

This battle is about power projection between Sudan's two most powerful military forces

Sudan Crisis

The main obstacle between Burhan and Hemedti concerns security sector reform:



To Achieve Peace In Sudan, Remove ICC Factor And The 2 Generals:

How was this latest conflict triggered?



Gen Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (L) and Gen Abdel Fattah al-Burhan (R) both lead powerful forces. Page 10

Chinese Language Day growing in stature

Chinese was established as one of the official UN languages

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But it is still not too late to prevent it and ensure a free and fair vote.

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China Backpage
China To Speed Up High-Quality Development, Deepen Opening-Up In Economic Work



The Diaspora Times Global

Why Finnish Teaching Experience to Be Chosen to Implement in Uzbekistan?

Introduction

As of late, There has been a lot of talk about the Finnish education system, which is often thought of as being very successful. First, In the Syrdarya region on November 8 in 2022 President Shavkat Mirziyoyev claimed: "There is a problem with

textbooks, so it is necessary to get into it. There were big discussions about the level of textbooks. We started making textbooks for grades 1-4 in line with the Finnish standard. Why do you say that Finland's public education is resistant to competition on a European scale and in the world

as a whole, and has had a lot of experience". Later, at a meeting dedicated to developing Kashkadarya region, it was decided that 48 schools in the region will begin using the Finnish education system starting in the next school year (2023-2024). The state inspection board for education quality

control has reported that this issue was discussed with a Finnish expert.

However, is copying the Finnish

Contd Page 14



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Russian aircraft makers clip sanctions wings

By: Sputnik
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- When the EU slapped sanctions on Moscow last year, banning aircraft sales and servicing, Russian plane manufacturers, such as JSC Sukhoi and the Irkut Corporation had to urgently seek alternatives for imported European and American engines that they were using on the MC-21 and the updated version of the Sukhoi Superjet passenger airplanes, so TsAGI moved to focus on examining new domestic motors:
 - “The PD-8 engine, which is going through initial testing now, is replacing the French Sam146,” said Alexander Lysenkov, who is the Head of the Department of Engine Aerodynamics at TsAGI.
 - “Modern technologies and modern designs are already used for its production, which gives it more efficiency on a specific aircraft – the SSJ-New aircraft. And there is already evidence that it surpasses its counterparts in some characteristics.”



Russian plane model | Sputnik

The US-led West's restrictions against Moscow were specifically designed, among other things, to target Russia's aviation industry, but all to no avail, since the nation's aircraft makers seem to have found workarounds sidestepping these hurdles.

If you take just about any Soviet or Russian plane model, it's likely that it has undergone thorough testing at the Zhukovsky Central Hydroaerodynamic Institute (TsAGI). Tucked away in the woods to the Russian capital's southeast, this facility is now currently one of the country's flagship aviation research centers.

TsAGI is equipped with state-of-the-art technology, which is used to test newly-developed aircraft – both civilian and military.

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surpasses its counterparts in some characteristics.”

The TsAGI's T-101 subsonic wind tunnel is the biggest facility of its kind in Europe. It's capable of holding inside a full-size airplane with working engines, and it was used in the past to test all types of aircraft, various objects, such as bridge and building models, and even parachutes. Some visual aspects of turbulence are difficult to detect in the wind tunnel, so they are being successfully simulated using TsAGI's software.

The institute also has a separate vertical aerodynamic pipe to test plane and helicopter models in tailspin conditions.

Even though much of the institute's work, especially defense-related projects, are classified, journalists, who were invited to tour the facility on Thursday,

were able to see many civilian ones, which TsAGI staff are very proud of. The MC-21 flight simulator booth, for instance, is used to train future pilots of the Russian single-aisle airliner, which saw its maiden flight in 2017.

Before 2022, TsAGI used to be partners with several Western aviation research centers, such as the French Aerospace Lab (ONERA), the German Aerospace Center (DLR), but as the Europeans turned their backs on their Russian colleagues after Moscow launched its special military operation in Ukraine, the institute continued working with partners in Asia and other parts of the world. So when asked by reporters whether TsAGI is now “pivoting towards the East,” the institute's Director General Kirill Sypal gave a negative

answer:

“In reality there is no such pivot for us, because we have been cooperating with Asian countries for a very long time – that is, India, Malaysia, and we've had many joint projects with [our] Korean partners,” said Sypal, adding that the institute is also cooperating with colleagues from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Founded in 1918, TsAGI is renowned not only for aircraft creation, but also for the participation in the Soviet-era Energia-Buran aerospace projects, as its employees fine-tuned aerodynamics and thermal flight modes for the USSR's own space shuttle called Buran, which later performed a successful unmanned orbital mission and automatic landing in 1988.

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Opinion

China Mall Hype Has Worn Off And There's Need For Local Regulatory Agencies To Tame Potential Dumping

By: Bernard Wasike
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

• The firm, owned by a youthful Chinese investor Mr Lei Cheng earlier this year, enjoyed massive social media hype and consumer attention as bargain-hunting shoppers flocked to the hypermarket.

• Kenyan consumer goods importers primarily based along Kamukunji and Gikomba areas were all up in arms, alleging that the firm was undercutting them. The uproar, further fueled by the support of the Ministry of Investments Trade and Industry Cabinet Secretary Moses Kuria, was so loud that it ended up at Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua's door.



A video screen grab of Shoppers inside China Square Mall, Nairobi.

The recent entry of a Chinese enterprise selling a wide range of consumer goods was greeted with excitement which has seemingly worn off.

For almost a decade, the hypermarket space at the purpose-built Kenyatta University's Unicity Mall had failed to attract a credible tenant. Then China Square Limited, which trades as China Mall, appeared.

The firm, owned by a youthful Chinese investor Mr Lei Cheng earlier this year, enjoyed massive social media hype and consumer attention as bargain-hunting shoppers flocked to the hypermarket.

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was undercutting them. The uproar, further fueled by the support of the Ministry of Investments Trade and Industry Cabinet Secretary Moses Kuria, was so loud that it ended up at Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua's door.

The Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA) quickly jumped on the bandwagon, confiscating allegedly substandard stocks at the store. In a classical Murphy's law development, the store was swiftly forced to close its doors, albeit for a few days, as anything that could go wrong kept going wrong.

As an Economist, the China Square story was very intriguing, and I kept telling myself that I had to visit Unicity Mall and experience the retailer's magic. From social media and main-

stream media posts, it was clear that this retailer had disrupted the local retail space by a good measure if the hype was anything to go by.

However, during a recent visit just last weekend, I was taken aback by the fewer crowds milling around the mall, indicating that the China Square hype was much ado about nothing to borrow from William Shakespeare.

Based on earlier reports, I'd loaded my M-PESA line, ready to grab the bargains for a wide range of goods. My mind was high on that impulse buying hormone that gets triggered when browsing social media pages.

To my disappointment, China Mall is not what it has been billed to be, and

I couldn't agree more with our local traders that the folks at China Square are hurting our economy.

First, the shopping ambience is nothing to write home about as the store needs to be better arranged and stocked. This is based on experience from similar reputable stores locally and abroad.

Perhaps due to the poor retail layout, customers will be found almost wandering from one section to another, disappointed at the range of outright poor-quality products. In my view, these products are not selling at a bargain price compared to reputable brands at your favourite shopping spot, away from China Square.

The poor store layout-with an added mezzanine floor that also appears shaky-pro-

vides a very stuffy shopping experience due to limited ventilation points.

From an Economist's perspective, I was taken aback that the Kenya government has opened the floodgates for what we call dumping. According to Investopedia, Dumping is a term used in the context of international trade. It's when a country or company exports a product at a price that is lower in the foreign importing market than the price in the exporter's domestic market. Because dumping typically involves substantial export volumes of a product, it often endangers the financial viability of the product's manufacturer or producer in the importing nation.

I am all for protecting investor interests, but I also hold that we must maintain some good manners and accord our people some dignity. Most of the products on offer at China Square could be better quality-wise, and I wonder how they even passed the stringent pre-shipment inspection tests.

Our agencies must act responsibly and patriotically to avoid eroding local entrepreneurial opportunities with evident negative economic impact. I believe that China Square can afford to import quality, affordably priced goods.

Mr Wasike is a consulting economist and development policy analyst.

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Mental Development

Mental Development Of Primary Class Students And Increase Their Intellectual Competence Based On Mental Arithmetic



By: Abdullayeva Iroda Allanazar
qizi
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- It is not for nothing that our people say, "Knowledge acquired in youth is a pattern carved in stone." Educating every young person in our country in the spirit of patriotism is one of the urgent tasks before our pedagogues.

- If these skills are formed and a solid foundation is built in them from the moment students enter primary school, the knowledge they will acquire in the future will be built on this foundation. It is important for our future to have free thought, intellectual potential, modern knowledge, and knowledge.

- After all, the development of our country is determined by the educational potential and spiritual maturity of the young generation. Reforms in the education system are also aimed at this, encouraging young people to think freely, develop their mental abilities, use modern technologies, and take a creative approach to everything.



Mental Development Of Primary Class Students

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS AND INCREASE THEIR INTELLECTUAL COMPETENCE BASED ON MENTAL ARITHMETIC. KEY WORDS: Education, mental arithmetic, free thought, knowledge, competence

INTRODUCTION.

At a time when our country, which currently has rapidly developed information technologies, is moving rapidly on the path of innovative development, it is important to ensure quality education of young people who are the owners of our future, to form their knowledge, skills and abilities, and to develop their mental abilities. President Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "Another important issue that always comes to our mind is related to the morals and behavior of our youth, in a word, worldview. Today, times are changing rapidly. It is the youth who will feel these changes the most." In fact, the education of our youth should make us all think and not ignore it. Because young people are the successors of today, the owners of our tomorrow.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY.

It is not for nothing that our people say, "Knowledge acquired in youth is a pattern carved in stone." Educating every young person in our country in the spirit of patriotism is one of the urgent tasks before our pedagogues. If these skills are formed and a solid foundation is built in them from the moment students enter primary school, the knowledge they will acquire in the future will be built on this foundation. It is important for our future to have free thought, intellectual potential, modern knowledge, and knowledge. After all, the development of our country is determined by the educational potential and spiritual maturity of the young generation. Reforms in the education system are also aimed at this, encouraging young people to think freely, develop their mental abilities, use modern technologies, and take a creative approach to everything. You hear about children with high brains on the news these days, they're just normal kids like you and me, but they can use

both hemispheres of their brains. Mental arithmetic will help them for this.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Mental Arithmetic" is an additional mental development program designed for children who want to improve their logical thinking and have an interest in the exact sciences. Mental arithmetic is one of the effective methods of harmonious development of mental and creative abilities, which helps to fully reveal the intellectual and creative abilities of the student. It is known that learning new knowledge sharpens the brain. The more we engage our brain, the more active the connections between the right and left hemispheres become. Later, difficult, even seemingly impossible problems become simple and clear for the child. Mental arithmetic was first developed in China. This method was used for accounting in trade. The main work was done with the help of Suan Pan (also called "abacus" or "soroban"). By the 14th century, it developed in Korea and later in

Japan. In 1979, the Abacus Association was established in China. The first international Olympiad was held in China in 1989. Abacus is derived from the Latin word meaning "stone in a frame". The stones of the abacus used by the Chinese were a little more than today, that is, there were 2 stones at the top and 5 at the bottom. But the Japanese changed it. In 1850, the top stone was reduced to one, and by 1930, the number of stones at the bottom was reduced to 4. In this way, the abacus came to its present appearance. It is known that only 5% of people can prove themselves in various fields and reach the heights they want in life. The other 95 percent of people only set goals, but never reach them. Because of this, the left hemisphere of the brain of these people develops faster than the right hemisphere. These people, who are considered to have no equal in terms of logical thinking, do not use the inner feelings and imagination that nature has given them. Mental arithmetic allows both hemispheres of the brain to develop equally. On December 4, 2013, at the

UNESCO Conference on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Chinese abacus project was officially included in the "List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity". Before the calculator, people used pen and paper to do numerical calculations. In this process, the abacus appeared, for example in Japan, China and other countries, it helps people to do numerical calculations faster.

CONCLUSION:

Mental arithmetic helps children to think creatively, to be able to approach every task creatively, to be able to think quickly and clearly, to improve their mental development, and to strengthen their knowledge, skills and abilities in mathematics. Today, mental arithmetic is widely developed in Uzbekistan. Classes and clubs are organized by qualified trainers, and students are taking high places in various competitions.



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Motivation

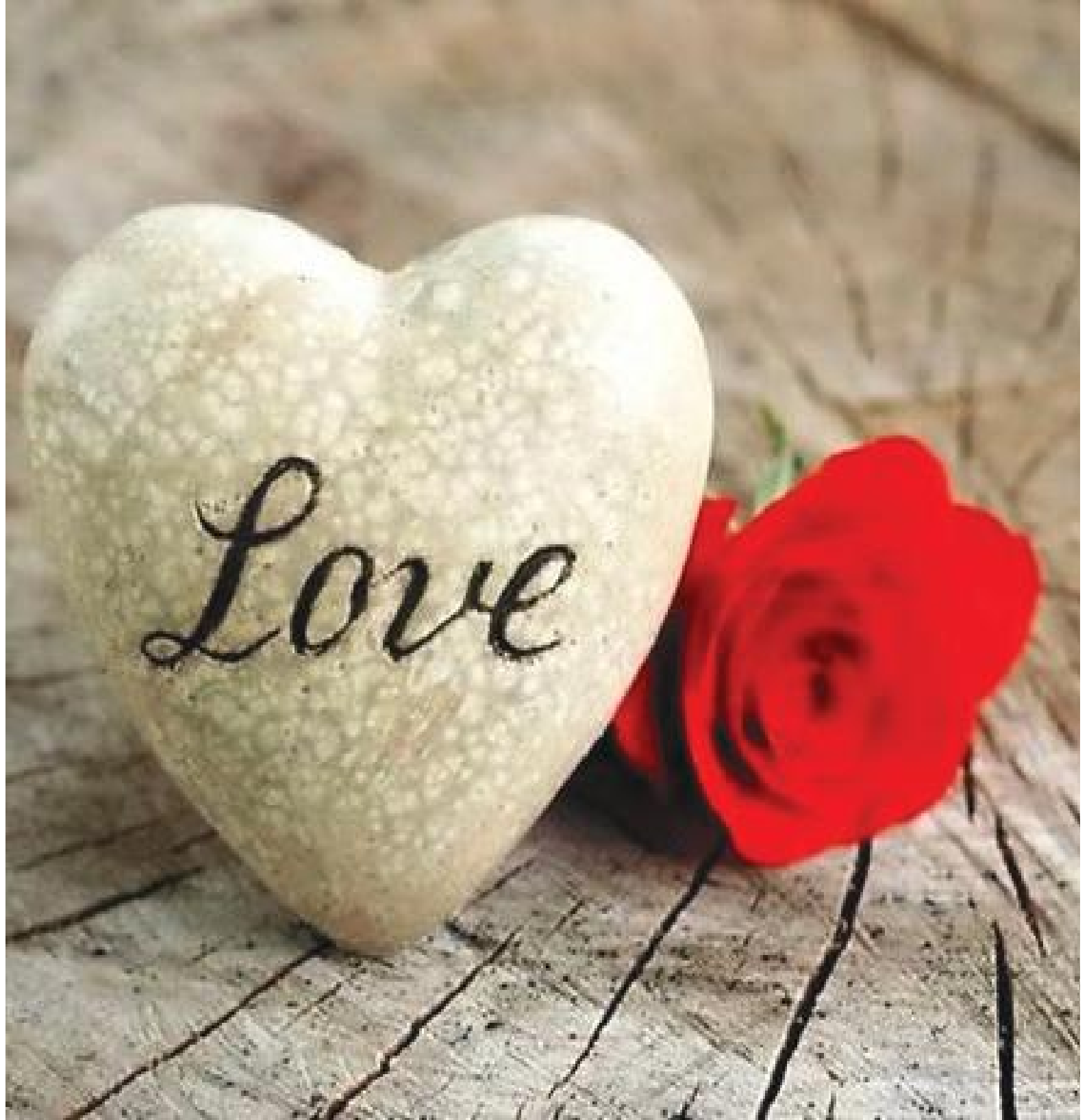
Love Creates And Attracts More Love

By: N. George

@themtkenyatimes

Worth Noting:

- Among lovers you will find them speaking in low tones to each other as they can easily understand both verbal and nonverbal communication due to their closeness, furthermore they do not want their conversation to look as if it is a disagreement so they ensure great care is taken for each and every one of them.
- Most of those who you do good towards even when they find fault in you and wish to disassociate then make friendship with other persons when the other person mistreats or ignores them they are likely to run back to you arguing that it is better to deal with you as you treat them better compared to the newly found relationship hence dedicating more of their love towards you.



When we are in love, our love is too big a thing for us to be able altogether to contain it within ourselves. It radiates towards the loved one, finds there a surface which arrests it, forcing it to return to its starting-point, and it is this repercussion of our own feeling which we call the other's feelings and which charms us more than on its outward journey because we do not recognise it as having originated in ourselves.....Marcel Proust, Within a Budding Grove, Part 2.

In magnetism unlike poles attract while like poles rebel however in other areas of life the reverse is true so you can easily find that those who conduct their businesses jointly have common factors.

The Britons have a saying that a good turn deserves another meaning that those who you do good will not decrease the demand for you rather they will wish to enjoy your products time and again.

In the process they will try to be good to you so that they do not

cut the pipeline for them to enjoy goodies. This good association will increase your interdependence making it tighter and tighter.

On contrary hatred and backbiting will promote hatred as one will have enough reasons to encourage disconnect between the parties involved.

Among lovers you will find them speaking in low tones to each other as they can easily understand both verbal and nonverbal communication due to their closeness, furthermore they do not want their conversation to look as if it is a disagreement so they ensure great care is taken for each and every one of them.

Most of those who you do good towards even when they find fault in you and wish to disassociate then make friendship with other persons when the other person mistreats or ignores them they are likely to run back to you arguing that it is better to deal with you as you treat them better compared to the newly found relationship hence dedicating more

of their love towards you.

There are times when one faces rejection and wishes that someone can show he values him others are times when one is not listened to and wishes if someone can lend him his or her ears. If you happen to be that caring and loving person who listens to those who approach you, they will pour out all what was disturbing them no matter the advice you give to them even if you just listen and fail to comment helping them to feel relieve and ready to go ahead with a progressive journey.

Like a teacher who passionately teaches his subject impacts positively the lives of those students who pass through his hands only for some of them to wish to reward him later on even after he has forgotten their names so is any other person who do good to those he interacts with they will wish to bring to him gifts even when he has enough resources and has openly said so. They would wish to show appreciation for the love and care

he showed unto them. They will not have enough thank you to say to him.

Radiate positive energies they will be noticeable from both near and far everyone who recognizes them will draw nearer to benefit from them. The good environment will bring positive vibes, those who will approach you will have their positivities you will have a lot to learn from them which will be useful in your current and future life.

Those not ready to do good will feel discomfort with the union and will breakup as birds of a feather flock together. Aim at doing good as whatever you do will always come back to you.

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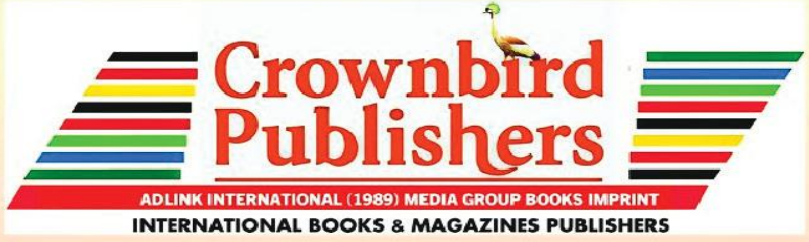
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SUDAN

To Achieve Peace In Sudan, Remove ICC Factor And The 2 Generals:

How was this latest conflict triggered?



By: Dr. David Mazi
Matsanga

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Worth Noting:

- The main obstacle between Burhan and Hemedti concerns security sector reform and the integration of the RSF into the regular army, which was laid out in the framework agreement of December 2022 between the military actors and the civilian coalition.
- Hemedti wanted that integration process spread out over a decade so as to maintain his own influence and counterbalance the SAF, but the army's general staff called for it to take only two years.
- The main obstacle between Burhan and Hemedti concerns security sector reform and the integration of the RSF into the regular army
- There have also been disagreements over the command-and-control structure during the planned integration with Hemedti wanting the RSF to report to civilian leadership rather than be under Burhan's SAF.
- Crucially, a unified and professional force under a new civilian authority was not acceptable to Islamist elements within the army as it would have likely further dented their position and elevated the position of Hemedti and the RSF even further.



Gen Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (L) and Gen Abdel Fattah al-Burhan (R) both lead powerful forces

How was this latest conflict triggered?

This battle is about power projection between Sudan's two most powerful military forces, the SAF (Sudan Armed Forces) led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and paramilitary RSF (Rapid Support Forces) led by General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, better known as Hemedti. The clashes in Khartoum and across the country are in part the result of autocratic leaders who oversee vast armies and control much of the state's economy, and who have been emboldened by becoming key stakeholders in the political process. The two generals have

co-existed in partnership for more than three years due to their mutual interest in maintaining power and slowing Sudan's transition to civilian government, but tensions between the SAF and RSF have risen steadily in recent months. Ahead of this outbreak of fighting there were increasingly confrontational statements by both sides against each other and they were moving forces to prepare for a conflict. But both have continued to frame themselves as reformists and protectors of Sudan and its transition to civilian rule. The main obstacle between Burhan and Hemedti concerns security sector reform and the integration of the

RSF into the regular army, which was laid out in the framework agreement of December 2022 between the military actors and the civilian coalition. Hemedti wanted that integration process spread out over a decade so as to maintain his own influence and counterbalance the SAF, but the army's general staff called for it to take only two years. The main obstacle between Burhan and Hemedti concerns security sector reform and the integration of the RSF into the regular army. There have also been disagreements over the command-and-control structure during the planned integration with Hemedti wanting

the RSF to report to civilian leadership rather than be under Burhan's SAF. Crucially, a unified and professional force under a new civilian authority was not acceptable to Islamist elements within the army as it would have likely further dented their position and elevated the position of Hemedti and the RSF even further. Although most of the focus is on the two generals, not enough attention is being paid to the disruptive role played by elements of the former Bashir regime in the 'deep state' and from certain armed groups on Sudan's historically marginalized peripheries. Islamist old regime elements have been successful in their efforts to derail the political agreement and undermine the civilian transition as they ultimately seek to regain control of the country through the vehicle of a SAF victory.

What is the current situation on the ground?

The conflict between the two sides has spread rapidly throughout the country – from Darfur in the west to the Gedaref in the east – and is incorporating the capital Khartoum, neighbouring Omdurman, and several other major cities. Much of the fighting is in urban areas with the army

and RSF striking to control each other's facilities and camps, many of which are close to residential zones. Days of airstrikes by SAF on RSF-controlled areas have escalated the conflict and civilian casualties are steadily rising with critical infrastructure being destroyed. Both the SAF and the RSF are calling for citizens to side with them, so there is no 'neutral position' for civilians even though most do not support either side. Khartoum is the epicentre of the fighting, a departure from previous conflicts in Sudan which have chiefly been prosecuted in the country's historically marginalized regions. The RSF is embedding itself in neighbourhoods and taking over civilian houses there, using them as cover from SAF. There is little discipline from soldiers and reports are growing of looting and violence against people already under siege. Civilians have been living under near constant bombardment, without electricity and with dwindling water and food. Even without a ceasefire many have risked the heavy fighting to try and escape the city or attempt to move to areas of relative safety. Both the SAF and the



A video still of fighters from the Sudanese paramilitary Rapid Support Forces in the East Nile district of greater Khartoum on 23 April. Photograph: Rapid Support Forces (RSF)/AFP/Getty Images

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SUDAN

To Achieve Peace In Sudan, Remove ICC Factor And The 2 Generals:

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- Khartoum is the epicentre of the fighting, a departure from previous conflicts in Sudan which have chiefly been prosecuted in the country's historically marginalized regions. The RSF is embedding itself in neighbourhoods and taking over civilian houses there, using them as cover from SAF. There is little discipline from soldiers and reports are growing of looting and violence against people already under siege.

- Civilians have been living under near constant bombardment, without electricity and with dwindling water and food. Even without a ceasefire many have risked the heavy fighting to try and escape the city or attempt to move to areas of relative safety. Both the SAF and the RSF are calling for citizens to side with them, so there is no 'neutral position' for civilians even though most do not support either side.



War in Sudan Khartoum

RSF are calling for citizens to side with them, so there is no 'neutral position' for civilians even though most do not support either side.

In Darfur there has been little accountability for decades of atrocities committed by various armed forces and 2023 is the 20th anniversary of the start of the war there. This is Hemedti's stronghold and reports filtering through are of particularly heavy fighting and casualties in El-Fashir, Nyala, and Zalingei, among other places.

Even if Hemedti was removed, there is no guarantee RSF forces and commanders – especially in Darfur – would stop fighting. One scenario is that this war could evolve into a renewed subnational conflict – with RSF retreating to its heartlands where it can regroup, mobilize and resupply.

What are the fault lines of the conflict?

Hemedti continues to assert that he is supportive of the democratic process and anti-Islamist, and that General Burhan is not. He has branded the RSF as a defender of the revolution and the Sudanese people. This claim to legitimacy is overstated as Sudanese have

not forgotten the atrocities committed by the RSF in Darfur, nor their brutal attacks on the protesters' sit-in camp in Khartoum in June 2019 which led to the deaths of more than 120 people.

The SAF is also not a cohesive force because Islamist elements from Bashir's old regime – known as the Kayzan – make up an important element of the army leadership and have steered SAF in the direction of conflict.

But this contestation reveals plainly – if it was ever in doubt – that the two military leaders and the institutions they lead are the main impediment to establishing civilian government in Sudan.

Burhan and Hemedti have both been trying their best since the outset of the revolution to avoid pressure from the streets and civilian political leaders for security sector reform and accountability. This conflict will hugely raise those demands from people across Sudan.

The military leaders have also showed time and time again that they cannot be trusted to be reliable partners in Sudan's transition to democracy.

In October 2021, SAF staged a military coup against their civilian partners in the tran-

sitional government, removing then prime minister Abdalla Hamdok. Now, just as Sudan was on the verge of returning a civilian government through political negotiations, the two military hegemony have gone to war against each other.

Sudan's international partners have largely failed to hold the military leaders to account for violations during and since the military coup. International and regional mediation efforts have in a sense contributed to this outcome by legitimizing Burhan and Hemedti as political actors.

Neither is seeking to safeguard Sudan's democratic transition – what they are doing is fighting it out to be Sudan's next strongman dictator and the successor to Omar-al Bashir.

What is the role of regional and international actors?

Regional and international leaders have been aware of these tensions building, and the political process being a contributing factor to these hostilities. The requisite steps have not been taken to avoid this worst-case-scenario.

Certain regional stakeholders – including Egypt and the Gulf Arab states – have

sought to influence the political process in Sudan in often contradictory ways, complicating prospects for de-escalation and resolution.

Egypt has strong military ties with Sudan and is keen to see a similarly styled government to Cairo in charge in Khartoum. More recent Emirati and Saudi Arabian engagement in Sudan has ostensibly supported progress towards a working political process, albeit with a view to legitimizing a military-led or military-aligned government through elections.

These regional states have the decisive political and economic clout to change the generals' calculations, should they wish to use it. This contestation reveals plainly – if it was ever in doubt – that the two military leaders and the institutions they lead are the main impediment to establishing civilian government in Sudan.

Within Sudan's seven neighbouring states, there are national and subnational interests in who governs the country, with diverging preferences over who wins. Many of these regional alliances are also fluid. It is critical that regional and international actors are pre-

vented from deepening the conflict further.

Coordination with regional actors, and building a unified international coalition is crucial to persuading the generals to abide by a short-term ceasefire which, if achieved, can hopefully be built-on to reach a permanent cessation of hostilities.

What firm action can be taken to avert the current violence?

The entire international and regional community need to act to prevent the conflict worsening. This requires a collective approach and unified diplomatic bloc capable of pressuring the parties to stop fighting – including the US, UK, Norway (Troika), and the European Union (EU), key influential players in the Gulf, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, Egypt, and other influential states such as China.

Crucially, international efforts should connect with continental and regional mediation efforts by the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), to ensure that efforts are not duplicated or diluted.

Chinese

Chinese Language Day growing in stature

By: Stephen Ndegwa

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The Confucius Institute at the University of Nairobi in Kenya.

Worth Noting:

As China's economy, infrastructural and technological genius expands globally, there is a corresponding awareness of the pervasive and unique Chinese culture. The increasing acceptance of Chinese culture and ideology globally has been made possible by mutual understanding, rather than through assimilation and replacement usually used by hegemonic cultures. One of the main vehicles of Chinese cultural influence is the Mandarin teaching Confucius Institute, which has an estimated 500 institutions located in the six continents.

The fact that almost all Confucius Institutes are based in university campuses underscores not just their universal outlook, but also their connection to, and empathy with, local communities. This "glocalization" draws on the synergies of both worlds – academia and everyday lives of the people. The Institutes are also the main centers and vehicles of cultural exchange with China's friends.

On the flip side, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a lot of interest in China. Ever since the discovery of the novel coronavirus in Wuhan City, Hubei Province in Central China, the Chinese government pulled all stops, both at home and abroad, to help in combating the pandemic. The world is fast learning innovative ways of doing things across the socio-economic divide after witnessing China's best governance practices at the height of the pandemic. The United Nations Chinese Language Day usually celebrated on April 20 every year is one of the experience-sharing occasions China uses to propagate its ideologies. The Day is marked through a series of painting exhibitions, learning forums, special lectures, and fashion shows aimed at exposing ancient Chinese culture to the world. The main aspects of Chinese culture include architecture, medicine, music, literature, cuisine, visual arts, philosophy, and religion.

The Chinese language has been around for thousands of years. The purpose of this celebration is to educate people about the Chinese language and to teach peo-

ple from all over the world the benefits of learning the Mandarin. The occasion is marked alongside the annual UN Language Day, which commemorates the use of multiple languages and cultural diversity of the six official languages in the UN – Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Russian, and Arabic.

Chinese was established as one of the official UN languages in 1946. It is the most widely spoken language by a single country, an estimated 1.4 billion people today. In 2009, the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization included the three millennia old Chinese calligraphy in the "Intangible Cultural Heritage List."

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The Confucius Institute at the University of Nairobi, Kenya, held an open interactive event on Tuesday to celebrate the UN Chinese Language Day, which falls on Thursday.

The event, with more than 40 participants, included activities such as Chinese calligraphy writing, paper cutting art and quizzes on fashionable Chinese music and Chinese culture.

Chinese fashion has also captured the imagination of the world. For instance, it is currently not unusual for celebrities and leaders across the world, particularly politicians, to wear the Mao suit as a formal or semi-formal dress. Previously a symbol of China's communist revo-

lution, the Mao suit is now widely accepted as a universal fashion statement.

Top Chinese brands have also captured the world's imagination, and are competing at the same level with leading Western brands. Both media and production houses are signing deals with their Chinese counterparts to carry the latter's news and movies locally. The growing popularity of Chinese news and drama shows that people want something different and aligned with constantly changing realities.

Chinese culture is not insulated from external influence. Even with its proud identity, the influence of Westernisation is evident in its top cities. For example, on my first trip to Beijing and Nanjing in mid-2019, I saw the infusion of Western lifestyles in the numerous top brand houses and eateries in the central business districts.

In addition to education as espoused in the Confucius Institutes, leadership and training are increasing components of Chinese cultural influence. Countries are learning and adopting the Chinese governance model based on "fair and equitable governance that reflects the realities of modern times."

Chinese diplomacy is also on the rise, based on the key principles of the country's foreign policy: peaceful co-existence; mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; mutual non-aggression; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit and; peaceful co-existence.

The Chinese work ethic has exerted influence on both governments and private sectors internationally. The hard working, focused and disciplined approach has made Chinese infrastructure companies a favorite for many countries.

Incidentally, COVID-19 opened another window for Chinese cultural influence, through "health and medical diplomacy". China helped many countries worldwide to deal with the pandemic. In addition to millions of dollars' worth of donations comprising vaccines, drugs, and both medical and personal protective equipment worldwide, Chinese doctors became inevitable heroes, celebrated for helping countries whose health systems almost succumbed to the weight of the pandemic.

OPINION

Improving childhood immunisation coverage is crucial for Africa

African leaders must not allow children to miss out on life-saving vaccinations

By: Mohamed M Fall
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Worth Noting:

- The consequences of failing to vaccinate children may become more severe in years to come. The recent resurgence of measles, cholera, and poliovirus in Africa is a warning that we need to step up our efforts. Change will be too slow if we do not garner the political will to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases. More deliberate efforts to invest in sustainable and resilient routine immunisation programmes will save the lives of millions of children.

- Beyond the moral imperative to do what is best for every child, investing in immunisation is also grounded in the realisation that it makes economic sense. Despite shrinking national budgets in some countries, immunisation must remain a priority because it is a proven strategy for reducing future healthcare costs and supporting economic growth.



A child is given a dose of polio vaccine at an immunisation health centre, in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria, August 29, 2016 [File: Afolabi Sotunde/Reuters]

As we mark World Immunisation Week, UNICEF released last week *The State of the World's Children 2023: For Every Child*, Vaccination report, sending a red alert on the steep decline in routine childhood immunisation coverage after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Vaccines have proven to be one of the most successful public health interventions to control the deadliest infections, yet in Eastern and Southern Africa, we have experienced a 6 percent decline in child immunisation coverage compared with pre-COVID times, with more than 4.6 million children missing out on life-saving vaccines in the last three years, especially the marginalised and poorest.

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed – and exacerbated – a lack of resilience and persistent weaknesses in primary healthcare services in Africa. Even before the pandemic struck, far too many

countries suffered from a lack of skilled health workers, limited access to essential supplies and equipment, weak capacity for collecting and using data and conducting disease surveillance, shortages at local levels of key medicines and vaccines, and barriers to using available resources efficiently and effectively. Amid that already dire situation, catch-up and recovery efforts are now urgently needed to vaccinate missed children and stop the decline.

Immunisation is not just a health issue, it is also a political, socioeconomic and gender issue that requires both political and economic solutions. UNICEF calls on African leaders across the region to act now and take strong political action to reduce the gap in vaccination and make sure that all children are immunised and protected. The right policy decisions and increased budget allocations for primary healthcare for

children, including immunisation, in underserved communities in Africa can boost our efforts towards a healthier, safer, and more prosperous continent.

The consequences of failing to vaccinate children may become more severe in years to come. The recent resurgence of measles, cholera, and poliovirus in Africa is a warning that we need to step up our efforts. Change will be too slow if we do not garner the political will to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases. More deliberate efforts to invest in sustainable and resilient routine immunisation programmes will save the lives of millions of children. Beyond the moral imperative to do what is best for every child, investing in immunisation is also grounded in the realisation that it makes economic sense. Despite shrinking national budgets in some countries, immunisation must remain

a priority because it is a proven strategy for reducing future healthcare costs and supporting economic growth.

While Africa can and should do more to improve vaccination, the global community also has a responsibility to make a concerted effort to align its support to national priorities and promote homegrown solutions that are culturally sensitive and respond to the needs of communities. The days of one size fits all solutions are over – it is time to invest in health interventions that respond to the socioeconomic needs of children and their caregivers. Donors can support by shifting from disease-specific initiatives to systems strengthening. We should find innovative ways of educating caregivers, especially, fathers, and promote their involvement in routine immunisation. Vaccinating all children on the continent will re-

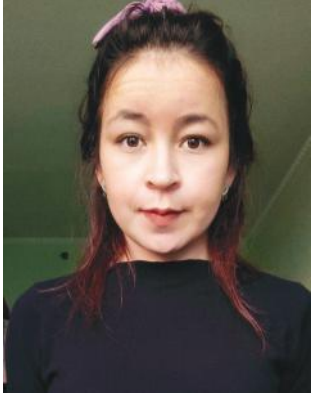
quire a strong commitment from governments. Political leaders must be ready for the sometimes difficult financing conversations and challenging trade-offs on how best to fund primary healthcare and immunisation and how to make them more resilient to future shocks. For almost 80 years, UNICEF has worked in Africa with governments and many other partners to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases. Our journey to save lives must continue hand in hand with our government counterparts.

The views expressed in this article are the author's own and do not necessarily reflect our editorial stance.

Mohamed M Fall is a UNICEF Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa

Education

Why Finnish Teaching Experience to Be Chosen to Implement in Uzbekistan?



By: Khusenova Shosura
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Contd from Page 1



Finnish Teaching Experience

Worth Noting:

ONLY TEACHERS WITH MASTER'S DEGREE: Only specialists with a master's degree can work as teachers in the school. They are professions with high prestige and salary in the society, such as doctors and lawyers.

NO ACCOUNTABILITY FOR TEACHERS: In most countries, teachers are usually blamed when students do not succeed in school. But in Finland, teachers are held to a very high standard, so there is often no need for a system that grades teachers.

HIGH QUALITY TEXT-BOOKS: Textbooks in school are arranged in a way that makes them roughly proportional to one another. For example, in the 6th grade, geography is taught about climate change, and biology and history also cover the topic. Climate change stages are also covered in math. The teachers can change the curriculum and teaching style to make it fit better with what they want. This makes Finnish education one of the best around, according to the United Nations.

education system a “magic pill” that will fix all our problems? Finland is a country with a rich history of educational reform. They have implemented a number of changes that have improved the education system there immensely. They are now ranked above the United States and are catching up to countries in Eastern Asia. Finland has been leading the way due to common-sense practices and holistic educating atmosphere which strives for equity rather than excellence. There are 11 main features in the education system of Finland which are contributing to dominate the world stage with high results and why Uzbekistan is adopting the Finnish methods of teaching.

NO STANDARTIZED TESTS AND MARKS

Unlike other countries, including Uzbekistan, where majority of students learn to cram to pass tests, and teachers with the sole purpose of preparing students for passing tests only once, rather than teaching in a way that will help students in their real life, in Finland there is no standartized tests. Children in this country are not expected to meet any continuous or summative assessments until they turn 16. During primary schooling, their health and mental well-being are prioritized instead of forced rote learning, memorizing and hard homework. Only one exception is the exam called the National Matriculation Exam, which is optional for those who want to take after finishing an upper-secondary school (from 7th grade to 9th grade), which reminds us our pre-

vious college system before 2017.

STARTING SCHOOL AT AN OLDER AGE

The Finns believe that it is better for children to have some freedom in their early years so that they can develop naturally. In fact, they start school at the age of seven, which is something that many other countries do not do. The government allows children to skip school during their childhood years if they want to. This gives kids more freedom just be kids and not have to worry about school. Children in Finland are required to attend school for 9 years, but after that, it's up to them whether or not they want to continue their education. From a psychological standpoint, the idea of being “stuck in a prison” can be very frustrating. Finland believes that children should be prepared for the real world, so they don't have to live under an oppressive ideal.

FINNISH CHILDREN WAKE UP LATER ON SCHOOL DAYS

Waking up early, catching a bus or ride, participating in morning and after school extracurriculars can be a bit challenging for a schoolchild. Add to the fact that some classes start anywhere from 6am to 8am making them sleepy and uninspired. Students start school between 9 and 9.45. According to researchers, Early start times can have a negative impact on students' well-being, health, and development. The school has longer class periods and longer breaks (15 /20minutes) between them and only 3classes a day. This is so that the stu-

dents can learn in a more relaxed and organized way.

LESS HOMRWORK REQUIRED

Finland is a country where students get a good education without having to worry about grades and busywork. This way, they can focus on learning and growing as people. The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and development) study found that Finnish students spend the least amount of time working on homework and outside of school activities, and they are also outperforming other students around the world. This is likely because Finnish students don't have to spend as much time working on school tasks, and they have plenty of time for other activities.

COOPERATION NOT COMPETITION

The Finnish educational system is different from the way most Americans and other countries see it.

In Finland, education is seen as a way to help people learn and grow, rather than as a competition. Although Finland doesn't use a system where schools and teachers are judged based on how well they perform, this has actually helped them become one of the most successful countries in the world when it comes to education. Schools in Finland don't focus on getting students high scores on tests or ranking them according to their individual abilities. Instead, they work together to provide an education that everyone can benefit from.

GETTING EDUCATION FROM THE SAME

TEACHER FOR MANY YEARS

Students in Finland often have the same teacher for up to six years of their education. During those years, teachers and students build trust and a strong bond. This is because teachers know and understand the unique needs of each student. Finnish teachers take into account each student's individual progress and help them reach their goals. There is no transferring to the next teacher because there is never a ‘next teacher’.

ONLY TEACHERS WITH MASTER'S DEGREE

Only specialists with a master's degree can work as teachers in the school. They are professions with high prestige and salary in the society, such as doctors and lawyers.

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the United Nations.

FREE ACCESS TO ANYTHING

In addition to the study itself, schools offer lot of free activities such as lunch, excursions, transport and all educational tools and textbooks, and collecting money from parents for any purpose is prohibited. All educational establishments are fully funded by the government.

SHOWING GREAT RESULTS IN LANGUAGE ACQUIRING

Children in Finland should learn many foreign languages, and at 13 years old, they can speak even in 4 languages.

HOW IS THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS IS GOING IN UZBEKISTAN?

For the implementation of the Finnish textbooks and teaching methods, 16 schools were chosen throughout the country. One of them is the 37th school, which is located in the far mountainous area of Kitab district in Kashkadarya. Despite being relatively small and the location in rural area, several reasonable aspects such as having nearly 20 highly qualified teachers, 7 first qualified teachers and other professional teachers, considerable results of previous-year school leavers in university entrance exams, and quality teaching maximized the opportunity to be selected. Large sums were allocated to renovate and provide with modern educational tools together with completely new textbooks. In November, 12 primary school teachers were trained in Tashkent with other counterparts of the Republic for 2 weeks. Nowadays, Finnish teaching experience is in a place in the grades from 1 to 4 of this school. Teachers claim to witness significant progress as well as changes in the enthusiasm, interest of young children. In addition to easy to understand structure of textbooks, correlation the topics with other subjects (for example teaching transport modes in mother tongue lessons, in reading classes and finally giving mathematical problems about transport in math classes

Patience Is The Cornerstone Of Life

By: Zafar Rakhmonov Bakhridin
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Worth Noting:

Despite the lack of ample money for my studies, I strived to study hard and support my family by doing household chores for neighbors. Furthermore, my two brothers continued to study at university providing that my father covered a great number of tuition fees. Although difficult periods for my education continued, I took into account every possible way to build my future with strong patience.

Then I understood there was no magic stick for my future. I chose to study hard to avoid those difficulties. After a couple of years of hard work, I entered one of the prestigious universities in our country with a total scholarship. This event was unforgettable for me to understand the importance of patience once again.



Characters of humanity are shaped by facing and overcoming challenges in a lifetime. Additionally, people can get precious experience and insights from various events happening in their ups and downs. People are hardwired to fight difficulties in life constantly. I would like to tell you about how I have built my patience from real occasions in my childhood and adulthood years.

I am not mistaken; approaching something detailed and carefully began in my childhood by using particular things without wastefulness in my family. This is one of the main factors for me to be patient. I still remember the event in which I have to be more patient

to fight difficulties in life as an example of my family.

During my casual life in my childhood, I saw particular difficulties in the community and my family. At the time, my parents had no extra money or other kinds of stuff to rely on and also support my studies and family needs. However, I had the innate talent to learn subjects at school quickly and effectively. When I started studying, I consciously thought positive and negative sides of my options.

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ued to study at university providing that my father covered a great number of tuition fees. Although difficult periods for my education continued, I took into account every possible way to build my future with strong patience.

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Several years ago, my uncle talked about a small conflict between him and his wife that

was not worthy to say and he was planning to divorce. I carefully listened to all details of the conflict in his family. In my opinion, he was so impatient that he made a strict decision to wreck a family relationship. I suggested he should be patient with the challenges of life.

What is more, I tried to teach him that life always consists of ups and downs for everyone to get the meaning of it. I and my friend took different advice from experienced older people to tackle his issue. Those people also suggested he should conclude deeply and not make a decision quickly. As a result of my attempts, I managed to save one family

intact.

In conclusion, I have understood the importance of patience in not only studies but also different aspects of life. Anyone can only get their dreams and achievements by being patient. I see great achievements and work which are the result of patience, not immediate decisions. To an Uzbek proverb, "A basement of patience is gold" which means people get their expectations after patient periods.

Zafar Rakhmonov
Bakhridin ugli
Student of Karshi State
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DR Congo

DR Congo is heading towards another sham election

By: **Martin Fayulu**
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Worth Noting:

- The task of ensuring a free and fair election largely falls on us, patriotic Congolese. However, there are important steps that the international community, and the United Nations in particular, can take to help us move the DRC towards peace and stability.
- First and foremost, the UN and its relevant agencies must urgently assist with the needed resources and expertise to save our voter registration process from failure as CENI clearly struggles with its responsibilities.
- Millions of potential voters remain without the requisite documents to participate in the polls. And many more in the eastern part of our country remain deliberately disenfranchised, as they were in 2018, due to the regime's declared "state of siege" – a crisis of their own making and an expedient excuse to prevent those opposed to the current president from voting on election day.

But it is still not too late to prevent it and ensure a free and fair vote.

April 14 was an important date in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). My colleagues and I from across the spectrum of civil society and the political opposition met in the city of Lubumbashi to discuss the deteriorating state of our country and potential solutions.

We are profoundly concerned about a number of issues that, if left unaddressed, will severely compromise the integrity of the upcoming election, scheduled for December. The problems are evident, and alarm bells are mounting. Since taking power after an election that was widely seen as fraudulent by both domestic and international observers, President Felix Tshisekedi has brazenly violated our constitution in a selfish pursuit to once again wrest power away from the Congolese people.

He has appointed judges unconstitutionally; hand-picked partisan members of the supposedly independent electoral commission (CENI); imposed or otherwise failed to reform unfair electoral laws that are favourable only to him; and declared a "state of siege" – which amounts to martial law – in North Kivu and Ituri provinces, areas known to be opposition strongholds. Meanwhile, CENI has been failing to meet its voter reg-

istration responsibilities. In January, the commission said it had managed to enrol only 7 million Congolese voters, from 10 provinces. Then for several months, CENI officials refused to release new figures upon repeated requests made by our coalition. In the past few weeks, CENI has declared that it has enrolled nearly 47 million Congolese out of an estimated 49 million eligible voters. There aren't many people in the DRC who believe these figures to be credible, not least because of the fact that they were not broken down by electoral district.

The legal system continues to be used to quash dissent. Opposition leaders, as well as critical journalists, artists, and human rights activists, have been slapped with criminal charges or other trumped-up and arbitrary legal actions. This is creating a climate of fear, as documented by numerous international human rights groups – including the Committee to Protect Journalists and Human Rights Watch – and is meant to discourage opposition activity and participation as well as citizens' access to information in the lead-up to the election.

As things stand today, the situation in the DRC is not conducive to a free, fair and credible election. Under the Tshisekedi regime, political rights and civil liberties in our country have sharply

declined as its collapsing ratings on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, Freedom House's Freedom in the World report and Transparency International's Anti-Corruption Perceptions Index demonstrate. Even the Catholic Church expressed public concern, much as it has in the past. Nevertheless, the December election remains our best chance to peacefully address the failures of our government. We maintain that the only solution is to plan for and duly conduct a transparent, impartial, and peaceful poll. Our leaders must ultimately be accountable to us, the Congolese people, and we must avoid a repetition of past electoral failures, including the one in 2018, which have rubber-stamped illegitimate processes.

The task of ensuring a free and fair election largely falls on us, patriotic Congolese. However, there are important steps that the international community, and the United Nations in particular, can take to help us move the DRC towards peace and stability.

First and foremost, the UN and its relevant agencies must urgently assist with the needed resources and expertise to save our voter registration process from failure as CENI clearly struggles with its responsibilities. Millions of potential voters remain without the requisite documents to participate in the polls. And many more in

the eastern part of our country remain deliberately disenfranchised, as they were in 2018, due to the regime's declared "state of siege" – a crisis of their own making and an expedient excuse to prevent those opposed to the current president from voting on election day.

Second, the UN can assist in the lead-up to and during the election with independent monitors who are tasked with, and empowered to, speak up when irregularities or fraud occur, as they have in the past.

As was the case in Nigeria this year, the threats of violence and insecurity can hamper voter turnout and undermine the credibility of the results. Having a respected and widely visible presence from the UN on the ground will help ease voters' minds and encourage them to go to the polls. No Congolese citizen should fear physical harm or death simply for exercising their basic human right to cast a ballot.

Third, the UN – with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights – can activate its special procedures, including country visits from special rapporteurs. These officials can be tasked with ensuring that the electoral context is conducive to a free and fair vote while also publicly acknowledging the shortcomings and providing informed remedies for them.

As part of this mandate, UN special rapporteurs should engage in advocacy, raise public awareness and provide advice for technical cooperation – both inside and outside the UN – to ensure that our institutions fulfil their mandate to the Congolese people.

Inaction ahead of the December election is unjustifiable and dangerous. Another inherently flawed election will further undermine stability and peace in the country, fortifying a sense of hopelessness among Congolese citizens that has prevailed for a generation. There is a palpable tension and widespread frustration, and we are getting close to a breaking point. Our country and the wider region can ill afford the disastrous and entirely preventable repercussions of an unfair presidential poll.

We will continue doing all that we can on the ground to register citizens to vote, to encourage them to turn out on election day and to ultimately hold our leaders accountable. But we need help from international bodies – those who purport to stand for and support democracy worldwide – to join us in this endeavour. It is not too late to do so.

The views expressed in this article are the author's own and do not necessarily reflect our editorial stance.

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Martin Fayulu

Leader of the Engagement for Citizenship and Development party

Hon Martin Fayulu is leader of the Engagement for Citizenship and Development party. He also serves as chair of the Congo-based Commitment to Citizenship and Development.



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Teaching

Developing Prospective Primary Teachers Learning To-Learn Competence Through Experimental Activities



By: Ruzikulova Nigora Alisher qizi
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Prospective Primary Teachers Learning

Introduction

The nowadays society is in a continuous change with major impact on education, and in the overall development of an individual. In fact, the school cannot provide all the information and related knowledge for the whole life, and, in the context of the actual lifelong learning, an individual has to be trained with those competences and capacities that allow to continue the learning process also after the ending of the studies. As defined at the European level, the key competences for lifelong learning represent those which all individuals need for personal fulfillment and development, active citizenship, social inclusion and employment. One of those competences is "learning to learn", defined as the ability to pursue and persist in learning, to organize one's own learning, including through effective management of time and information, both individually and in groups (The Key Competences for Lifelong Learning - A European Framework, 2006).

Learning to learn is neither a set of skills nor a recipe that will enable the improvement of learning. It is a kind of philosophy that puts the student in the center of attention through several key factors: (a) the school, which provides the student with the opportunity to learn;

(b) parents, who participate in the shaping of the learning process by encouraging children to find their own methods and strategies of learning; and (c) students themselves, who seek to develop into individuals who will practice lifelong learning throughout their lives learning can be divided into two broad categories: learning as the reproduction of knowledge and learning as the transformation of knowledge. The first category includes the understanding of learning as an accumulation of knowledge (increasing the amount of information), or as a process of memorizing knowledge and skills with the aim of using them later. The second category refers to the notion of learning as a process of discovery that enables understanding of the phenomena in nature and an activity that leads to conceptual (and personal) change. According to the above, in order to develop the learning to learn competence within a lifelong perspective, it is necessary to consider learning as a process which does not involve mere memorization and reproduction, but knowledge transformation. Research on the learning to learn competence, its basic characteristics and key elements, and its development among students has become more frequent in the last decade. Thus, within

the Finnish project "Life as Learning", the University of Helsinki organized a series of studies dealing with the study of this competence. Thanks to the British project "Teaching and Learning Research Program", a number of questions related to this competence were also opened. The University of Bristol launched a project known as the "Effective Lifelong Learning Inventory" (ELLI) which aimed to define and examine the personal orientation of respondents towards lifelong learning. They used "learning power" as a new term that implies a complex mix of disposition, experience, social relationships, values, attitudes, and beliefs that influence a person's individual engagement in different learning opportunities. When it comes to this competence, the term self-regulated learning is often mentioned. Self-regulated learning, as a type of competence, implies a multi-component, cyclical, self-initiated process that involves cognitive, metacognitive, and motivational systems; behavior; and adaptation of learning situations in order to achieve student goals. Bakračević emphasizes that self-regulation, along with metacognition, is an important part of the learning to learn competence, and Moreno talks about certain elements of metalearning,

such as planning and monitoring the learning process, that can be described as self-regulation. Self-regulation is considered to exceed metacognition because it includes affective, motivational, and behavioral monitoring and self-control processes.

Learning to learn competence

It includes the availability and ability of a student to organize and regulate his/her own learning, either in individual or group contexts, and the ability to effectively manage learning time, solve problems, and assimilate, apply, and evaluate new knowledge, as well as the application of the acquired knowledge and skills in different contextual frameworks.

Whereas many studies investigate the effects of inquiry-based versus traditional lecture-based teaching on the students' academic achievements in primary science classes, few studies have considered its effect on the development of the students' learning to learn competence. Such research is especially rare in the first educational stages. In addition, previous researches into the learning to learn competence have shown the possibility of its development during the educational process through the implementation of specific

teaching strategies and active learning methods. Thus, this work focuses on how inquiry-based teaching, as opposed to traditional teaching affects students' perception of learning, their motivation to learn, their process of learning in different circumstances, and the impact it has on the application of different learning strategies. This research shows that inquiry-based teaching produced a better development of the students' learning to learn competence and that its effect on that development was significantly higher than that of traditional lecture-based teaching. Based on that finding, the hypothesis that inquiry-based teaching of primary science will result in an increased development of students' learning to learn competence (with regard to traditional teaching) has been proven.

Better development of the students' learning to learn competence in the experimental group can be interpreted as a result of the students' active inclusion in planning the inquiry process and in thinking and reasoning about the learning objectives which they needed to achieve. It is important to emphasize that inquiry-based learning is a student-centered approach, focusing on questioning, critical thinking, and problem solving. Learners are actively involved in formulating the question and posing a problem and make their own connections about what they are learning. This allows them to gain a deeper understanding than they would get by just memorizing and recalling facts and they are able to develop a passion for exploration and learning. Besides, the learning to learn competence implies that students in the process of learning begin from previous knowledge and life experience, which is the main postulate of constructivist learning incorporated in the basis of inquiry-based teaching. The positive impact of inquiry-based learning has mainly been determined in their

Worth Noting:

KNOWLEDGE: Knowledge and understanding of different learning methods, strengths, and weaknesses of their own learning skills. Knowledge of educational opportunities and understanding how decisions during education lead to different professional careers.
SKILLS: Ability to self-regulate learning, effective management of learning time, autonomy, discipline, perseverance, and information in the learning process. Ability to concentrate in longer and shorter periods of learning. Ability to think critically about the goal and purpose of learning
ATTITUDES: Positive attitude towards learning and readiness for further development of learning to learn competence, motivation, and confidence in one's own success during learning. Positive attitude towards learning as an activity that is important for the life of every person and the development of initiative for learning. Flexibility in the learning process
This research shows that inquiry-based teaching can contribute to the development of lifelong learning skills in 10-year-olds, which is extremely important in today's fast-changing world.

Developing Prospective Primary Teachers Learning To-Learn Competence Through Experimental Activities

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perception of learning and their use of different learning strategies. These findings could provide valuable information for successful shaping of initial STEM (Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education, which often depends on the students' interest and motivation to learn. The positive shift in the development of the learning to learn competence with the inquiry-based teaching shows its significant role in preparing students for lifelong learning. It can be assumed that a longer exposure of students to inquiry-based teaching would have an even more positive effect on the development of their learning to learn competence in primary science, because a short period of three months was enough to achieve a statistically significant positive shift in the development of this competence.

KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge and understanding



Finnish Teacher Training

of different learning methods, strengths, and weaknesses of their own learning skills. Knowledge of educational opportunities and understanding how decisions during education lead to different professional careers.

SKILLS

Ability to self-regulate learning, effective management of learning time, autonomy, discipline, per-

severance, and information in the learning process.

Ability to concentrate in longer and shorter periods of learning. Ability to think critically about the goal and purpose of learning

ATTITUDES

Positive attitude towards learning and readiness for further development of learning to learn competence, moti-

vation, and confidence in one's own success

during learning. Positive attitude towards learning as an activity that is important for the life of every person and the development of initiative for learning. Flexibility in the learning process

This research shows that inquiry-based teaching can contribute to the development of lifelong learning skills in 10-year-olds, which is extremely important in today's fast-changing world. That is why it is necessary to offer numerous opportunities for students to participate in research activities in their regular primary science classes, because the processes of independent or guided experimentation allow students to develop relevant learning skills and acquire new information. Participation in

research activities offers a unique opportunity to simultaneously strengthen conceptual understanding of the area/topic of research, acquire research skills, learn new skills, and understand the process of learning; as such, it should be the essential activity in natural science education. In this research,

inquiry-based learning led to an increased motivation to learn science, improved perception of the learning process, and more efficient use of learning strategies and handling of different learning conditions among students in the fourth grade of primary school.

When assessing the effects of inquiry-based teaching on the development of students' learning to learn competence, it is necessary to take into account that the development of the learning competence has been analyzed by means of a survey in which students expressed their observations regarding the changes in their learning process in the science class. Subsequent research aimed at examining the development of this competence might further explore students' use of the learning to learn competence in specifically designed situations, and testing a larger sample. A longitudinal study would also provide an insight into the possibilities of developing this competence in science classes at the secondary stage of education.

Sounds

Classification of sounds in English

By: **Abduqaxxorova Odinoxon**

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Abstract:

To define and categorize sounds as language units, it is not sufficient and understand how speech organs produce sounds. It is considered that, a phoneme is speech sound. functional unit speech of Besides being the smallest functional unit of speech, which exist in speech of all people consist of the all language and community.

Introduction:

From the practical view, the organs of speech are capable of uttering many different kinds of sounds. No one can describe and write sounds clearly. The study of phonetics is ancient. Indians and Ancient Greeks were both aware of it. But in the second half of the 19th century, it started to advance as a science. Lexicology, grammar, and stylistics

are intimately connected to the language's phonetic system, vocabulary, and grammar because they form an integral whole.

As an information 44 phonemes of English are represented by Alphabet's 26 letters. There couple of major classes of sound in all of language that named as vowels and consonants. 24 out of 44 sounds, 21 out of 26 of consonants and separated from vowels by the fact that there is an obstruction in the throat during pronunciation. Then, we have 20 vowel sounds and 5 letters left. When it comes to consonants, they are divided into 3 levels in linguistics, which are acoustic, articulatory and auditory aspects. According to V.A. Vassilyev, primary importance should be given to the type of obstruction and production manner of noise. He divorced 2 big classes of consonants:

- occlusive
- constrictive.

For instance, pine- fine, bat-that, bee-thee, take -fake, like-bike, tea-sea, seed-seas, pull-full and etc.

Moreover, phoneticians thought that, basic principle of classification

should include degree of noise and this prompted the creation of another split:

Sonorants- p,b,t,d,k,g,f,v,s,z,ð,θ ,d , t , , .

Noise consonants: m,n,ŋ,w,l,r,j.

It is significant to first describe the articulatory and acoustic characteristics of vowels, before discussing them. Vowels unlike consonants, are voiced sounds produced without any obstruction. Besides that, vowels differ in respect of their length. All English vowels are divided into 3 graphs that monophthongs, diphthongs and diphthongoids.

Monodiphthongs are vowels the articulation of unchanging. There are 12 monodiphthongs in English which are

[c ,e, æ, :, , :, , ,] example: -dagaut [d a t], flap [flæp], uniform [ju n f m].

The word "diphthong" comes from the Greek and means "2 voices" or "2 sounds". And it is a complex vowel sound that involves movement of tongue from one situation to another pronounced so as to form a single syllable. The English diphthongs are: [e , a , , a , , , ,] for in-

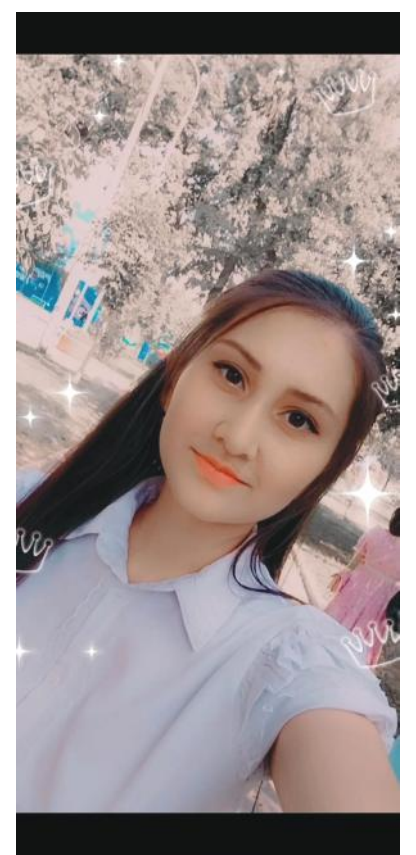
stance:

-appetite [æ p t a t], eight [e t].

Diphthongoid is a vowel that is midway between a monodiphthong and diphthong, one vowel represent two sounds like pipe [a] or union [:u] .

Conclusion:

Discourse acknowledgment and utilize in children early word learning and successful nonverbal and verbal interaction with grown-ups and other children depend on sounds. Youthful individuals learn how sounds work through the words they listen from grown-ups. English is classified as a Germanic dialect since it borrows advancements from other Germanic dialects such as Dutch, German, and Swedish. These joint improvements demonstrate that the dialect plummeted from a single Germanic predecessor.



Abduqaxxorova Odinoxon

Health

My Region - My Ayurveda Ahara

Its Role in Health Promotion



Worth Noting:

• Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, is based on the belief that health and wellness depend on a delicate balance between the mind, body, and spirit. One of the key principles of Ayurveda is the importance of diet and nutrition, which is known as Ahara, in maintaining good health. Ahara is not only about what to eat but also about when, how, and in what combination to eat food.

• Each region in India has its own traditional way of cooking and eating, which is closely linked to its climate, geography, and cultural practices. In my region, the Ayurvedic diet consists of whole grains, fresh vegetables, fruits, dairy products, legumes, and spices. The use of ghee, butter, and oils is limited, and the food is cooked using traditional methods such as steaming, boiling, and baking.

Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, places great emphasis on diet and nutrition as a key factor in maintaining good health. In India, each region has its own traditional way of cooking and eating, known as "Ahara", which is closely linked to its climate, geography and cultural practices. In this essay, I will be discussing the role of Ayurvedic diet, or Ahara, in promoting health in my region.

Ayurvedic diet is not just about what to eat, but also about when, how, and in what combination to eat food. It is based on the principle of balancing the three doshas - Vata, Pitta and Kapha, which are believed to govern physical, mental and emotional health. Each individual has a unique balance of doshas, and Ayurveda suggests that a diet that supports this balance can lead to better health and well-being.

In my region, the traditional Ayurvedic diet consists of whole grains, fresh vegetables, fruits, dairy products, legumes, and spices. The use of ghee, butter and oils is limited and the food is cooked using traditional methods such as steaming, boiling and baking. The emphasis is on using fresh, seasonal and locally available ingredients, which are considered to be more nutritious and less likely to cause imbalances in the doshas.

Ayurvedic diet also includes the use of herbal remedies and spices for their medicinal properties. For example, turmeric is commonly used as an anti-inflammatory and ginger as a digestive aid. In my region, spices such as cumin, coriander, and fennel are commonly used in cooking,

not just for their flavour but also for their therapeutic benefits.

One of the biggest advantages of an Ayurvedic diet is that it is customized to the individual, taking into account their age, gender, body type, and overall health. This personalization ensures that the diet is effective and promotes health in the long term.

In conclusion, the traditional Ayurvedic diet, or Ahara, plays a crucial role in promoting health in my region. It is based on the principle of balancing the doshas, and emphasizes the use of fresh, seasonal, and locally available ingredients. The personalized approach of Ayurvedic diet ensures that each individual can benefit from it, leading to better health and well-being. In today's world where lifestyle-related diseases are on the rise, a return to our traditional diets and practices, such as Ayurvedic diet, can be an effective way of promoting health and preventing illness.

Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, is based on the belief that health and wellness depend on a delicate balance between the mind, body, and spirit. One of the key principles of Ayurveda is the importance of diet and nutrition, which is known as Ahara, in maintaining good health. Ahara is not only about what to eat but also about when, how, and in what combination to eat food.

Each region in India has its own traditional way of cooking and eating, which is closely linked to its climate, geography, and cultural practices. In my region, the Ayurvedic diet consists of whole grains, fresh veg-

etables, fruits, dairy products, legumes, and spices. The use of ghee, butter, and oils is limited, and the food is cooked using traditional methods such as steaming, boiling, and baking. The emphasis is on using fresh, seasonal, and locally available ingredients, which are considered to be more nutritious and less likely to cause imbalances in the doshas.

Ayurveda recognizes that each individual has a unique balance of doshas, or energies, which govern physical, mental, and emotional health. The three doshas are Vata, Pitta, and Kapha, and they must be kept in balance for optimal health. An Ayurvedic diet aims to balance the doshas by providing the right proportion of nutrients to support the individual's unique constitution.

One of the biggest advantages of the Ayurvedic diet is its personalization, taking into account the individual's age, gender, body type, and overall health. This approach ensures that the diet is effective and promotes health in the long term. For example, someone with a predominance of the Vata dosha would be recommended a diet that is warm, nourishing, and grounding, while someone with a predominance of Pitta would be recommended a diet that is cooling and soothing.

Ayurvedic diet also includes the use of herbal remedies and spices for their medicinal properties. For example, turmeric is commonly used as an anti-inflammatory and ginger as a digestive aid. In my region, spices such as cumin, coriander, and fennel are commonly used in cooking, not just for their flavor but also for their therapeutic

benefits.

"Aharo balam vaje kalusham cha, aharo rakshati rakshakam." - This shloka from the Charaka Samhita highlights the importance of diet in maintaining good health and protecting the body from disease.

"Aharasya vedaniya bhavanti, anna-maya mamsa-maya cha." - This shloka from the Sushruta Samhita states that food is the source of all physical sensations and is composed of two main components: anna (grains and vegetables) and mamsa (flesh).

"Aharah prakrti vikrtayah, saumanasya sattva gunakrt." - This shloka from the Ashtanga Hridayam emphasizes that the quality of food affects one's mental and emotional state, and that a balanced diet promotes calmness and peace of mind.

"Vata pittau dosha nashanam, anna sahayogad bhavet." - This shloka from the Bhavaprakasha Samhita states that a balanced diet can help to balance the two main doshas, Vata and Pitta, and maintain good health.

"Annat paripakat bhajanam, svasthyam rakshati rakshakam." - This shloka from the Ayurveda Ratna Samhita highlights the importance of well-cooked and properly digested food in maintaining good health and preventing illness.

These shlokas provide insight into the Ayurvedic perspective on diet and nutrition and its role in promoting health and preventing illness. They emphasize the importance of using fresh, seasonal, and locally available ingredients, as well as the benefits of a balanced and well-digested diet in maintaining good health and preventing disease.

Finally, the tradi-

tional Ayurvedic diet, or Ahara, plays a crucial role in promoting health and preventing illness in my region. It is based on the principle of balancing the doshas and emphasizes the use of fresh, seasonal, and locally available ingredients. The personalized approach of Ayurvedic diet ensures that each individual can benefit from it, leading to better health and well-being. With the rise of lifestyle-related diseases in today's world, a return to our traditional diets and practices, such as Ayurvedic diet, can be an effective way of promoting health and preventing illness.

In conclusion, Ayurveda places great importance on diet and nutrition as a means of promoting health and preventing illness. The traditional Ayurvedic diet, or Ahara, is based on the principle of balancing the doshas and emphasizes the use of fresh, seasonal, and locally available ingredients. The personalized approach of Ayurvedic diet ensures that each individual can benefit from it, leading to better health and well-being. The shlokas from Ayurvedic texts provide insight into the Ayurvedic perspective on diet and nutrition and its role in promoting health and preventing illness.

Moreover, the use of spices and herbal remedies as part of the Ayurvedic diet is also a key aspect of promoting health and wellness. These natural ingredients not only add flavor to the food but also have therapeutic benefits that can help to balance the doshas, improve digestion, and boost immunity. The traditional Ayurvedic cooking methods, such as steaming, boiling, and baking, are also important as they preserve the nutrients and medicinal properties of the ingredients.

In today's world, where lifestyle-related diseases are on the rise, a return to traditional diets and practices, such as Ayurvedic diet, can be an effective way of promoting health and preventing illness. The holistic approach of Ayurveda recognizes the interdependence of the mind, body, and spirit and the importance of diet and nutrition in maintaining a delicate balance between them. This makes Ayurvedic diet a valuable tool for promoting health and well-being for individuals in all regions.



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On The Concept Of Integral, History Of Origin And Some Counter-Examples



By: Norbekova Rano
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- At this time, Cavalieri's work "By the method of indivisibles" and several works of Fermat began to form the basis of modern calculus.
- The next steps were taken at the beginning of the 17th century by Barrow and Torricelli, who put forward the first ideas about the connection between the operations of integration and differentiation. Barrow gives the first proof of the fundamental theorem of integral calculus.
- Wallis generalizes Cavalieri's method to compute integrals of to general powers, including negative powers and fractional powers. The greatest success in the calculus of integrals occurred in the 17th century when Leibniz and Newton independently discovered the fundamental theorem of the integral calculus.
- They show the connection between integration and differentiation. This relation, together with the relative ease of differentiation, could also be used to calculate integrals. In particular, the fundamental theorem of calculus allows solving a much wider class of problems.



History Of Origin

Abstract.

In the article is given information about the integral concept and the history of its origin. In addition to the Riemann integral, which is covered in the school program, a number of other integrals (Riemann-Stieltjes, Daniell, Alfred Haar, Henstock-Kurzweil, Ito and Stratonovich, Chokvet) are described. The difference between integrals is explained with the help of specific examples. The concept of definite integral and its use in practical problems were explained in detail, counter-examples of some theorems were presented. Keywords: infinitesimal, area, volume of a solid, integral, indefinite integral, surface, surface integral, sign of indefinite integral, counter derivative.

INTRODUCTION

In mathematics, the integral defines the values of functions that describe displacement, area, volume, and other concepts resulting from the integration of infinitesimals. The process of finding integrals is called integration. Along with differentiation, integration is one of the basic, important concepts of mathematics and serves as a tool for solving problems involving the area of an arbitrary shape, the length of a curve, and the volume of a solid in mathematics and physics. Integrals are divided into two main types, definite integrals and indefinite integrals. Definite integrals are interpreted as the area of two points in the

plane of a curve bounded by the graph of a function. In this case, the surface of the upper part of the horizontal axis of the plane is considered positive, and the surfaces of the lower part are considered negative. Indefinite integrals also mean the concept of derivative against a given function. The main methods of calculating integrals are, of course, related to the differentiation of exact integrals, and when the derivative of a function is known, calculating its exact integral becomes somewhat easier, and in this way rules arise. Although the methods of calculating areas and volumes have their origins in ancient Greek mathematics, the methods and principles of integration were developed independently in the late 17th century by Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, who described the area under a curve as a whole of infinitesimally small width, who considered it to be an infinite sum of rectangles. Later, Bernard Riemann gave a strict definition of integrals. Riemann is based on a limit value that approximates the area of a curved surface by dividing the resulting surface into thin vertical columns.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Integrals can be further generalized depending on the type of function, as well as the field in which the integration is performed. For example, a line integral for a function of two or more

variables is defined and the interval of integration is replaced by the formula representation of the curve connecting the two endpoints of the interval. In surface integrals, the curve is calculated by replacing a part of the surface in three-dimensional space. The first documented technique capable of calculating integrals is the exhaustion method of the ancient Greek astronomer Eudoxus (ca. 370 BC), who is known to have tried to find areas and volumes by dividing them into infinitely many divisions. This method was further studied and developed by Archimedes in the 3rd century BC. It was used to calculate the area of a circle, the surface and volume of a sphere, the area of an ellipse, the area of the lower part of a parabola, and the volume of a segment. That is, it is not wrong to say that the revolution of integrals occurred during this period. In addition, a similar method was developed in China in the 3rd century AD by Liu Hui, who used it to find the area of a circle. This method was later used in the 5th century by Chinese father and son mathematicians Zu Chongji and Zu Geng to find the volume of a sphere. And in the Middle East, Hasan Ibn al-Haytham, a man known in Latin countries as Alhazen (ca. 965 - 1040 AD), developed the formula for the sum of four powers. He used these results to calculate (create) what is now called the integral of a function, in which he was able to calculate the

volume of a paraboloid using integral squares and sum-of-fours formulas. The next important advances in integral calculus did not appear until the 17th century. At this time, Cavalieri's work "By the method of indivisibles" and several works of Fermat began to form the basis of modern calculus. The next steps were taken at the beginning of the 17th century by Barrow and Torricelli, who put forward the first ideas about the connection between the operations of integration and differentiation. Barrow gives the first proof of the fundamental theorem of integral calculus. Wallis generalizes Cavalieri's method to compute integrals of to general powers, including negative powers and fractional powers. The greatest success in the calculus of integrals occurred in the 17th century when Leibniz and Newton independently discovered the fundamental theorem of the integral calculus. They show the connection between integration and differentiation. This relation, together with the relative ease of differentiation, could also be used to calculate integrals. In particular, the fundamental theorem of calculus allows solving a much wider class of problems. Equally important was the comprehensive mathematical system developed by Leibniz and Newton. It allowed precise analysis of functions within continuous fields. This method eventually became the basis of modern calculus, and these calcu-

lations were taken directly from Leibniz's writings. Although Newton and Leibniz provided a systematic approach to the operation of integration, their work lacked a certain degree of rigor, and some mathematicians of their time considered these calculations to be non-general. A more robust result could be achieved by developing computational limits. The operation of integration was first officially recognized by Riemann in the creation of strict laws using definite limits. Although all finite piecewise continuous functions are Riemann integrable on a finite interval, later more general functions where Riemann's definition does not apply were considered, especially in the concepts of Fourier analysis, and Lebesgue developed another gauge-based definition of the integral.

The theory introduced by Lebesgue was only a small branch of real analysis. Later, Riemann proposed other definitions of the integral extending the Lebesgue approach. These approaches based on the real number system are the most common today, and there are several alternative approaches. About the history of the integral symbol. The notation for the indefinite integral as it stands today was introduced by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in 1675, who changed the integral symbol \int to the letter \int (long s) denoting sum (spelled summa; Latin for "sum" or "total"). adapted and included. The modern notation for a definite integral with limits above and below the integral sign was first used by Joseph Fourier among members of the French Academy in 1819-20 and reprinted in his 1822 book. Isaac Newton used a small vertical line above the variable, or placed the variable inside a cell, to show the integration operation. Easily confused with the vertical line, and are used to denote this differential, and this type was difficult for printers, so these symbols were not widely used.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The first use of the term integral. This term was first used in Latin in a work published

On The Concept Of Integral, History Of Origin And Some Counter-Examples

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by Jacob Bernoulli in 1690. Terms and symbols: in general, the integral of a real-valued function $f(x)$ with respect to a real variable x on the interval $[a, b]$ is written as $\int_a^b f(x) dx$. The integral symbol \int represents the operation of integration. The symbol dx , called the differential of the variable x , indicates that the integral variable is x . The function $f(x)$ is an integrable function, the points a and b are the limit of integration (or simply the limit of integration). If the integral of a function is finite in its field of definition, it is called an integrable function. If the limits exist or are defined, the integral is called a definite integral. $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ integral is called an indefinite integral, it can be said that it represents a class of functions (antiderivative) whose derivative is integral. The fundamental theorem of calculus evaluates the connection of definite integrals to indefinite integrals. There are several extensions of integral notation to cover integrals over continuous domains and/or multiple dimensions. Integrals arise in many practical situations. For example, the length, width and



depth of a rectangular swimming pool with a flat bottom can be used to determine the volume of water in it, its surface area and the length of its circumference. But if it is an oval with a rounded bottom, integrals are required to find exact and fixed values for these quantities. In each case, the desired quantity can be divided into infinitely many smaller pieces, and then the result can be obtained by adding the pieces together to achieve an exact approximation. There are many ways

to formally define the integral notation, not all of which are the same or equivalent. The differences exist mainly to deal with different special cases that cannot be combined under other definitions, but sometimes for pedagogical reasons. The most commonly used definitions are Riemann and Lebesgue integrals. Riemann integral. Riemann-Darboux and Lebesgue integral. The transition to the limit under the integral is often of theoretical and practical interest. For example, a sequence of

functions that is often close to the solution of the problem in the relevant sense can be constructed. Then the integral of the solution function should be the limit of the integrals of approximations. However, many functions that can be taken as limits - limit theorems - are not fulfilled by the Riemann integral.

CONCLUSION The definite integral has wide applications in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology. As an example, we can cite

scientific researches [1-15]. In these articles, the use of integrals in the calculation of forces in construction works for builders-engineers, in the performance of operations carried out in the theory of graphs in electrical systems, and in solving linear and non-linear partial differential equations is widely covered. Practice shows that telling students or students about historical examples when passing new topics [16-20], giving counterexamples to proven theorems [21-28], and scientific works where integrals are widely used [29] -38] recommending learning produces more effective results.

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WWA study

Global warming made Horn of Africa drought possible: WWA study

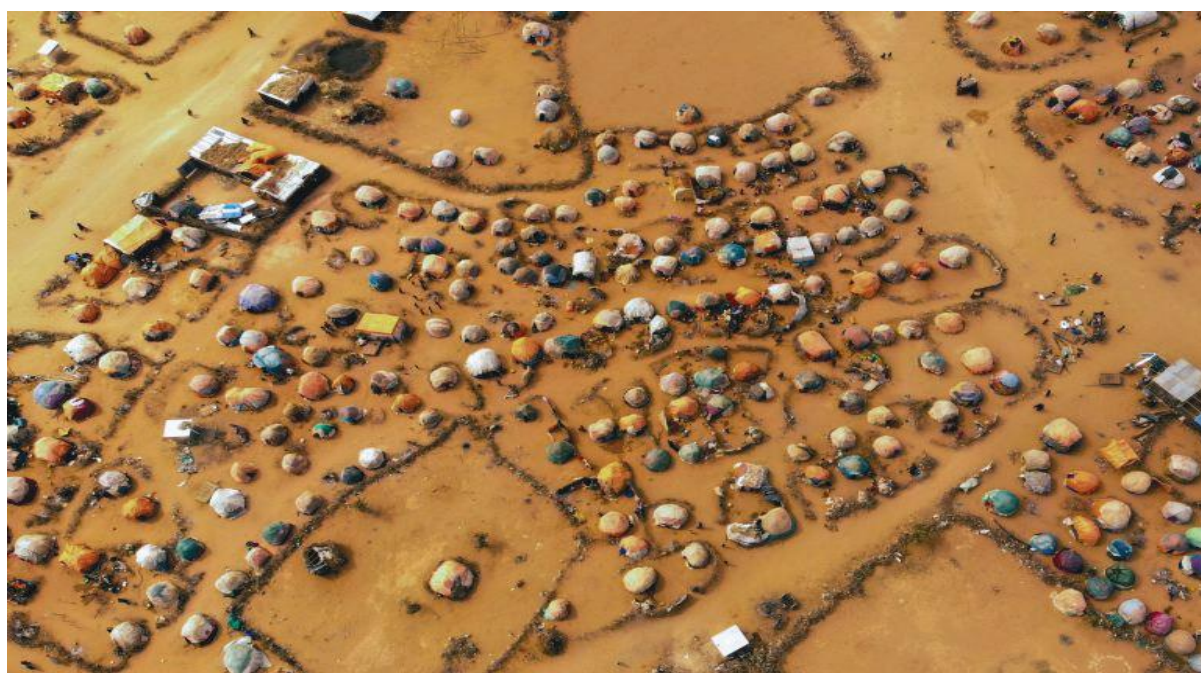
World Weather Attribution scientists say rising greenhouse gas emissions made the nearly 3-year drought at least 100 times more likely.

The drought that has left some 4.35 million people in the Horn of Africa in dire need of humanitarian aid – with 43,000 in Somalia estimated to have died last year – would not have been possible without climate change, according to an analysis released on Thursday.

Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia have endured five failed consecutive rainy seasons since October 2020, with aid groups labelling it “the worst drought in 40 years”.

But while the drivers behind the drought are complex, a team of international climate scientists with the World Weather Attribution (WWA) group found rising greenhouse gas emissions made it at least 100 times more likely.

“Climate change has made this drought exceptional,” said Joyce Kimutai, a climate scientist with the Kenya Meteorological Department who worked with WWA to tease out climate change’s role. She and her team found that in a 1.2 degrees Celsius (2.2 degrees Fahrenheit) cooler world, the combination of low rain-



Huts made of branches and cloth provide shelter to Somalis displaced by drought on the outskirts of Dollow, Somalia, September 19, 2022 [Jerome Delay/AP Photo]

fall and evapotranspiration “would not have led to drought at all”. Unlike with extreme heat and heavy rainfall, scientists have a harder time pinning down climate change’s contribution to droughts around the world.

Using computer models and climate observations, the WWA team de-

termined climate change had made the Horn of Africa’s long rains from March through May twice as likely to underdeliver, and the short rains from October through December wetter.

But the nearly three-year drought has also coincided with La Nina, an ocean phenomenon resulting from

unusually cold water in the equatorial Pacific known to cause below-average short rains in East Africa. This ultimately counteracted the excess moisture added by climate change. “If you have a doubling of the chance of a severe drought, that really sets the stage for these sequential shocks that have devastated the region,”

said climatologist Chris Funk at the University of California, Santa Barbara who was not involved in the analysis.

In addition to less rainfall in the Horn of Africa, a warming climate means more water is evaporating from the soil and transpiring from plants into the atmosphere. Many people affected across the region are pastoralists or farmers who have watched crops wither and water sources run dry.

“This drought is primarily due to the strong increase in evaporative demand caused by high temperatures,” said Kimutai.

Despite initial predictions of a sixth failed rainy season, the region is now receiving some rain, she added. Although it will take far more rain to help farmers and pastoralists recover, “it’s really positive that we’re seeing rainfall in the region at the moment”, Kimutai said.

The war in Ukraine has affected the humanitarian response, as traditional donors in Europe divert funding for the crisis closer to home.

Source: News Agencies

China To Speed Up High-Quality Development, Deepen Opening-Up In Economic Work

Worth Noting:

- Stressing the need to maintain the general tone of seeking progress while maintaining stability, the meeting urged efforts to fully, accurately and comprehensively implement the new development philosophy, accelerate the building of a new development pattern and deepen reform and opening-up, aiming to form a strong driving force to promote high-quality development.
- The meeting called for accelerating the construction of a modern industrial system supported by the real economy.
- The foundation of self-reliance and self-improvement in science and technology should be consolidated, it said, calling for expanding the development advantages of new energy vehicles, and accelerating the construction of charging piles, energy storage, as well as grid transformation.
- It urged the need to attach importance to the development of general artificial intelligence, create an innovative ecology, and pay attention to risk prevention.



Photo/Xinhua

A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee to analyze the current economic situation and economic work was held in Beijing on Friday. Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the meeting. Stressing the need to maintain the general tone of seeking progress while maintaining stability, the meeting urged efforts to fully, accurately and comprehensively implement the new development philosophy, accelerate the building of a new development pattern and deepen reform and opening-up, aiming to form a strong driving force to promote high-quality development. China's economy got off to a good start. The meeting noted that since the beginning of the year, China's economy and society have fully resumed normal operations. With front-loaded and synergized macro policies, the "triple pressure" of shrinking demand, supply shocks and weakening expectations has been eased, while economic growth has been

better than expected, market demand has been gradually recovering, economic development has shown an upward momentum, and economic operation has got off to a good start, the meeting said. China's gross domestic product (GDP) grew 4.5 percent year on year to 28.5 trillion yuan (about \$4.14 trillion) in the first three months, data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) shows. The pace accelerated from a 3-percent GDP growth for 2022 and a 2.9-percent increase in the fourth quarter of last year. Data also showed retail sales of consumer goods went up 5.8 percent year on year in the first quarter, reversing a decline of 2.7 percent in the final quarter of last year. Promote high-quality development. Stressing the need to maintain the general tone of seeking progress while maintaining stability, the meeting urged efforts to fully, accurately and comprehensively implement the new development philosophy, accelerate the building of a new development pattern and deep-

en reform and opening-up, aiming to form a strong driving force to promote high-quality development. The meeting called for accelerating the construction of a modern industrial system supported by the real economy. The foundation of self-reliance and self-improvement in science and technology should be consolidated, it said, calling for expanding the development advantages of new energy vehicles, and accelerating the construction of charging piles, energy storage, as well as grid transformation. It urged the need to attach importance to the development of general artificial intelligence, create an innovative ecology, and pay attention to risk prevention. Noting that restoring and expanding demand is the key to the continuous recovery of the current economy, the meeting called for a strengthened proactive fiscal policy and a prudent monetary policy to form a joint force to expand demand. The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to break down legal and regulatory

obstacles and hidden barriers that affect fair competition and common development of enterprises of various ownerships, and continue to boost the confidence of business entities and help with their recovery. Deepen reform, expand high-level opening-up. The meeting emphasized the need to comprehensively deepen reform and expand high-level opening-up. Attracting foreign investment should be placed in a more important position, it said, adding that the basic market of foreign trade and investment should be stabilized. It is necessary to support the integration of qualified pilot free trade zones (FTZs) and free trade ports with high-standard international economic and trade rules, and carry out reform and opening-up first, said the meeting. According to the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, over the past five years, the rate of return on foreign direct investment in China is 9.1 percent, that in Europe and the U.S. is about 3 percent, and that in emerging economies such as

Brazil, South Africa and India is around 4 to 8 percent. In 2022, the actual use of foreign capital in the high-tech industries of the 21 pilot FTZs increased by 53.2 percent year on year. The pilot FTZs have implemented, formed and promoted 278 institutional innovations across the country, according to the Ministry of Commerce. The meeting called for supporting rigid and improved housing needs, doing a good job in ensuring the delivery of buildings, people's livelihood and stability to promote the stable and healthy development of the real estate market, and the establishment of a new model for the development of the real estate industry. Emphasizing the need to effectively guarantee and improve people's livelihood, it also urged efforts to expand employment channels for college graduates, and stabilize the employment of key groups such as migrant workers.