghanistan bank status.
- ❖ Approval of attachment of upgrading and retirements of employees.
- ❖ Approval of the population's new ID cards project containing 30 articles.
- ❖ Approval of the project of the procedure of establishment and job discretions of consultation meetings for provinces in 18 Article.
- ❖ Approval of the project of civilian Aviation.

B. the foreign agreements and issues:

- ❖ Approval of amity agreement between the kingdom of Afghanistan and United of Barman.
- ❖ Approval of the agreement of aviation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- ❖ Approval of air services' agreement between Afghanistan and Soviet Union
- ❖ Approval of the agreement of the exchanging of correspondences between Afghanistan and Soviet Union.

The 10th term of the National assembly of Afghanistan (1958-1960)

The 9th term of the national assembly of Afghanistan began its tasks Contemporary with the promotion of political, social and economical of the country.

The government actions according to the economical, social and cultural promotion of the country had seriously reflection by the different level of the country.

Anyway the economical strategy had brought some changes in the social and economical areas and some technical and industrial projects established.

The national assembly elects their administrative board in its first session as follows:

Speaker: Mohammad Nawroz khan.

First deputy: Dr. Mohammad Esmayeel Alam the representative of the capital of Kabul province.

Second deputy: Wali Mohammad Rahimi representative of Aqcha.

Secretary: Mohammad Rahim Shayda the representative of Mimana.

Assistant secretary: Ghulam Dastagree.

Legislation affairs and approval of 10th term:

The general session of the National assembly hold on 7th of June the year of 1958 and approved the establishment of the heptads commissions as follows:

- ❖ The commission of changing and commitment of laws of internal affairs, tribes and petition hearing containing 25 members.
- ❖ Financial affairs and commercial commission containing 30 members
- ❖ The administrative commission of justice ministry containing 12 members.
- ❖ The commission of defense ministry affairs containing 12 members
- ❖ The commission of health, education and media containing 12 members.

- ❖ The commission of public interests, agriculture, mine and industries containing 13 members.
- ❖ Approval of the budget of the ministry of health, commercial, finance and the department of rural rehabilitation and development in 1959.
- ❖ Approval according to the procedure of retirement, upgrading and employment of civil servants.
- ❖ According to the rules of judiciary courts approval of the time of Lawsuit.

Approval of the state's goods sale's process:

The senate session of 10th term of National Assembly:

Administration;
 Speaker: none;
 Deputy: Hafiz Abdul Ghafar;
 Members: 9 persons;
 Legislation affairs:

All the bills, rules and other materials approved by the national assembly confirmed by senate.

**The 11th term of the national assembly of Afghanistan
 (1961-1964)**

The beginnings of the 11th term of the national assembly were Contemporary of the horrible political and economical accidents.

The Impartial policy of Afghanistan in the field of international politics had anti imperialistic nature and it was the opposite of monopoly countries in the Asia.

And in other side the western Asian countries were hardly faced menace.

The media criticized the Afghanistan and Soviet Union's relationships that was based on the lack of assaulting each other countries and which was based on social, cultural, technical contractions and assistance.

And they treated these relations as the only menace to the country and the propaganda as an attack to India.

That was the important reasons of pressures of Afghanistan to involve in their military pacts based on their bristle policies.

These propaganda destroyed Afghanistan Pakistan relation and the only transit ways closed for Afghanistan.

To solve the commercial problems the agreement had signed with Iran.

These political and economical changes played their important role on the relations inside the country.

Md. Dauod's government economical activities were mostly efficient for the small capitalists and middle capitalists it had no beneficiary for the Sufferers and had no positive changes for the situation of social life.

There were no potentialities in government's implementations.

The limitation of interior policy of the government of Md. Dauod khan's with his in foreign policy prevented government stability and annihilated its Constancy.

The relations limited with foreign countries, and they did not pay attention to the wells of the politic movements in the years 1947-1952 which contained humanity messages in it.

And all these ingredients were the reason of resignation of Mohammad Dawod Khan on the month of February 1962 and the creation of the new government under the presidency of Dr. Mohammad Yosuf.

This new government announced that will bring the necessity changes in the government administration.

As the government started to work on the new constitution which will pay attention to the human rights by creation of the new electoral law and political parties:

They paid attention on the Improvement of the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan the negotiation started by mediation of Iran.

The diplomatic relation expanded up to establishment of consuls and Afghanistan attained its transit right.

To analyze the social and economical situations in the country there were big changes in the media system, thereupon the radical intellectuals were published there articles about social life in the governmental news papers and magazines.

In these situations the wells of democrats were expanding day by day, but the authorities tried to prevented form Effluences of these ideas, and at the same time they themselves attempted to bring more facilities and invited accompanying of different level of the society, especially intellectuals and made some reforms, the changes in the governmental administrative system was one of the examples.

The conclusion was expanding the administration up to 28 provinces that was the highest step to solve citizen's problems regarding administrative difficulties.

In a brief analyzing of the social, economical and political situation of the country and specially validating of the year 1964 constitution the 11th term of the national assembly had finished and the campaign for the 12th term began in a new manner and at the first meeting of 12th term they select their administrative board.

Speaker: Dr. Abdul Zaher the representative of Laghman province.

First deputy: Dr. Mohammad Esmayeel Alam representative of the center of Kabul.

Second deputy: Wali Mohammad Rahimi Aqcha representative.

Secretary: Mohammad Rahim Shayda Maimana representative.

Assistant secretary: Mirza Gul Mohammad the representative of Khas kunar.

Memo: in the year 1963 Wali Md. Rahimi as the first deputy, Dr. Sayeed Hashmatulla as the second deputy and Gulam Ghaws Salim Alimi as the secretary had selected.

Commissions:

- Commission of foreign affairs.
- Commission of analyzing of law affairs.
- Financial and budget affairs commission.
- Communication and agriculture affairs commission.
- Judiciary affairs commission.
- Commission of defense affairs.

Legislation implementations:

A- The national assembly's internal affairs:

- Approval of the daily time table of the national assembly and heptads commissions on 27th of May 1963.
- Approval of Time table for commissions working.
- Approval of the roles of internal procedure of National Assembly and election of deputies and secretaries:

B- About the issue relating to the government:

- Approval according to the procedure of demonstration.
- Approval according of the procedure of military duties.
- Approval of the procedure of civilian trail

c- Agreements and treaties:

- Approval of the issue on the prevention and limitation of nuclear tests
- Approval according to the consultation on the agreements of renovation of the borderline between Afghanistan and China.

Administrative board of the senate in 11th term of National Assembly:

Speaker: Abdul Hadi Dawi.

Deputy: Abdul Hakim Mashreqiwal.

Legislation implementation in the senate:

- Approval according to the taxes of live stokes;
- Approval of attachments on the administration;
- Approval of the procedure of receiving remainders;

The 12th term of the national assembly of National Assembly (1965-1968)

The house of people (wolisi Jirga):

Generally the constitution in 1964 gave the right of participation to make the administrations and the government and scrutiny of the actions of the government to the parliament and the members of the lower house had the right to interpellation the government authorities.

And also by the one third votes of the members of the parliament the association of scrutiny had been formed, the approval of the constitution of in 1964 was an important Circumstance in the political and social life in the country.

Announcement of the freedoms and limitation of the rights of the king's court, expanding of the parliamentary activities, political parties' activities based on the orders of the constitution, limitation of the religious influences and some other progresses increased the political parties' especially democratic movements.

Based on the constitution of 1964 the parliament divided into two parts (the house of people and house of elders) lower and upper houses.

It is mentionable that the members of the national assembly elected their administrative board combined as follows:

Speaker: Dr. Abdul Zaher.
Deputy: Mohammad Esmayeel Mayaar.
Second deputy: Nazar Mohammad Nawa.
Secretary: Mohammad shah Ershad.
Secretary assistant: Mohammad Eshaq Helali.

Legislation implementations in the 12th term of the national assembly:

- Approval of the election of the administrative board;
- Approval of the vote of confidence on the government aboveboard;
- Approval of distribution of cards for visitors;
- Approval of the selection of association for observing the governmental cars;

Commissions:

- The commission of finance and budget;
- The commission of observation and implementation of laws and petition hearing;
- Foreign affairs commission;
- The commission of basic administrations and development plan;
- Legislation commission and justice affairs;
- Commission of interior affairs and local administrations;
- Commission of national defense;
- Commission of agriculture and stockholder;
- Health commission;
- Commercial affairs commission;
- Public interests and transportation association;
- Industrial and mines association;
- Cultural affairs association;

The senate sessions (the House of Elders):

There were some changes in the rule of the elections with the accommodation of the constitution in 1964.

One of the sensible qualifications in this term was the electivity role of one third of the members of the senate (the house of Elders).

Whole members of the senate were 52 persons

Speaker of the senate: Abdul Hadi Dawi.

First deputy: Mir Abdul karim maqool.

Second deputy: Ghulam Nabi Nasher.

Secretary: Mohammad Hashem Washookht.

Assistant secretary: Ghulam Hazrat Ibrahim.

**The 13th term of the National Assembly
(1969-1972)**

The thirteenth term of the National Assembly was coincident to the increasing seriously the economical and political crisis in our country; it means that the residence economical problems are increased day by day.

The agriculture sector which covered the population of 85\100 of the people of the country facing with the stagnation of none social relation, the large democratic forces to get their freedom and democracy and economical and culture interests had the very important value which during the serious fighting of the students and youths of our country specially

Kabul university's students in 1968-1972 were developed their economical and cultural policy.

The Kabul universities students strike effect ion, which its primarily reason was displeased from didn't having the better learning system at following years so it received the general political value to it self.

The administrative board of the 13th term of the house of people:

Speaker: Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak.

The first deputy: Abdul Ahad Karzai.

The second deputy: said shah Naser Nadery.

Secretary: Said Mubin shah Amir.

Assistant secretary: Said Amir Wakil.

Commissions :(1969-1972)

The commission of finance and budget;

The commission of observation and implementation of laws and petition hearing;

International affairs' commission;

The commission of basic administrations and development plan;

Legislation commission and justice affairs;

Commission of interior affairs and local administrations;

Commission of national defense;

Commission of agriculture and stockholder;

Health commission;

Commercial affairs association;

Public interests and transportation association;

Industrial and mines association;

Cultural affairs association;

The legislative affairs:

A- The National Assembly internal affairs:

- Approval of election of Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak as the speaker for the 13th term of the national assembly.
- Approval of the tasks of the commissions.
- Approval of the name of the ministry of agriculture to the agriculture and irrigation.
- Approval according to the interpellation of the government based on the article 29 of the constitution.
- Approval according to the vote of confidence for the cabinet of the government of Dr. Abdul zaher the prime minister.

B- Social agreement:


The culture agreement between the government of Afghanistan and the government of Japan approved;

The commercial agreement between the kingdom of Afghanistan and the socialistic republic of Schick and Slovakia;

The senate in the 13th term of the national assembly:

According to the orders of electoral law and following the articles of the 4th chapter of the constitution, the election of the senate in the 13th term of the national assembly of Afghanistan hold on 4th of September 1969 there ware and exception for the cities of Kabul, Qandahar and Heart.

The number of the members of the senate contained 27 elected members and 22 appointed members.



The first session of the senate hold on 27 October by the statements of Abdul Hadi Dawi the speaker of the senate.

The senate associations:

Association of financial and budget affairs, paining, customs, monopoly and detection of chancellorship

Association of the ministries of education, information and culture, health and the directorate of Olympics affairs;

Association of national defines public interests and independent directorate of tribes.

Association of petition hearing and work and social affairs;

All the approvals of the lower house during 4 years had been reported to the senate and approved. And the governments cabinets had been gotten vote of confidence form both houses.

Administrative board:

Speaker: Abdul Hadi Dawi.

First deputy: Mohammad Esmayeel Mayaar.

Second deputy: Abdul Shakoor wali.

Secretary: Mohammad Amin Yonusi.

Assistant secretary: Mohammad Ibrahim Urzugani.