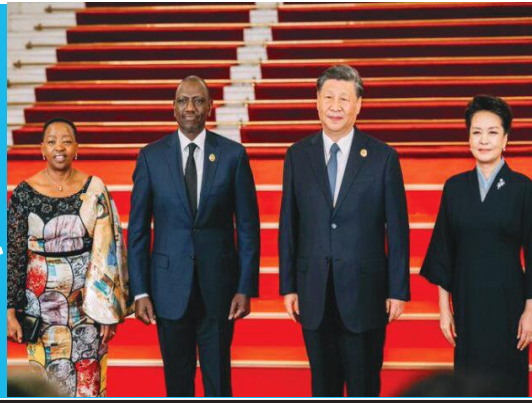


The "green channel" for African agricultural exports to China signifies China's openness to Kenya's high-quality produce.

Sino-Africa

Cooperation in cultural and educational exchange programs:

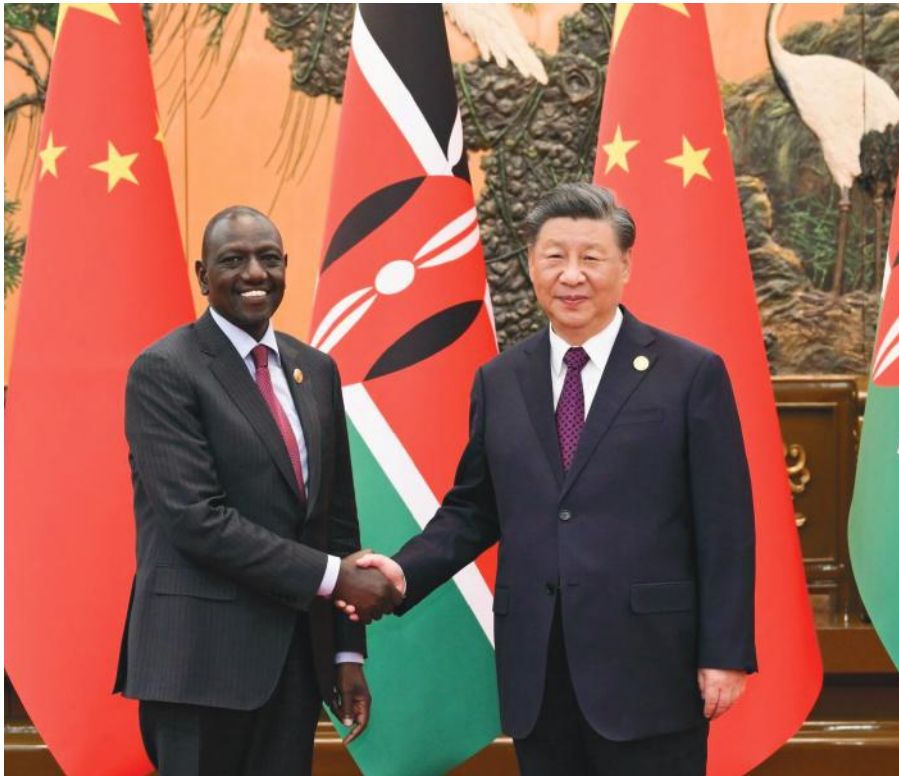


Why Xi's Meeting with Ruto is a Blueprint for Africa-China Relations:

China and Kenya share a history of friendship that spans six decades

By: Elijah Mwangi

As President William Ruto met with President Xi Jinping at the Great Hall of the People this week in Beijing during the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, the enduring friendship between China and Kenya came to the fore. Their discussions were not merely symbolic but rather a blueprint for fostering stronger ties between the two nations and a significant marker in the story of Africa-China relations. China and Kenya share a history of friendship that spans six decades, marked by mutual respect, support, and cooperation. Over the years, they have evolved into genuine friends, equal partners,



Chinese leader Xi Jinping shakes hands with President William Ruto of Kenya after a bilateral meeting in Beijing, China on October 18, 2023

and reliable collaborators on the international stage. Their successes in jointly implementing Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) projects, such as the Mombasa-Nairobi Railway and the Mombasa Port oil terminal, have brought tangible benefits to Kenya, underlining the win-win nature of their cooperation. Underlying the discussions was a strategic and long-term perspective. China's readiness to support Kenya's independent pursuit of modernization, tailored to its unique circumstances, is a testament to their commitment to non-interference and respect for sovereignty. They pledged to exchange governance ex-

Contd Page 10

Kenya waives visa requirement for Angolan travelers

Visa free Angola to Kenya

Africa



Page 12

Why Hamas' attack on Israel must be condemned

OPINION:

Asia



Page 16

Lupita Nyong'o announces split from Selema Masekela

Lupita has split with her boyfriend

Lifestyle



Page 18

Dispelling Misconceptions: Why BRI is not predatory

Sino-Africa Trade

Africa



Page 20

The Death Of Feeling P 4

Education Page 8
Johann Henrikh Contribution
Of Pestalotsi To Didactic And
Primary Education Methodology

Gaza Backpage
Understanding the Distinction
Between Hamas and the
Palestinian Authority



"The Diaspora Times Global"

All Set For Zimbabwe's Annual Jikinya Dance Festival

All is set for the annual Zimbabwe's Jikinya Dance Festival set for the end of this month. The Jikinya Dance Festival which is an annual event showcase the diverse Cultural Heritage of Zimbabwe through dances. The Jikinya Dance is set to return this month and this year the festival

is going to focus on mhande which is a Zimbabwean traditional dance. The dance festival is open to all Primary Schools in Zimbabwe and the Provincials are set to begin in the second week of October with the National Finals taking place in Bindura, Mashonaland Central on the

26th October 2023. Around 5000 Primary Schools are expected to participate in the 2023 festival. The Jikinya Dance Festival is set to enlighten the Primary School calendar with schools ready to take part in this year's edition with 10 provinces to battle for the top honours come

end of the month.

Mhande is an indigenous Zimbabwean song-dance normally performed by the Karanga people who

Contd Page 14

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China to step up efforts for AI chips

By: CHINA DAILY
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- The ministry will encourage enterprises even more to accelerate their efforts for the intelligent transformation of the country's vast manufacturing sector. More efforts will be made to deepen the application of AI in the entire manufacturing process, including research and development, production, service, management and other links, Tao said.
- "We will give full display of the strong cognitive, interactive and generative characteristics of large language models to promote the upgrading of high-end equipment, key software and intelligent terminals," Tao said.
- China's equipment manufacturing industry grew 6 percent year-on-year in the first three quarters of this year. Meanwhile, investment in high-tech industries grew 11.4 percent year-on-year in the same period, encouraging the manufacturing sector to develop steadily toward high-end and green ventures, data from the National Bureau of Statistics showed.



China has lately emerged as a leader in AI.

China will step up the development of artificial intelligence chips as part of its efforts to promote fundamental technological breakthroughs in AI and introduce the applications of the cutting-edge technology in more sectors, the country's top industry regulator said on Friday.

Tao Qing, spokeswoman for the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said at a news conference that the development of AI, represented by large language models or LLMs, features rapid technological innovation, strong application potential and fierce international competition. "Through major scientific and technological innovation projects, we will focus on promoting fundamental and original technological breakthroughs in large language model algorithms, frameworks and other

fields, improving the computing power level of intelligent chips and unleashing data value," Tao said.

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this year. Meanwhile, investment in high-tech industries grew 11.4 percent year-on-year in the same period, encouraging the manufacturing sector to develop steadily toward high-end and green ventures, data from the National Bureau of Statistics showed.

The manufacturing activity is showing signs of a pick-up as the continuing positive effects of supportive policies have spurred overall economic activity, said Zhang Wenlang, chief macroeconomic analyst with investment bank China International Capital Corp.

China's industrial output, an important economic indicator, rose 4 percent year-on-year in the first three quarters, accelerating by 0.2 percentage point over the first half of the year, NBS data showed.

Efforts to accelerate the development of homegrown

AI chips coincide with sustained restrictions by the United States on exports of AI chips to China.

Chinese AI company iFlytek Co Ltd said on Thursday night that Washington's tightening of export controls on cutting-edge AI chips will have a significant impact on Chinese companies that build LLMs on processors made by US chipmaker Nvidia.

But iFlytek also said it launched a special research project with Huawei Technologies Co earlier this year to jointly build a new AI base in China. The performance of Huawei's AI processor Ascend 910B can roughly compete with Nvidia's A100 chip.

iFlytek said it and Huawei will jointly release their new AI computing solutions next week.

For their part, local governments, like those of Beijing

and Shenzhen, a metropolis in Guangdong province, announced favorable policies in June to support the development of domestically developed AI chips.

Li Xianjun, a researcher at the Institute of Industrial Economics, which is part of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said China should take the initiative to promote the re-globalization of the semiconductor industry, given that the country is the world's largest chip market with a growing presence in semiconductor manufacturing.

To break the US' containment in chips, China needs to rely on long-term input in R&D to achieve self-reliance in key chip technologies, Li said.

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Poetry

The Death Of Feeling

By: Sabyasachi Nazrul
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- Power, power, arrogance is not even a violent crime, the show of arrogance is profit or loss, the souls are also emotionless and silent. The politics of hypocritical egoism is everywhere today
- Innocent women and children are snatched away by storms, seas, land, and ferocious dinosaurs.
- Pran, the flying song of the dead soul. The powers of man's consciousness are immovable to arms, sunk in the abyss;



Sabyasachi Nazrul

Quiet senseless bluish blue beach
There is a human child
After the dull frozen!
She is wearing blue shorts and a red shirt.
There's face down, there's has no food,
Whose baby is that?

Lifeless body wearing blue socks red shoes,
Ah! It's like a blooming rose.
Wavy water into the yard of witty sand
The conversation is going on silently,
Slow day in the bloodstream is saying restless bloody soul.

Listen! People of the barbaric world...
You can't be cruel, heretical, civilised!
My mother-father-brother-sister was killed by bullets.

I pierced my young body with bullets,
Look! The sea has not swallowed me
Returned to the shore..
He is an imperialist, capitalist, bandit, vampire monster.
You are throwing your countrymen into a sea
Without Clause, at the gates of death.

A war... Sabyasachi Nazrul
A war, a planned attack, a continuous conflict brought an innocent nation to the brink of destruction,
Destroying humanity! cry for peace,
Prayer today is worldly, we want peace, not war..

Ammo weapons won't last long
Power, power, arrogance is not even a violent crime, the show of arrogance is profit or loss, the souls are also emotionless and silent. The politics of hypocritical egoism is everywhere today
Innocent women and children are snatched away by storms, seas, land, and ferocious dinosaurs.

Pran, the flying song of the dead soul. The powers of man's consciousness are immovable to arms, sunk in the abyss;
Why, for what purpose is the blood of precious innocents shed?

Don't know
Satan is lying frozen silent with his body shattered by your bullets.
Why, in whose interest are arranged cities, towns, busy ports, architectural destruction today?

What is the competition?
Dominate, sell weapons, or waste talent; Why, why, why even calm polite innocent domestic animals are frozen
Silent, bloody, dying?
more

O warlord, gunsmith, hyena, bandit, monster, you are a bastard
child, part of a prostitute; Why do you want to make the land full of peace?
You are made of the blood of a wasted fetus, chamar.

Ah! Families are scattered, scattered, haphazard
Refugees, abandoning their happy and beautiful lives, in other people's lands
Crying chest floats,
The bond of the soul of eternity is one with the impact of your shot.
Leave the other. Celebration of hooliganism in blood, fierce investment war in arms
in hindrance,

Earth, human life, youth, romance, love are destroyed
Running on the road, this is your responsibility.
The endless sea is waveless today,
Innocent men and women, mothers and children, the sky-splitting cries of old age, tears defeat even the sea!

The galaxies have ceased, the incomparable moonlight is dim, the stars are unresponsive;
I know when the sun goes out!
Covered with dust and smoke.

The song of the bird's voice will no longer be alive, the nests of the birds, the insects and the trees, the habitat of the animals, the reservoir of oxygen, the forest-banani will also be destroyed; I want

peace, no peace!
The black eyes of the vulture, the sharp, violent claws of the Lord, so much damage, so much destruction, so much blood, so much tears, so much water to the creation of the great creator.
Who is responsible for this?

Sabyasachi Nazrul
Bilingual Global Poet, Motivational Author, Rhymers, Translator, Presenter, World Peace Ambassador, Global Peacemaker Doctorate, World Symbols of Peace & many awards winning writer, Associate Member of University of Ethics. He is The Ambassador of IFCH and Others 7 International Association. His works are translated into 44 International languages and Published in National Newspapers, Magazine's of Bangladesh and also published in various International Anthology, literary Journals, Magazine's of 62 countries. He has 21 joint poetry books and 2 own poetry books one is manuscripts award winning "Eakti Tarjonir Isara" another is "Swapno Uran" and editing a literary Magazine named kittinasar kirtti. He is the Sub-editor and literary Editor of The Daily Global Nation International Independent Newspaper.

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Xi: Bolster Ties With BRI Partners

China is ready to see Sri Lanka become a commercial center of the Indian Ocean, Xi said when meeting with Sri Lankan President Ranil Wickremesinghe.

The two sides should make every effort to push forward the comprehensive development projects of Colombo Port City and Hambantota Port, making them flagship projects of China-Sri Lanka Belt and Road cooperation, Xi said.

The Sri Lankan president traveled to China to attend the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, and Sri Lanka was one of the first countries to welcome and join the Belt and Road Initiative.

Xi said Beijing attaches great importance to the development of China-Sri Lanka relations, and is willing to work with the South Asian country to consolidate political mutual trust and embark on high-quality joint construction of the Belt and Road.

China is willing to import more quality and specialty products from Sri Lanka, encourage Chinese enterprises to invest in Sri Lanka, and help Sri Lanka realize economic transformation and upgrading as well as sustainable development, he said.

Sri Lanka is expected to provide an open and transparent business envi-

ronment for Chinese enterprises, Xi added.

Speaking on offering aid to the South Asian country, Xi said China will continue to provide assistance to Sri Lanka without any political strings attached and help the country cope with difficulties concerning its society and people's livelihoods. Xi emphasized that China firmly supports Sri Lanka's adherence to strategic autonomy and its safeguarding of state sovereignty, independence and national dignity.

Wickremesinghe said the BRI is conducive to enhancing Sri Lanka's unique influence in the region, and Sri Lanka hopes to work more closely with China in the future. Sri Lanka believes that the Indian Ocean should embrace openness, he added. China can be an important partner in Sri Lanka's modernization, and Sri Lanka welcomes Chinese enterprises to invest in Sri Lanka and is willing to provide an enabling business environment, he said.

CHINA DAILY



President Xi Jinping meets with Sri Lankan President Ranil Wickremesinghe at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Friday. FENG YONGBIN/CHINA DAILY

China

4 Chinese villages named UNTWO 'Best Tourism Villages'

In the latest announcement by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), four Chinese villages have earned a coveted spot on the "Best Tourism Villages" list for 2023.

The villages are Huangling village in Jiangxi province, Xiajiang village in Zhejiang province, Zhagana village in Gansu province, and Zhujiawan village in Shaanxi province. The decision was announced at the 25th session of the UNWTO General Assembly in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, on Thursday local time.

China now has eight villages on the list, more than any other countries in the world.

The UNWTO commenced the selection of the "Best Tourism Villages" in 2021. This year, 63 countries submitted 258 applications, resulting in the inclusion of 54 villages from 32 countries.



An aerial view of Huangling village in Jiangxi province. [Photo/CFP]

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Education

Johann Henrikh Contribution Of Pestalotsi To Didactic And Primary Education Methodology



By: Saparboyeva Maqsuda
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- Pestalozzi sought to simplify education and build it on the basis of psychology, the simplest elements of any knowledge about things and these. He came to the idea that he would go and learn about the world around him.
- Pestalozzi in the elementary school of his time. He radically changed the content of education, included reading, writing, arithmetic and geometry and other essential knowledge among the textbooks.
- Thus, Pestalozzi greatly expanded the curriculum of the elementary school and created a new method of teaching in this school. In 1800, the institute was established under the leadership of Pestalozzi. The institute included a secondary boarding school and a teacher training seminary. Soon this institute became famous all over the world.



ANNOTATION: Pestalozzi He considers the main task of education to be the cultivation of a perfect person who will benefit from participation in social life in the future.

KEY WORDS: elementary theory, mental education, work education, physical education, primary education methodology.

The great pedagogue Logan Henry Pestalozzi's theory of primary education, theory of elementary education and, of course, the socio-pedagogical and philosophical views of the pedagogue are of little importance even today. In 1774, Pestalozzi opened the Poor People's Institution in Neuhoof and gathered about 50 orphans and orphans in this institution. Pesto-

lotsi's mission is to educate children by teaching them to read, write and count. BLOCK USER was busy. Craftsmen taught children how to spin yarn and weave. Thus, in Pestalozzi's institution, he tried to combine the education of children with training them for productive work. His experience in Neyhof was of great importance for pedagogy. For the next eight years, Pestalozzi engaged in literary activity, trying to attract the public's attention to solving the most important issue of that time: how to restore peasant farms, improve their living conditions, and how to change the moral and mental condition of workers. He wrote a socio-pedagogical novel called "Lingard and Getrude", and in this novel he expressed his ideas about improving the life of

peasants by means of proper education of children. At the beginning of the 19th century Gertrude of Postalotsi."How to teach children", "Mother's book or a guide for mothers on how to teach their children to observe and speak", "Instructive teaching about number" were published. In these books, new methods of primary education were described. Elementary education theory. Pestalozzi's theory of elementary education includes physical education, work education, moral and aesthetic education, as well as mental education and training. He says that it is possible to ensure that he matures according to one. Pestalozzi sought to simplify education and build it on the basis of psychology, the simplest elements of any

knowledge about things and these. He came to the idea that he would go and learn about the world around him. Pestalozzi in the elementary school of his time. He radically changed the content of education, included reading, writing, arithmetic and geometry and other essential knowledge among the textbooks. Thus, Pestalozzi greatly expanded the curriculum of the elementary school and created a new method of teaching in this school. In 1800, the institute was established under the leadership of Pestalozzi. The institute included a secondary boarding school and a teacher training seminary. Soon this institute became famous all over the world. Pestalozzi emphasizes that all people should have the right to education and education, and that schools are

one of the important means of changing society from a social point of view. It's a long time to say the least. In conclusion, the works and works of the great pedagogue Pestalozzi, who made a great innovation for the modern age, have a great importance in our lives.

Saparbayeva Maqsuda, 2nd year student of Urganch State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of Pedagogy. She was born on October 3, 2003 in Yangibozor district, Khorezm region. In the future, she wants to publish articles in international magazines and participate in festivals.

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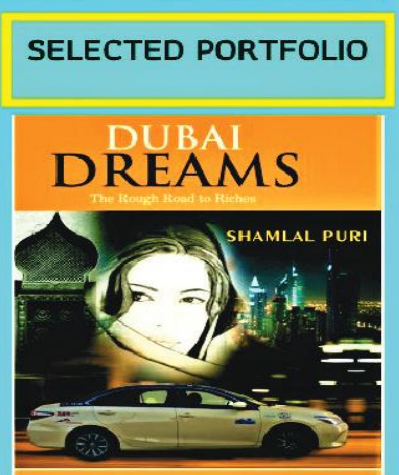
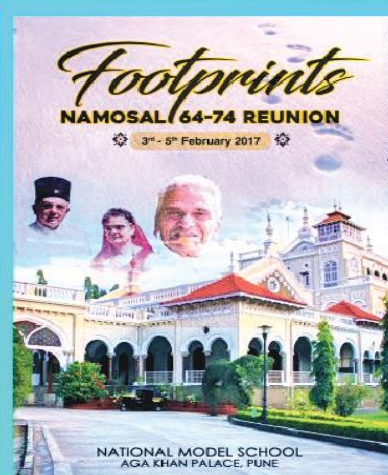
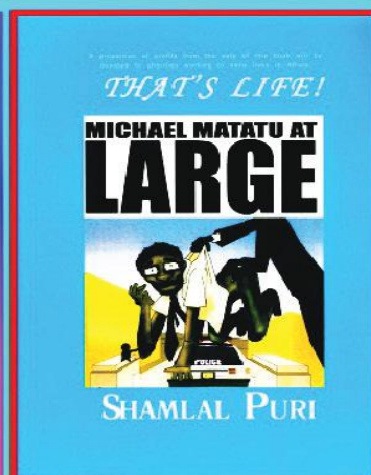
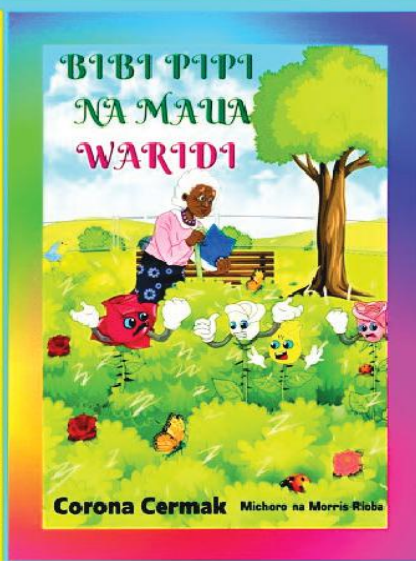
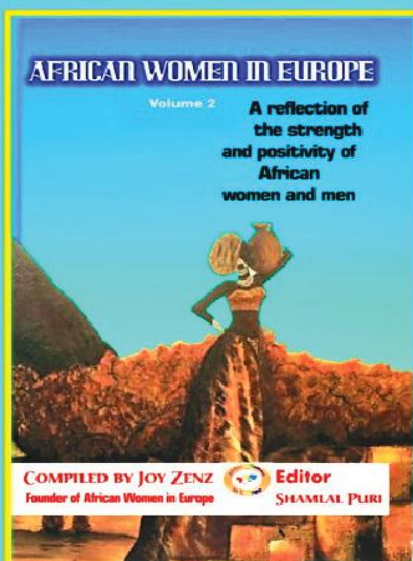
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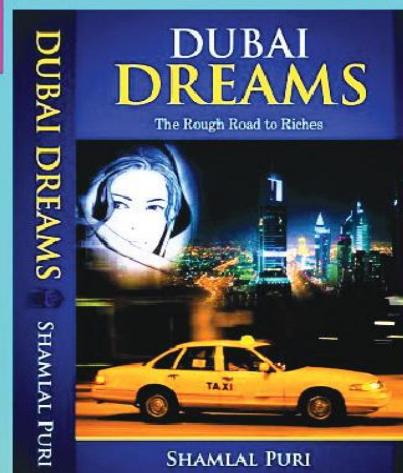
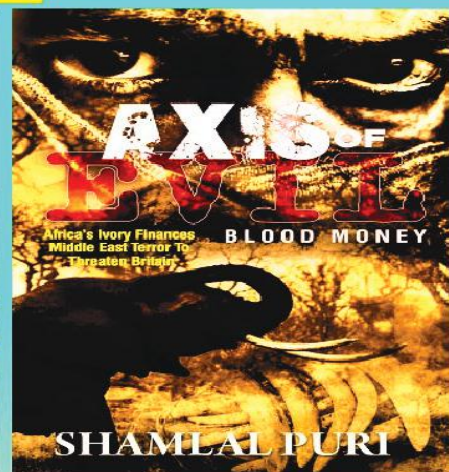
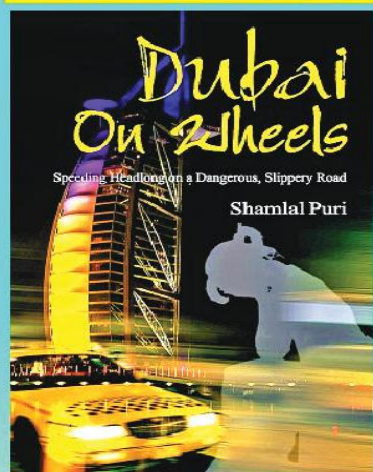
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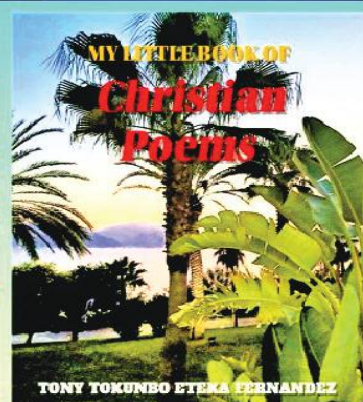
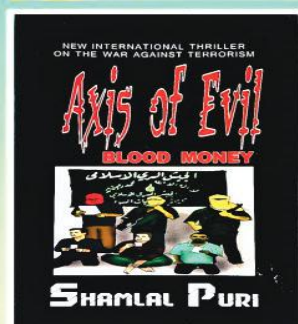
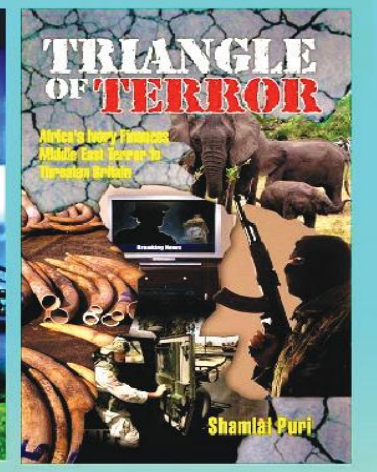
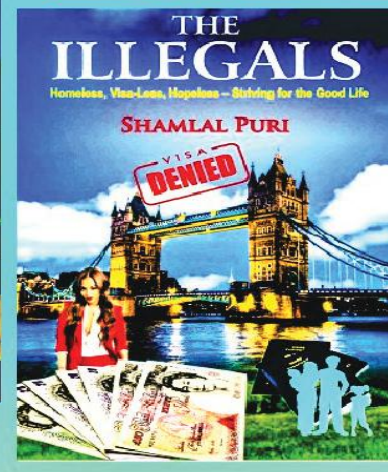
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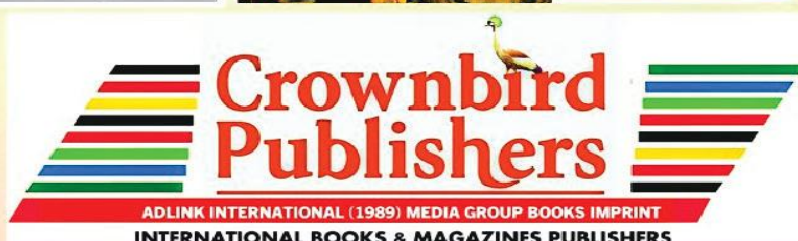


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Sino-Africa

Why Xi's Meeting with Ruto is a Blueprint for Africa-China Relations:

China and Kenya share a history of friendship that spans six decades

By: Elijah Mwangi

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- This principle of non-interference stands as a cornerstone of China's foreign policy, setting it apart as a partner that fosters mutually beneficial relations.
- The "green channel" for African agricultural exports to China signifies China's openness to Kenya's high-quality produce. Such opportunities represent a symbiotic relationship, opening doors for Kenyan goods in China's burgeoning market. The endorsement of more Chinese investment in Kenya, especially in the digital economy and new energy sectors, reflects the depth of their partnership.
- This approach aligns with the overarching goals of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which seeks to create connectivity and opportunities, not only within China but across the globe. For Kenya, this represents a chance to propel its high-quality, distinctive products into the hands of Chinese consumers.



President William Ruto has urged Chinese investors to exploit existing opportunities in Kenya in the fields of energy, water and housing

periences, strengthening their bonds as partners committed to one another's progress.

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This approach aligns with the overarching goals of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which seeks to create connectivity and opportunities, not only within China but across the globe. For Kenya, this represents a chance to propel its high-quality, distinctive products into the hands of Chinese consumers.

Cooperation in cultural and educational exchange programs like the Confucius Institute and Luban Workshop will further deepen the ties between the nations, ensuring they not only collaborate on a governmental level but foster people-to-people

connections. Multilateralism and the pursuit of common interests of developing countries were reaffirmed as their shared goal in international settings.

The signing of business deals worth KSh63 billion across diverse sectors signifies the commitment of both nations to drive economic growth and foster an environment conducive to business development.

One of the standout achievements during this visit is the signing of a significant Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Kenyan government and Huawei, a prominent Chinese technology corporation. This MoU extends their collaboration to enhance Kenya's information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, promoting digitalization in key sectors such as transportation, e-government, education, and digital energy. This forward-looking partnership aligns with Kenya's pursuit of a digital future and underscores the potential for technological advancements to transform various aspects of the nation's development.

Another noteworthy agreement is the partnership between Kenya and China's Energy International Group, which holds the promise of modernizing Kenya's power system. By enhancing reli-

ability and efficiency, this collaboration addresses a vital component of Kenya's development agenda – a robust and sustainable energy infrastructure.

These agreements demonstrate the depth of collaboration between Kenya and China, focusing not only on economic growth but also on technological advancement and sustainable development. They underline the substantial benefits that can arise from international partnerships that seek to harness each country's strengths for mutual prosperity. As Kenya continues its journey toward economic growth and technological advancement, these partnerships are poised to play a pivotal role in shaping the nation's future.

During the bilateral talks, President Ruto commended China's successful hosting of

the Belt and Road Forum, acknowledging that this global initiative has played a pivotal role in Kenya's progress. The Mombasa-Nairobi Railway, emblematic of this partnership, has not only advanced Kenya's economic capacity but has also positively impacted its people's lives. President Ruto expressed his confidence in the "eight major steps" outlined by President Xi for high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, believing that these measures will drive Kenya and Africa toward industrialization, agricultural modernization, and economic integration.

The President of Kenya, unwavering in his country's commitment to the one-China policy, lauded China's stance on human rights and other international issues. Kenya aspires to draw upon China's de-

velopment experiences and strengthen its practical collaboration and cultural exchanges. This, in turn, will further cement the Kenya-China comprehensive strategic partnership and reinforce Africa-China relations.

The meeting between President Xi and Ruto reflects the depth of the bond between China and Kenya. It highlights a shared commitment to equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation and underscores the profound impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on Kenya's development.

Moreover, the diplomatic wisdom displayed during this meeting is a testament to the ever-growing importance of China's engagement with Africa and the promise it holds for the future of the continent. It serves as a reminder that true partnerships, based on trust, mutual respect, and shared goals, can indeed yield results that transform nations and people's lives for the better.

The path that China and Kenya are forging is not just an example but a blueprint for Africa-China relations, demonstrating that by working together, nations can achieve greatness and foster a more prosperous and interconnected world.

As Kenya and China deepen their diplomatic ties, it's essential to recognize that their relationship that dates back 60 years, is not just about two nations; it's about promoting a world in which countries, large or small, cooperate for the collective good, embodying the ideals of diplomacy and partnership that can make our world a better place.

Elijah Mwangi is a scholar based in Nairobi; he comments on local and global matters.



President William Ruto meeting with Mr LI Xi, a senior member of China's Communist Party Political Bureau in Beijing

Gaza

Israel-Gaza crisis: US vetoes Security Council resolution

By: Christine Muchira

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Worth
Noting:

- “Israel has the inherent sight of self-defence as reflected in Article 51 of the UN Charter,” she added, noting that the right was reaffirmed by the Council in previous resolutions on terrorist attacks, “this resolution should have done the same.”
- She said that though the US could not support the resolution, it will continue to work closely with all Council members on the crisis, “just as we will continue to reiterate the need to protect civilians, including members of the media, humanitarian workers, and UN officials.”
- Ambassador Thomas-Greenfield also noted the US is also engaged in on the ground diplomacy, with the visit of President Joseph Biden, and other senior officials.
- “Yes, resolutions are important, and yes, this Council must speak out. But the actions we take, must be informed by the facts on the ground and support direct diplomacy that can save lives,” she said.



Screenshot US vetoes the Brazilian-led draft resolution on the Israel-Gaza crisis.

The United States on Wednesday vetoed a UN Security Council resolution that would have called for “humanitarian pauses” to deliver lifesaving aid to millions in Gaza. The failure by the Council to make its first public intervention on the Israel-Gaza crisis followed the rejection of a Russian-backed draft on Monday evening. While 12 of the Council’s 15 members voted in favour of the Brazilian-led text, one (United States) voted against, and two (Russia, and the United Kingdom) abstained. A ‘no’ vote from any one of the five permanent members of the Council stops action on any measure put before it. The body’s permanent members are China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Prior to the vote, two amendments proposed by Russia, calling for an immediate, durable and full ceasefire, and to stop attacks against civilians were rejected by the Security Council. Russian Ambassador Vassily Nebenzia said “the time for diplomatic metaphors is long gone.” Anyone who did not support Russia’s draft resolution on this issue bears responsibility for what happens, he said. The current draft “has no clear call for a ceasefire” and “will not help to stop the bloodshed”. He said Russia’s amendments proposed a call to end

indiscriminate attacks on civilians and infrastructure in Gaza and the condemnation of the imposition of the blockade on the enclave; and adding a new point for a call for a humanitarian ceasefire. “If these are not included in the current draft, it would not help to address the human situation in Gaza and polarize positions of the international community,” he said.

US rejection

US Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield explained her country’s veto in the Council chamber saying “this resolution did not mention Israel’s right of self-defence.” “Israel has the inherent sight of self-defence as reflected in Article 51 of the UN Charter,” she added, noting that the right was reaffirmed by the Council in previous resolutions on terrorist attacks, “this resolution should have done the same.” She said that though the US could not support the resolution, it will continue to work closely with all Council members on the crisis, “just as we will continue to reiterate the need to protect civilians, including members of the media, humanitarian workers, and UN officials.” Ambassador Thomas-Greenfield also noted the US is also engaged in on the ground diplomacy, with the visit of President Joseph Biden, and other senior officials.

“Yes, resolutions are important, and yes, this Council must speak out. But the actions we take, must be informed by the facts on the ground and support direct diplomacy that can save lives,” she said.

Brazil ‘heeded the call’ for action

Ambassador Sérgio França Danese of Brazil, said his country, as President of the Security Council for October, responded to a call by Council members to forge a united response to the crisis. “We heeded the call with a sense of urgency and responsibility, in our view the Security Council had to take action and do so very quickly,” he said. “Council paralysis in the face of a humanitarian catastrophe is not in the interest of the international community,” he added, noting efforts to build a unified position. Ambassador Danese reiterated that the focus was and remains on the critical humanitarian situation on the ground, guided by political realism, “but our sight was always set on the humanitarian imperative.” He regretted that collective action had stalled, stating “Very sadly, the Council was yet again unable to adopt a resolution on the crisis, again silence and inaction prevailed”.

UK abstention

UK Ambassador Barbara

Woodward said that her country abstained from the resolution as the text needed to be clearer on Israel’s inherent right to self-defence, and because it ignored the fact that extremist group Hamas, which controls Gaza, is using Palestinian civilians as human shields. “They [Hamas] have embedded themselves in civilian communities and made the Palestinian people their victims too,” she said. She reiterated the UK’s support for Israel’s right to defend itself against Hamas, rescue hostages and strengthen its security in the long term, while calling on Israel “to take all feasible precautions” to avoid harming Palestinian civilians. She added that it will continue working with all partners to alleviate the humanitarian crisis, ensure protection of civilians and “to work towards the peace and stability promised by the two-State solution.”

UAE supports basic principles

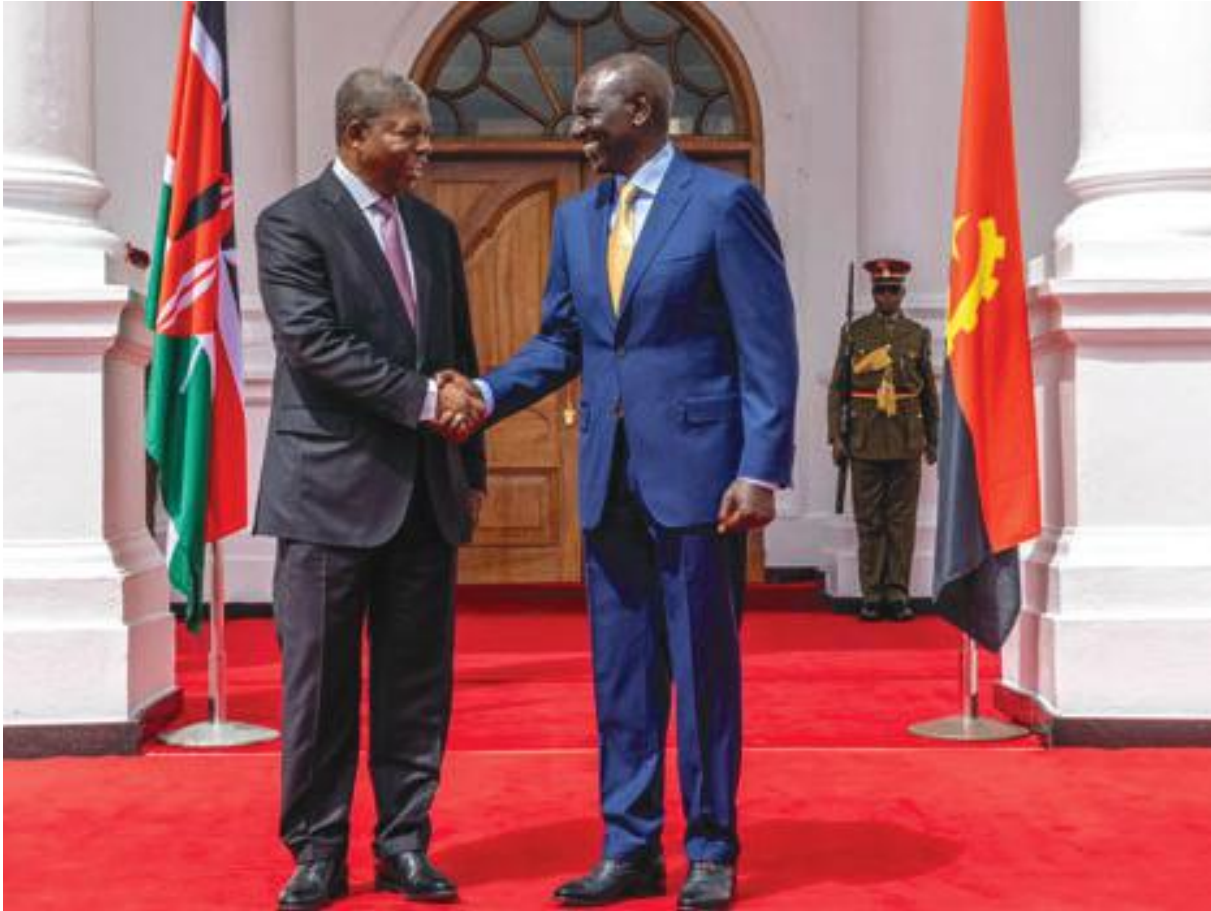
Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, Ambassador for the United Arab Emirates and the sole Arab nation serving on the Council, said her country voted for the resolution, not because it is a perfect text but because it clearly states the basic principles that must be upheld. “It is perhaps beyond me to put into words the abject horrors we are witnessing in Gaza,” she said, noting the mounting death toll, in-

cluding in the strike on the al-Ahli Arab Hospital. “Each passing hour of this ruinous war makes a mockery of the principles of international humanitarian law. Gaza is laid to waste, and nobody feels safe.” She reiterated her country’s support for “no less than a full humanitarian ceasefire”, not at the expense of Israel’s security, but to allow people to tend to their wounded, bury their dead in dignity and begin putting their lives back together.

Second resolution

This was the Council’s second open meeting on the situation in Gaza. Ambassadors have met, mainly behind closed doors, on the crisis, including meetings on 8 and 13 October. It is being followed by a briefing on the crisis from UN principals. The action on the Brazilian-led draft resolution follows the defeat on Monday evening of a Russian-led text calling for a humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza which did not include any mention or condemnation of extremist group Hamas, which controls the Gaza strip. That resolution received five votes in favour (China, Gabon, Mozambique, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates) and four against (France, Japan, UK, and the US), with six abstentions (Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, Ghana, Malta, and Switzerland).

India offers to set up digital payment systems in central Asian nations



President Ruto with visiting Angolan President João Lourenço at State House, Nairobi/COURTESY

Capital News

Travelers journeying from Angola to Kenya will no longer be obligated to obtain visas for entry into Kenya.

This was revealed by President William Ruto on Saturday, following bilateral discussions with Angolan President João Lourenço, who is currently on a three-day official visit

to Kenya.

The talks took place at State House, Nairobi, and included a ceremonial gesture of respect for President Lourenço, marked by a traditional 21-

gun salute.

The move to scrap the visa requirement, President Ruto noted is anchored on spurring trade between the two countries.

"Our brothers and sisters in Angola with passports will now need no visa to come to Kenya. I am very happy that the president of Angola will also consider the same when he goes back home," said President Ruto.

Upon Angola's formal approval of the visa requirement waiver for Kenyan citizens, it will facilitate unrestricted mobility between the citizens of both countries, ultimately strengthening trade relations over time.

The removal of visa requirements for Angola is the latest addition to a growing list of countries for which the President Ruto-led administration has eliminated these prerequisites.

Among the other countries affected are South Africa, Eritrea, and Comoros.

President Ruto has also expressed the Kenya Kwanza administration's contemplation of abolishing visa requirements for visitors entering Kenya.

He believes that this move will unlock the potential for increased commerce among African nations, ultimately boosting the economic

foundations of African countries.

"In a few months, we are seriously considering abolishing any visa requirement for traveling to Kenya.

At the Africa Climate Summit held in Nairobi in September 2023, President Ruto reaffirmed his administration's dedication to eliminating visa requirements for travelers coming to Kenya.

At the event, Presidents Ruto and Lourenço also oversaw the signing of 11 cooperation agreements spanning various sectors.

These agreements covered areas such as tourism, shipping and maritime cooperation, youth development, forestry, agriculture, and communication and Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Additionally, the signed accords encompassed fields like oil and gas, healthcare, diplomatic academy relations, and collaboration in public service development.

India

India offers to set up digital payment systems in central Asian nations

During the second meeting of India-Central Asia national security advisors and secretaries of security councils in Kazakhstan, India has proposed to set up facilities for sovereign, digital, real-time payment systems in accordance with the needs and requirements of each country.

NSA Ajit Doval attended the meeting on behalf of India. "Such a system will greatly enhance commercial linkages, and also benefit people who may have to travel to India for medical treatment. It will also help Indian businessmen and students in central Asian countries," according to a source privy to the information. The meeting also discussed the threat of terrorism, as India and the central Asian countries face common security challenges and threats. "Terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, continues to constitute one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Any act of terrorism, regardless of its motivation or cause, is unjustifiable. We offered fully funded capacity-building programmes in a wide range of areas," said the source. The first India-Central Asia NSAs' meet was held on December 6, 2022,

in New Delhi. The meetings follow the agreement reached during the first India-Central Asia Summit held on January 27, 2022. At the summit, it was decided that regular meetings of secretaries of the security councils should be held to discuss issues of regional security. The member countries include Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and India.

The relations between India and the central Asian countries — including in the political, trade, economic, security and defence fields — have transformed into multifaceted and mutually beneficial ties based on mutual trust, understanding and friendship. Emphasis was given on connectivity and economic integration with the central Asian countries as a key priority for India.

"However, while promoting connectivity, it is important to ensure that such initiatives are consultative, transparent and participatory. They should respect sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. They should also adhere to environmental parameters and financial viability, and not become debt burdens," the source added.



India's National Security Advisor Ajit Doval

India is a member of both the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and the Ashgabat Agreement. Both Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan will be joining the INSTC soon. With this, all the

five Central Asian countries will be members of the INSTC.

There was a proposal to set up an India-Central Asia Rare Earths Forum to escape possible partnerships in the domain of rare earth and strate-

gic minerals. This will also facilitate the participation of Indian private companies in this region for investments and joint economic development.

Diaspora News

Male domestic workers in South Africa – study sheds light on the experiences of Malawian and Zimbabwean migrants

By: The Conversation Africa
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Male domestic workers earn considerably more than their female counterparts. Shutterstock

Worth Noting:

- As a researcher of domestic work in South Africa, I noticed that few studies had focused on male migrants performing domestic work in South Africa. Consequently, such work is commonly viewed as an employment arrangement involving affluent female employers and black female domestic workers from marginalised backgrounds. The intersections of race, class and gender between employers and domestic workers often lead to unequal power relations and economic exploitation entrenched within the employment relationship.

- In my study, I examined the experiences of migrant male domestic workers in Johannesburg, with the aim of shedding some light on their duties and working conditions.

- A male Malawian domestic worker employed by an acquaintance referred me to other male domestic workers in Johannesburg. Interviews were conducted with six male Malawian and four male Zimbabwean domestic workers employed by affluent white employers in Johannesburg. All had been employed for more than five years.

An estimated 800,000 people work as domestic workers in South Africa. Most are black women from marginalised backgrounds. It's therefore not surprising that the bulk of the literature about domestic work focuses on females performing cleaning, cooking and care work. What's missing in debates about domestic workers' job-related experiences and relationships with their employers is the experiences of men performing domestic work, a job traditionally linked to femininity.

However, paid domestic work in South Africa hasn't always been dominated by women. In the 1880s when the mining industry was being established in Johannesburg, black men, rather than women, were the preferred servants in white households. Known as houseboys, they cooked, cleaned, nursed and cared for white colonial families.

But over the next decade the landscape of domestic work underwent significant changes. This was due to a few factors, among them:

- a scarcity of labour in the mines, which drew black men away from domestic roles to join the mining sector
 - the increasing urbanisation of black women
 - racial stereotypes about black men as sexually aggressive or promiscuous.
- A small proportion of men still work as domestic workers, however. Some are mi-

grants. Due to South Africa's relative stability and economic opportunities, there has been an increase in migration from countries like Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique since apartheid ended in 1994. The migrants come seeking education, employment and improved livelihoods. They rely on friends and family already in South Africa to find jobs.

While African migrant women from poor backgrounds often find work in domestic service or the hospitality sectors, most migrant men work as gardeners, painters or security guards. Some Malawian and Zimbabwean male migrants work as waiters or domestic workers, jobs that are traditionally associated with women.

Exploring unfamiliar territory

As a researcher of domestic work in South Africa, I noticed that few studies had focused on male migrants performing domestic work in South Africa. Consequently, such work is commonly viewed as an employment arrangement involving affluent female employers and black female domestic workers from marginalised backgrounds. The intersections of race, class and gender between employers and domestic workers often lead to unequal power relations and economic exploitation entrenched within the employment relationship.

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Migrant men's experiences add a new layer of complexity to the study of domestic work, where complex intersections of class, race and gender occur.

Migrant male domestic workers in South Africa

My study showed that domestic work offered a viable employment path for men. They faced similar challenges to their female counterparts. These included long working hours, a paternalistic employer-employee dynamic, and a marginalised job status.

The respondents said they had an array of indoor and outdoor responsibilities. Indoors, their tasks encompassed cleaning and tidying their employers' residences. They also handled laundry and ironing, alongside duties such as grocery shopping and meal preparation. Outdoors, their responsibilities extended to garden maintenance, swimming

pool upkeep, pet waste disposal, cleaning outdoor grilling areas (braais), and sweeping driveways. They were also entrusted with securing the homes and taking care of pets when their employers were away.

The daily life of male live-in domestic workers was much the same as live-in female domestic workers. The working day started at 06:30, preparing breakfast for employers. Once employers had left for work, they cleaned the house, prepared lunch, did laundry and attended to the garden.

The long working day often ended at 20:00 after dinner was prepared for employers. Most weekends were spent on additional piece jobs, working as gardeners or painters for others.

While the homes of employers were opulent, male domestic workers, just like their female counterparts, lived in small rooms in the back yard, hidden away from the employers' gaze, as other researchers have also found. The one-room accommodation was often equipped with basic furniture, differing little from the squalid living quarters of domestic workers during apartheid.

The men said they considered their wages reasonable. They earned on average between R5,000 (US\$260) and R8,000 (US\$416) a month. This was much higher than the minimum wage of R4,067 (US\$216) for a domestic worker working eight hours a day, five days a week in South Africa. Most said

they could engage in wage negotiations, which enabled them to improve their well-being and that of their families.

None of the male domestic workers in this study had written employment contracts with their employers, or were members of a trade union, such as the South African Domestic Service and Allied Workers Union. Work contracts need to be renewed every few years, which is costly and time consuming. Job security is precarious.

The recurring issues of domestic work

In South Africa, domestic work continues to be associated with marginalised black individuals, perpetuating a historical and societal imbalance.

Paid domestic work continues to occupy a low-status position. No formal qualifications and little specialised expertise are required. Domestic workers' contributions to the functioning of households are essential but frequently taken for granted, as other studies have also confirmed.

Despite the legislation, domestic workers work long hours and perform physically demanding work. While male domestic workers in this study could negotiate better working conditions and pay, others might not be successful, and might remain in a precarious working environment.

Job security is not assured, a vulnerability most migrant domestic workers experience.

Practical protection remains constrained. For instance, migrant domestic workers often encounter difficulties when seeking healthcare.

To safeguard this group from exploitation and elevate their overall livelihoods, regulators, enforcement agencies and trade unions must protect and recognise all domestic workers, including migrants, in South Africa.

David du Toit | Sociology
Lecturer, University of Johannesburg

Zimbabwe

All Set For Zimbabwe's Annual Jikinya Dance Festival



By: Chimeno Azriel
azrielchimeno@gmail.com
Zimbabwe

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- Running under the theme 'Building Zimbabwe through dance' the mhande performance goes beyond a typical dance performed to the historical significance and a deeper meaning. It is a key link between the living and the ancestral spirits as it is performed at ceremonies which represents the settlement of ancestral spirits and rain-making rituals.
- The Jikinya Dance Festival an important event for the promotion of cultural diversity and understanding in Zimbabwe. "the competition is a valuable opportunity for young people to learn and appreciate the country's rich cultural heritage and the performance of mhande is a positive development for the preservation of Zimbabwean Cultural Heritage," said Ruwende. "It represents an artistic as well as spiritual performance and as well as an important element of safeguarding our culture "continued the spokesperson.



The Jikinya Dance

live mostly in the Midlands and Masvingo Provinces in Zimbabwe. The mhande dance is performed as part of the 'Mutoro and kurova guva' ceremonies which are cultural rituals for the Karanga people. In a statement during an interview, National Arts Council of Zimbabwe (NACZ) Communication and Marketing Manager Rodney Ruwende said the performance of mhande as a set piece at the Jikinya Dance Festival is a significant event for the preservation of Zimbabwean Cultural Heritage. "the performance of mhande at this year's edition is a significant event for the preservation of Zimbabwean Cultural Heritage and the dance is a vital aspect of the Karanga Culture and it serves as an artistic expression of the values and beliefs of the Karanga people," said Ruwende. "the performance of mhande as a set piece for the Jikinya Dance Festival was a crucial element in safeguarding the cultural practices of indigenous Zimbabwean," added Ruwende.

Running under the theme 'Building Zimbabwe through dance' the mhande performance goes beyond a typical dance performed to the historical significance and a deeper meaning. It is a key link between the living and the ancestral spirits as it is performed at ceremonies which represents the settle-

ment of ancestral spirits and rain-making rituals. The Jikinya Dance Festival an important event for the promotion of cultural diversity and understanding in Zimbabwe. "the competition is a valuable opportunity for young people to learn and appreciate the country's rich cultural heritage and the performance of mhande is a positive development for the preservation of Zimbabwean Cultural Heritage," said Ruwende. "It represents an artistic as well as spiritu-

al performance and as well as an important element of safeguarding our culture "continued the spokesperson. The festival is organised by National Arts Council of Zimbabwe (NACZ), the National Association of Primary Heads (NAPH) with the support of Delta Beverages Zimbabwe and prizes are going to be offers to the top three Schools at the National Finals and according to Ruwende, the value of the prizes will be announced in due

course." Prizes are offered to the top three schools at the National Finals and the values of the prizes will be announced in due course." Said Ruwende. The Jikinya Dance Festival is set to illuminate the primary school calendar, with provincial finals starting in the second week of October and national finals set for Bindura, Mashonaland Central Province, in Zimbabwe. The last edition of the set piece for the 2022 Jikinya Dance Festival was Am-

abhiza and schools from all the country's provinces performed the dance, which originates and is performed in Matabeleland South Province. Amabhiza was the 2022 last edition of Jikinya Dance Festival and Lwendulu Primary School of Hwange in Matabeleland North Province won the finals.



School Children performing Traditional dance

Education & Research

Description Of Pedagogical Scientific Research Methods



By: Rakimbayeva Madina
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Worth Noting:

- The documents clarifying the nature of the activity are as follows: Schedule of training sessions, curriculum, group (or class) journals, personal leaflets of students, orders, notebooks with minutes of Pedagogical Council meetings, decisions of the Pedagogical Council, Estimates and passports of the educational institution, plan of educational activities, reports on the organization of educational activities, notebooks containing the equipment of the educational institution (desks, tables, chairs, soft furniture, etc.), etc.

- Test method. This method certain by the respondents serves to determine the level of acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills, skills in the field of science or activity. A method of studying children's creativity.



Abstract: The development of the science of pedagogy is the idea and content of the research conducted in order to research certain pedagogical problems.

Key words: Pedagogical research, research, observation, interview method, questionnaire, pedagogical experience.

The development of the science of pedagogy is based on the idea and content of the research conducted for the purpose of researching certain pedagogical problems. It requires elimination of harmful situations. Determining the essence of educational processes, studying them in a broad or narrow scope, studying the causes of their occurrence with the help of available indicators, determining the necessary measures. The need to organize scientific researches arises. The effective progress of pedagogical researches depends on a number of objective and subjective factors. In modern conditions, the following modern methods are used in conducting researches in the pedagogical direction:

1. Pedagogical observation method.
2. Interview method.
3. Observation method.
4. Interview method.

5. The method of analyzing the documents of the educational institution.
6. Test method.
7. A method of studying children's creativity.
8. Mathematical statistical method.

In the course of its application, based on the study of the process of educational work of educational institutions, the researched problem, situation is determined, information is obtained about the difference between the indicators entered before and at the end of the experiment. Interview method. This method enriches the information obtained in the process of pedagogical observation, provides a correct assessment of the current situation, and provides a solution to the problem. Creation of pedagogical conditions that allow to find, subjects of experiment-test works help to attract opportunities to the solution of the problem.

Questionnaire method. (French-verification). This method enriches the information obtained during the pedagogical observation. The questionnaire method is also based on the organization of dialogue with the respondents based on questions. The answers to the questionnaire questions are usually obtained in writing.

The interview method ensures that the respondent reacts to the phenomenon that illuminates one or another aspect of the problem under investigation. The researcher's reaction to the questions received during the interview process increases its effectiveness. Method of analysis of educational institution documents. Educational institutions for the purpose of checking pedagogical phenomenon and evidence

The documents clarifying the nature of the activity are as follows: Schedule of training sessions, curriculum, group (or class) journals, personal leaflets of students, orders, notebooks with minutes of Pedagogical Council meetings, decisions of the Pedagogical Council, Estimates and passports of the educational institution, plan of educational activities, reports on the organization of educational activities, notebooks containing the equipment of the educational institution (desks, tables, chairs, soft furniture, etc.), etc.

Test method. This method certain by the respondents serves to determine the level of acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills, skills in the field of science or activity. A method of studying children's creativity.



This method is used in order to determine the level of students' abilities and skills in certain areas, as well as the level of knowledge, skills and qualifications in certain fields of science. Creative works of students - diaries, creative works, essays, written works, abstracts, reports serve as an important tool in the application Pedagogical experiment (experiment - Latin "to try", "experiment" method. Finding a solution to a problem using the method of pedagogical experience it is used in order to study the possibilities, to guarantee the achievement of the goal of the existing pedagogical conditions, to have one's own opinion in practice, and to determine the effectiveness of the proposed recommendations. Mathematical-statistical method. Experimental tests are also used to determine the effectiveness of research in general; indicators representing the problem situa-

tion are reanalyzed with the help of special mathematical formulas. Actually, any science has its own scientific and research methods. Through these methods, it develops its own in life and in the objective world, there are issues of what to teach, who to educate, and how to educate them. , the role of pedagogical methods in educating the young generation as a perfect person is of great importance.

Urganch State Pedagogical Institute Faculty of Pedagogy, Group 221, 2nd year student of Pedagogy, Rakimbayeva Madina. She was born in the village of Bogholon, Yangibozor District, Khorezm Region. Many of her scientific works have been published in international conferences and magazines.

Gaza

OPINION: Why Hamas’ attack on Israel must be condemned

By: Capital Contributor
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Worth Noting:

- And since 8 October, alternately, anti-tank missiles and mortar shell are fired from Lebanese territory, under the auspices of Hezbollah, at IDF positions on Northern point of Israel, Mount Dov. The IDF responded decisively to contain the northern front.
- As a result of the horrors of the organized terrorist attack carried out from Gaza on Israel’s civilian population, the Israeli government has declared war against the terrorist organizations in Gaza. The purpose of the war is to eliminate the military capabilities of the terrorist organizations and restore security to the citizens of Israel. Israel will act to free the hostages that were kidnapped to the Gaza Strip, and to return to a situation in which no terrorist group in Gaza will be able to harm Israeli citizens again.

On Saturday, 7 October 2023, in a brutal act of terrorist attack, hundreds of armed extremists affiliated with the Islamic terrorist organization of Hamas governing in the Gaza Strip, infiltrated by land, air and sea, dozens of southern towns of Israel.

The attack was carried out under a coverage of a massive rocket barrages which were launched at various civilian targets throughout Israel, from the south of the country to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem at its center.

This constitutes a far-reaching attack on Israel’s civilians amid the Jewish religious holiday of Simchat Torah when hundreds of thousands of Israelis were on their way to synagogues to celebrate the festival and Shabbat with their families and communities.

Since the beginning of the fighting that continues until this very moment, Hamas has fired over 5000 rockets and missiles at various towns and civilian targets along Israel.

Hamas and other extremists affiliated militants of Gaza murdered over 1,400 Israelis and wounded more than 4,500 – most of them civilians going by official statistics released as at October 21. Over 200 of Israelis, many of them members of the same families including children, elderly people and Holocaust survivors were taken hostage by Hamas and transferred to the Gaza Strip. Some are believed killed or wounded. Moreover, now that the IDF has taken back control of the southern towns, the magnitude of the horror is revealed – Hamas operatives and their partners massacred and butchered entire families of Israeli civilians. Many babies were found beheaded.

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A barrage of rockets fired from Gaza into Israel are seen in the sky of the southern Gaza Strip city of Rafah, Oct. 7, 2023. (Photo by Khaled Omar/Xinhua)

rorist organizations and restore security to the citizens of Israel. Israel will act to free the hostages that were kidnapped to the Gaza Strip, and to return to a situation in which no terrorist group in Gaza will be able to harm Israeli citizens again.

Hamas is an internationally recognized terrorist organization, formed in late 1987 and is rooted in the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, supported by a robust sociopolitical structure inside the Palestinian territories. The group’s charter calls for establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel and rejects all agreements made between the PLO and Israel. HAMAS’ strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and several areas of the West Bank, governed by the government of Abu Mazen. HAMAS has a military wing known as the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades that has conducted many anti-Israel attacks in both Israel and the Palestinian territories since the 1990s. These attacks have included large-scale bombings against Israeli civilian targets, small-arms attacks, improvised roadside explosives, and rocket attacks.

Hamas and other Islamic terrorist organizations falsely claim that that they are fighting for the benefit of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation. The truth is that since Hamas became the sovereign in Gaza Strip in 2005, following the decision of the late Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to end the Israeli military and civilian presence in the Strip, Hamas has turned the place into a war zone.

When Israel withdrew its forces from Gaza in 2005, it evacuated all the Jewish settlements there and made a brave and noble decision not to destroy houses, public buildings, yielding fields, and factories that once belonged to the Jewish population. All of these were left as they are to the Arab residents of Gaza. This decision by the late PM Sharon was made despite a severe rift among the Israeli people threatening to lead to a civil war within Israeli society.

Instead of encouraging its population to develop their lives alongside the State of Israel, since 2005 Hamas and other extremists’ factions affiliated with Islamist fundamentalism launched a continuous campaign against the civilian population of Israel – either by means of rockets, infiltrating through tunnels or by means of explosive balloons that penetrated the territories of the southern towns in Israel to kill its civilians. All this, while Hamas is using Gaza’s population as a human shield and hiding explosives and combat headquarters under hospitals and mosques in Gaza.

Since 2005, while the Hamas stockpiles weapons and digs underground tunnels for future attacks on Israeli territory, successive Israeli governments have increased the number of work permits in Israel for Gazans and promoted important infrastructure projects (energy and housing) in Gaza and for Gazans with the participation of the international community. To demonstrate, concrete that was allowed for projects in Gaza, was used to build terrorist tunnels for the purpose of infiltrating Israel.

The Hamas terrorists that infiltrated southern communities on 7 October began a murder spree, killing families and individuals in their homes, in the streets, and on their way to synagogues, in addition to kidnapping to the Gaza Strip anyone – defenseless families, women and children – who crossed their path.

Those who know to separate good from evil, must have no confusion between a desire for a Palestinian state that lives peacefully alongside the State of Israel and the harsh reality which the State of Israel faces these days by the ongoing attempt by Islamist terrorist organizations governing Gaza aiming to annihilate the State of Israel and deny it its very existence.

The false claims being made by Hamas and other terrorist organizations that “Al Aqsa is in danger” and their absurd attempt to link the terror attack to Jews visiting the Temple Mount (which routinely takes place every year) is a fabricated claim designed to inflame the feelings of the Muslim faithful, and to gather support from extremists to expand the arena of combat in Israel.

There is and could not be a legitimate pretext for the deadly barbaric attack initiated by terrorist organizations led by Hamas on the Israeli southern civil towns. Hamas is not interested in the safety or well-being of civilians in the Gaza Strip, and views them as nothing more than pawns to be exploited in its efforts to annihilate the State of Israel and deny it its very existence.

No one should have doubts, the attack reveals once again the evil face of these terror organizations – bloodthirsty groups, devoid of any moral inhibitions, who are motivated by hatred, the desire to hurt citizens in every way, and to bring about the destruction of the State of Israel.

Hamas and other terrorist organizations in Gaza draw their inspiration and funding from countries and ISIS-like entities that are guided by an extreme ideology that seeks to harm everything that is associated with the values of life, the true faith and respect for international norms and human values. They have nothing in common with the struggle for national definition and religion.

Israel did and will do the utmost to minimize civilian casualties, mainly by early warning of coming attacks. It is the war crimes of Hamas of hiding among civilians, turning civilians into human shields that put the Gazans in danger.

Make no attempt to understand or balance. Evil cannot and should not be understood or contained.

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Lupita Nyong'o announces split from Selema Masekela

By:.....
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KBC Digital
Lupita Nyong'o has announced her split from boyfriend Selema Masekela. She went public with the news on Instagram, Thursday, while encouraging her followers to "face our pain so we don't spread it." In the lengthy note Nyong'o began by acknowledging that "there are much more important things going on in the world right now, and my thoughts are with those who are deeply suffering." "At this moment, it is necessary for me to share a personal truth and publicly dissociate myself from someone I can no longer trust," the Oscar winner wrote. "I find myself in a season of heartbreak because of a love suddenly and devastatingly extinguished by deception." Nyong'o wrote that she's felt the urge to "run into the shadows and hide" amid the heartbreak, but said "I am reminded that the magnitude of the pain I am feeling is equal to the measure of my capacity for love. And so, I am choosing to face the pain, cultivating the courage to meet my life exactly as it is, and trusting that this too shall pass." The Black Panther: Wakanda Forever



Lupita Nyong'o

er star said she shared the personal news "to keep it , and hoping that the knowledge of my experience might be useful to someone else out there experiencing the grip of heartbreak who is poised to try and escape from the pain and miss out on the wisdom that comes from it. #Breakup." "Let's face our pain so we don't spread it," concluded the message, in which Nyong'o never referenced Masekela by name. Her announcement comes a day after she was seen attending a Janelle Monae concert with friends and Dawson's Creek actor Joshua Jackson, 45, whose wife Jodie Turner-Smith recently filed for divorce. Nyong'o and Masekela publicly confirmed their relationship on Instagram in Dec. 2022.

Awards

MTV awards cancelled over Israel-Gaza conflict

BBC News
The MTV Europe Music Awards have been cancelled over "devastating events in Israel and Gaza". Organisers Paramount told BBC Newsbeat this was "out of an abundance of caution". "Given the volatility of world events, we have decided not to move forward," a statement said. The show was scheduled to take place in Paris on 5 November, with performances from BTS's Jung Kook and former Little Mix star Leigh-Anne. Doja Cat, Miley Cyrus, Olivia Rodrigo, SZA, Taylor Swift and Nicki Minaj were nominated for best artist. Paramount describes the MTV EMAs as "an annual celebration of global music", but said as "events in Israel and Gaza continue to unfold, this does not feel like a moment for a global celebration". "With thousands of lives already lost, it is a moment of

mourning. "Given the volatility of world events, we have decided not to move forward with the 2023 MTV EMAs out of an abundance of caution for the thousands of employees, crew members, artists, fans, and partners who travel from all corners of the world to bring the show to life." The most serious escalation in the conflict in decades erupted on 7 October, when Hamas – a group designated a terrorist group by governments including the United States and the UK – launched an unprecedented attack on Israel killing 1,400 people and taking more than 200 hostages. At least 3,700 people have been killed in Gaza since Israel launched retaliatory air strikes, Palestinian health officials say. Paramount said its show will now be rescheduled for November 2024. The EMAs have been running since 1994, when it was first hosted in Berlin, Germany.



What to watch: ‘Boetie Boer’ a look at S.Africa’s secret serial killer

By:Nzula Nzyoka
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The documentary comes with an advisory for sensitive viewers. A documentary highlighting the crimes of South Africa’s serial murderer Stewart Wilken has begun streaming on Showmax. For fans of true-crime documentaries, the new in-depth analysis features interviews conducted by Jasyn Howes with Wilken, expert views from psychologists such as Dr Gérard Labuschagne, the former section head of the Investigative Psychology Section of the South African Police Services and people who were involved in the case like former Child Protection Unit investigator Sergeant Ursula Barnard and Sergeant Derrik Norsworthy formerly of the Murder and Robbery Unit. As the documentary’s subject matter may be sensitive to some viewers, it comes with an advisory. Hawes who also spoke with Wilken for this documentary, describes him as disturbing and refers to the content as triggering. “It is very triggering content but it is fascinating. When Wilken talks about his murders, it’s quite something. He talks about them quite plainly and goes into detail



that is shocking. It’s strange hearing a human being talk about what he’s done to other human beings, the most disgusting things possible, like cannibalism and necrophilia, with no emotion. “It’s his eyes... The way he looks at you is very unsettling. He does look through you, and he has this weird glint in his eyes that, yeah, only a person that’s done what he’s done would have.” Wilken, the documentary’s subject, is serving seven life sentences for his killing spree in Port Elizabeth,

now Gqeberha, in the 90s. 3 episodes of the series are now streaming with new episodes on Wednesdays until November 15.

Gaza

From Cairo, Guterres appeals for ‘sustained’ humanitarian access to Gaza

By: Christine Muchira

With essential supplies running out in Gaza, UN Secretary-General António Guterres on Thursday appealed for humanitarian access to the besieged enclave. “For nearly two weeks the people of Gaza have gone without any shipments of fuel, food, water, medicine, and other essentials. Disease is spreading. Supplies are dwindling. People are dying,” he said at a press conference in Cairo alongside Egypt’s Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry. Guterres is in the Middle East to witness UN preparations to be able to deliver massive support to Gaza.

‘A moment of profound crisis’

He is there at what he described as “a moment of profound crisis...unlike any the region has seen in decades”, triggered by the “atrocious” Hamas attacks against Israel on 7 October, resulting in Israel’s siege and relentless bombing of Gaza. He pointed to the ever-mounting toll on civilians, the vast majority of whom are women and children, but also journalists, health workers and



UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe Secretary-General António Guterres speaking to the media, alongside Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry.

many others, including UN staff. The UN chief called for two immediate humanitarian actions in the face of the humanitarian catastrophe. “To Hamas, for the immediate and unconditional release of the hostages. To Israel, for immediate unrestricted access of humanitarian aid to respond to the most basic needs of the people of Gaza.”

He also called for an immediate humanitarian ceasefire to help realize them. “Let me be clear. The Palestinian people have legitimate and deep grievances after 56 years of occupation. But, as serious as those grievances are, they cannot justify terror attacks,” he said. “And as appalling as those attacks

have been, they cannot justify the collective punishment of the Palestinian people.”

Safe aid delivery

Guterres underlined the need for rapid, unimpeded humanitarian access to Gaza. “We need food, water, medicine and

fuel now. We need it at scale, and we need it to be sustained,” he said. “It is not one small operation that is required. It is a sustained effort to deliver humanitarian aid to the people of Gaza. In plain terms, that means humanitarians need to be able to get the aid in and they need to be able to distribute it safely.” In this regard, he said Egypt’s El Arish airport and the Rafah crossing, the sole one open into Gaza, “are not only critical, they are our only hope” and “the lifelines” to the people there. He also warned of the risk of the violence spilling over, the longer the situation persists. The Secretary-General praised Egypt for being “a pillar of multilateral cooperation and the linchpin in helping to defuse tensions and to ease colossal human pain and suffering.” Guterres is scheduled to participate in an international summit on Gaza convened by Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi for this Saturday.

BRI

Dispelling Misconceptions: Why BRI is not predatory

Worth Noting:

• Despite these concerns and notwithstanding the fact that the BRI has faced multiple challenges since its inception, a large body of research has strongly rejected these criticisms, while the populations of many African countries actually regard China and the BRI in a much different light. For many Africans, China's engagement with the continent, as embodied by the BRI, has met the diverse needs of locals, promoted development, and helped improve living standards.

• "China is not here to exploit Africa as the Western world perceives, because looking at the African infrastructure development side, the BRI is helping Africa to transform itself. China comes with the help Africans need," Frederick Golooba Mutebi, a Ugandan independent researcher and analyst, was quoted by Xinhua as saying. A 2022 survey issued by the Inter Region Economic Network, a Kenya-based think tank, found that China takes a substantial lead timely completion of infrastructure projects in Africa and has tangibly contributed to the continent's development.



Multi-billion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

CGTN

In 2013, the multi-billion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), hailed by Chinese President Xi Jinping as "the project of the century," was announced. As a vast network of transportation, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure aimed at connecting maritime and overland trade, the BRI has steadily extended from Asia to Europe, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America.

Among the countries participating in the BRI, the largest bloc is from Africa. Among the 53 African countries that have established diplomatic relations with China, 52, plus the African Union Commission, have signed BRI cooperation documents with China.

However, in some areas, particularly the West, the increasingly close relationship forged between China and Africa, as powerfully reflected in the robust and growing cooperation under the framework of the BRI, has led to a high level of criticism. Frequently, the relationship is portrayed in an unjustifiably harsh negative light, often based on a Sino-phobic narrative and involving paternalistic

warnings to Africans of the alleged dangers of China's "predatory" activities on the continent.

Despite these concerns and notwithstanding the fact that the BRI has faced multiple challenges since its inception, a large body of research has strongly rejected these criticisms, while the populations of many African countries actually regard China and the BRI in a much different light. For many Africans, China's engagement with the continent, as embodied by the BRI, has met the diverse needs of locals, promoted development, and helped improve living standards.

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continent's development.

A staff works in the "Let's go China" exhibition hall at Kigali City Tower in Kigali, Rwanda, on September 9, 2021./Xinhua

Since its inception, the BRI has been particularly important for African integration and connectivity, industrialization, energy, and plugging the continent's longstanding infrastructure deficits – all of which are high-priority areas under the African Union's Agenda 2063 and various regional or national development strategies. This is also in keeping with the win-win cooperation approach that has historically guided China-Africa relations.

In the energy sector alone, China has funded more than 36 projects in at least 19 African countries. In addition, China has helped African countries build more than 6,000 kilometers of railways, 6,000km of roads, and nearly 20 ports, among other major infrastructure, thus not only significantly improving transportation and trade between China and the continent, but also spurring intra-continental links and breaking a major bottleneck which has long held back Africa's aspirations for sustainable development.

Moreover, under the framework of the BRI, over two dozen economic and trade cooperation zones have been established in 16 African nations. This has led to the development of hundreds of businesses, created jobs, and attracted billions of dollars in investment flows.

Audiences take photos of a performance at the Changsha International Convention and Exhibition Center during the third China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo in Changsha, central China's Hunan Province, July 1, 2023./Xinhua

Notably, although many traditional types of infrastructure have remained central to the BRI in Africa, digital technology is an increasingly important area for growth and investment. Worth keeping in mind, too, is that the BRI, and Chinese investment and engagement more broadly, are especially critical for Africa moving forward, in light of the fact that the continent is home to some of the world's fastest-growing economies, possesses a young population, and holds a middle class that is rapidly expanding.

Within the BRI framework, China's investments in Africa, with a focus on infra-

structure, trade, and digital technology, aim to enhance the continent's capacity for self-development, rather than exploit it for selfish economic gains. This approach stands in stark contrast to the Western colonization of the past, during which significant investments in mining and other resource-related industries often led to deteriorating conditions in Africa.

For Africa, the BRI has helped to promote an array of positive outcomes in multiple areas and deepened the continent's ties with China. Looking ahead, Africa's continued participation within the BRI framework will present it with a host of opportunities and offer the potential for further development and prosperity. BRI's "predatory" engagement in Africa as hyped by some Westerners is a pure lie.

Republished from CGTN
The author Fikrejesus Amahazion is an educator and research analyst at the Eritrean Center for Strategic Studies in Asmara. His areas of interest include human rights, political economy, and international development, with a particular focus on Africa.

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Sino-Africa

President Ruto’s speech at BRI forum in China

By: WILLIAM RUTO
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Worth Noting:

- This is therefore a unique opportunity to bear witness to, appreciate and celebrate the profound positive impact of true friendship on the destiny of a nation and its people. This friendship is what makes Kenya a key participant in the BRI and the GDI.
- Kenya is presently embarked on a bottom-up economic transformation agenda aimed at intensifying strategic investment in priority sectors that will simultaneously reduce poverty, provide universal health coverage, feed millions of people, increase incomes, create millions of jobs annually, accelerate industrialisation, promote micro, small, medium-sized enterprises and boost Kenya’s export competitiveness, over the next decade.
- It is important to note that BRI investments in Kenya include an expanded and improved road network, the standard-gauge railway (SGR), air and sea port projects. These projects have transformed connectivity within our country by making greater productivity and efficiency possible. They have also transformed Kenya’s connectivity regionally, facilitating cross-border trade and regional integration.



President William Ruto addressing the BRI forum in Beijing, China on October 18, 2023.

- Heads of State and governments,
- Esteemed members of the Diplomatic Corps,
- Distinguished Delegates
- Ladies and Gentlemen;

1. I will use this first opportunity to express my gratitude to the government of the People’s Republic of China for inviting us to take part in the 3rd Belt and Road High-Level Forum. I thank His Excellency, President Xi Jinping, on behalf of the people and nation of China, for the wonderful reception accorded to us since our arrival. This event is special in several fundamentally significant ways. The leadership of President Jinping, the emergence of a China that is able, ready and willing to champion and act as a force of good throughout the world.

2. Secondly, as we celebrate a decade of transformative partnership, which has united us in this historic development partnership founded on connectivity laid by the Belt and Road Initiative, and transitioning into the global development initiative, a flourishing alliance mobilised to deliver sustainable and transformative solutions to the most urgent infrastructure and development challenges of our time.

3. GDI actualises the aspirations behind the intensive investment in connectivity, demonstrating the power of infrastructural capital to support rapid socioeconomic and industrial growth and to facilitate innovative, knowledge-based

enterprise and governance, driven by information and communication technology.

4. Thirdly, this year, Kenya commemorates six decades of self-rule and, at the same time, celebrates sixty years of warm, deep and dynamic friendship with the People’s Republic of China. This friendship has lasted from the difficult days of our liberation struggle, and the early days of independence, all the way to the present era of rapid socioeconomic development.

5. This is therefore a unique opportunity to bear witness to, appreciate and celebrate the profound positive impact of true friendship on the destiny of a nation and its people. This friendship is what makes Kenya a key participant in the BRI and the GDI.

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have also transformed Kenya’s connectivity regionally, facilitating cross-border trade and regional integration.

8. I believe it is also important to point out a little-remarked benefit of infrastructural connectivity: it improves security significantly, enabling individuals, households, communities and enterprises to secure lives, property and livelihoods.

9. Kenya’s overarching national development blueprint, Vision2030, Africa’s Agenda 2063 and China’s GDI are all aligned with global developmental initiatives and, especially, conducive to the attainment of sustainable development goals. The reason is that sustainable transformation must proceed from a robust infrastructural foundation, and the BRI established it. Yet even as we appreciate the successful outcomes of the BRI investments, we must pay attention to another transformation which has emerged and rapidly established itself as the most powerful social, economic, political and cultural force of our time: the ICT revolution and the digital economy.

10. A notable and deeply worrying feature of the advent of the digital era was the seemingly unstoppable emergence and widening of the digital divide, which separated the highly industrialised wealthy economies, which could afford the capital needed for infrastructures, research and development and investment in a new sector, from their less developed counterparts, who could not.

11. Anxieties intensified concerning global inequality, pitching the global north against the global south, in terms of access to the goods and services found in the digital economy, and the rise of powerful firms and individual billionaires who seemed concentrated in a few select capitals.

12. However, the runaway success of the new digital economy was solely on account of its inherent transformational capacity, which had the potential to transform ICT connectivity, facilitate rapid skills and knowledge transfer across the globe and facilitate aggressive technological leapfrogging, ultimately bridging the divide.

13. Today, the digital economy is accessible to anyone with access to a mobile phone and, consequently, the world which we knew – of diverse peoples dispersed across distant continents- has given way to a global village where all interaction – conflict, collaboration or competition- in only one click of a button away.

14. Ultimately, this is the irresistible promise of the digital economy: its capacity to be inclusive, and democratic, to empower individuals and groups with global reach and limitless opportunity, and to make possible the most efficient exchange of goods, services and information. A new digital civilisation is emerging, that is liberated from the inhibiting orthodoxies of our recent past and present, including the divide between the global north and south,

east and west, rich versus poor, and so on. The digital economy is one component of this emergent civilisation which demands and deserves our attention.

15. The transformational impact of the digital economy is tremendous. By facilitating innovation, research and development, it has sustained the acceleration of technological transformation to such an extent that absolute paradigm shifts have become normalised punctuations to the global rhythm of change and growth. In only a few decades, we have seen the hopeful beginnings of basic computer programming as well as the latest advances in artificial intelligence and other cutting-edge technologies.

16. The digital economy has disrupted the traditional economy, reorganised many of its sectors and abolished others, while introducing new ones. It has redefined knowledge, education, information and entertainment as goods and services, whilst questioning our assumptions about capital, work, leisure and productivity. The rise of social media has democratised privileges and services that before were enjoyed by a select few, has facilitated the lucrative monetisation of non-traditional goods and services, and productivity in activities that in earlier times did not qualify as gainful work.

17. Most importantly, the digital economy is a democratic universe of opportunities for millions of people willing to engage without regard to cultural, geographic, territorial or other barriers and boundaries. It is no wonder that in 2022, e-commerce registered the greatest growth, with retail accounting for 41.5%, software at 23.2% and e-wholesale growing by 10.3%. During the same period, the digital economy contributed around 16% of global GDP, completing a steady decade of growth at a constant rate of 2.5 times faster than that of the physical economy. There is good reason to expect that by 2030. The digital economy will contribute at least 30% of the global GDP.

18. For us of the BRI community, we must accept that the future of transformation is digital, and agree

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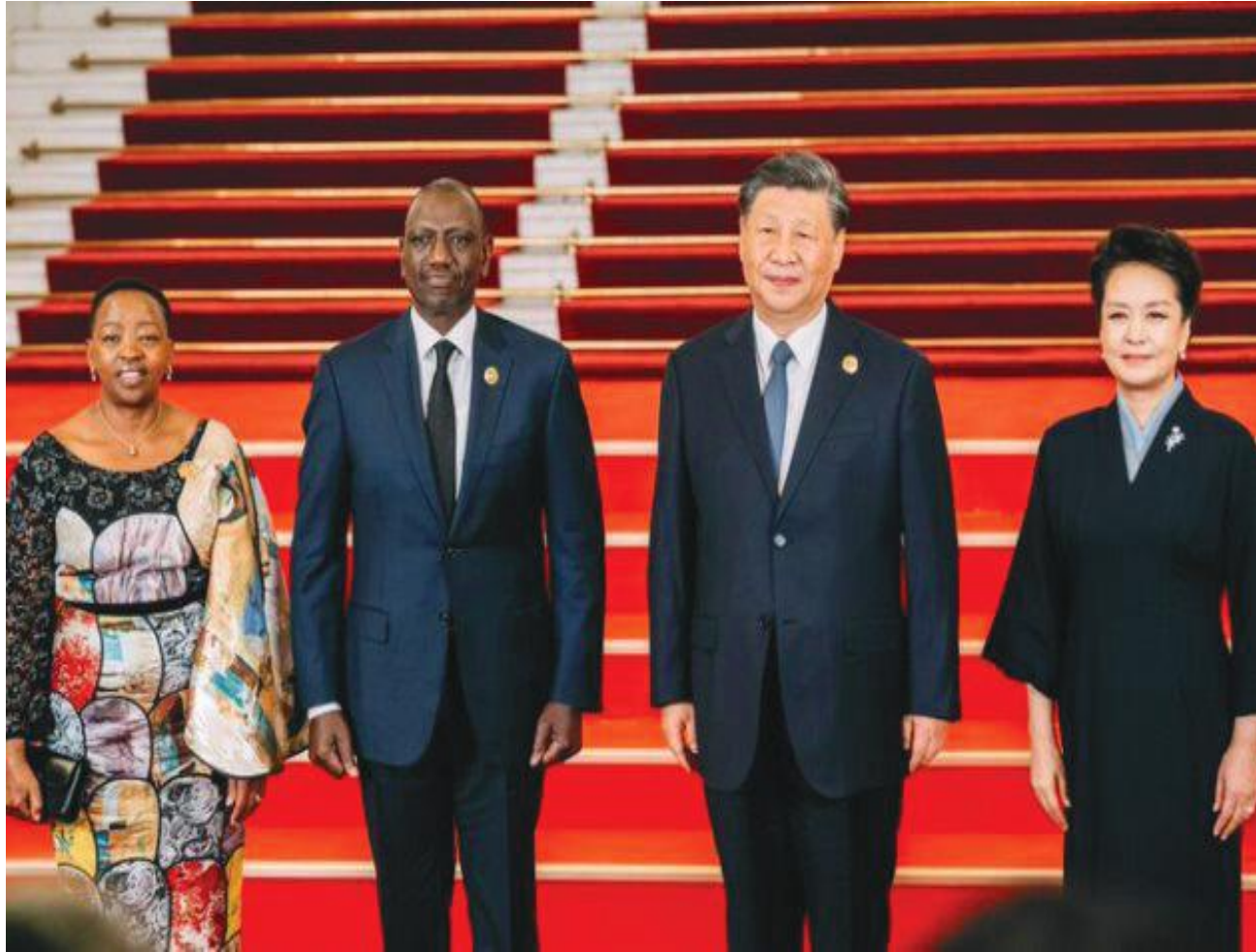
Sino-Africa

President Ruto's speech at BRI forum in China

Contd Page 22.

Worth Noting:

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- Today, the digital economy is accessible to anyone with access to a mobile phone and, consequently, the world which we knew – of diverse peoples dispersed across distant continents- has given way to a global village where all interaction – conflict, collaboration or competition- in only one click of a button away.



President William Ruto and China's President Xi Jinping with their spouses in Beijing, China

to build on the sound foundation of infrastructural connectivity to plug into this brave new world. The broad shift to digital platforms by producers and consumers across sectors and at each node of every value chain, as well as the embrace of automation and digitisation by governments, is arguably the single most catalytic development in global digital transformation.

19. This shift became an urgent existential imperative due to the unprecedented challenges and disruptions occasioned by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The demand for digitisation, online exchange, automation of service delivery, and the rise of entirely digital industries unlocked new employment opportunities and compelled organisations to reconfigure and restructure. It may be said that the pandemic enabled the digital economy to emerge and define a new strategic and operational direction for business enterprise sustainability.

20. There is only one way to go, and there will be no turning back. Africa is emerging as the last frontier of global industrial transformation. With its tremendous endowments: of millions of youthful, skilled and educated people, abundant natural resource wealth including minerals and

expansive tracts of arable land, as well as green energy potential. Africa possesses a unique capacity to drive the next phase of global industrialisation. This means that Africa can become the world's clean, green, cheap global manufacturing hub if the right volume of investment is directed to our continent within a very short time.

21. Africa is also a vast market of over 1.4 billion people. Under the Africa Continental Free Trade Area, Pan-African integration is taking off to a highly promising start, with a GDP of \$3.5 trillion which is expected to quickly rise to \$4.2 trillion by 2027. The digital economy contributed only 4.5% of Africa's GDP although it is expected to increase significantly by 2030.

22. Although BRI has enhanced infrastructure connectivity within the continent, there is still much that can be done to bring Africa to the level of interconnectedness where transformation is guaranteed. There is a very strong case, therefore, for the private sector to invest in African road, port, rail, energy and bandwidth infrastructure to connect 1.4 billion people to the world. The opportunities are unlimited, especially if we leverage the infrastructure already put in place by BRI.

23. Many telecommu-

nication firms are investing in deepening mobile and internet penetration in many African countries, thereby preparing the continent for digitalisation. The true Pan-African post-colonial, essentially economic liberation agenda is therefore going to be waged and won in the digital sphere.

24. In Kenya, the digital economy has our full attention at the highest policy level, because we recognise our digital ICT capacity as a critical driver of our economic competitiveness. Kenya is the home of Africa's Silicon Savannah, the globally acclaimed innovation, research and development and incubation ecosystem which facilitates efficient capacity building for individual developers as well as start-ups.

25. Since this ecosystem has become intrinsic to our digital and overall national brand, and because we recognise the digital economy as the emerging frontier of opportunity, productivity and competitiveness, we are committed to investing resources in completing Kenya's digital superhighway, comprising 100,000 kilometres of new, last-mile fibre optic cable to connect the entire country and turn it into a single digital hotspot.

26. Under this strategic pillar of the bottom-up economic transformation

agenda, we are also taking connectivity to the grassroots by providing free Wi-Fi access at 25,000 centres countrywide, and 1,450 ICT hubs equipped for digital innovation, remote working and other online enterprises to enable our youth to find opportunities.

27. We have prioritised the teaching and learning of digital skills, including coding, from the primary school level to tertiary education, be it technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions, or other colleges and universities, including the recently launched Open University of Kenya to prepare our children to be competitive in the economy of the future. The curriculum for primary and secondary schools as well as tertiary learning institutions, will continuously be reviewed to make sure that Kenya's youth stay up to speed in terms of global technological changes.

28. We never tire of proclaiming that Kenya pioneered the era of mobile payment and mobile money. We have fully integrated this mobile digital payment system into our economy, leading the world in an authentic digital economic revolution. Payments for goods and services from both public and private providers are now primarily mobile and digital, proudly powered by Chinese technology.

29. The feasibility of mobile payment has transformed payments and settlements in Kenya, improved security and enhanced financial inclusion, including the provision of loans to low-income earners and payment of social support for vulnerable members of society. It has also made it possible for government to collect more revenue, efficiently, and to transition government services, en masse, onto digital platforms. At the touch of a mobile phone button, therefore, a Kenyan anywhere in the country can log into a government or private enterprise website or other digital platform, apply for a service or purchase a product and pay their bill digitally.

30. In 2020, the digital economy contributed only 10% of Kenya's GDP. As a result of the various strategic interventions we have implemented, including those I have shared with you, we expect this contribution to be not less than 20% in 2025.

31. Kenya remains open to trade and investment and is committed to becoming a globally competitive player in the digital economy. This aspiration naturally implies numerous opportunities for smart investors and proactive development partners.

32. As I have broadly indicated, the investment opportunities to develop the infrastructure required for African economic take-off, especially its rapid transition into digital economic competitiveness are vast and highly attractive.

33. I stand before you to make a strong call that this Forum resolve to commit greater investment to Africa's infrastructure development generally and, in particular, to intensify investment in the growth of the digital economy throughout the continent.

34. Kenya is the landing site for 6 undersea fibre-optic cables. It is also an advantageously located multinational, continental and regional logistical, humanitarian, commercial, trade and investment destination. Kenya is the perfect gateway to East Africa, COMESA and the AfCFTA. Kenya is also a warm, welcoming home of hard-working, enterprising people. I invite you to bring your investments through Kenya, the ultimate gateway to Africa's 1.4 billion people, mostly young men and women.

Understanding the Distinction Between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority



David Matsanga is the Chairman of the Pan African Forum.

Worth Noting:

- On the other hand, we have Hamas (arakat al-Muqāwamah al-Islāmiyyah), which chose to oppose the PLO, resulting in the deaths of many PLO fighters and their separation. In English, Hamas stands for the Islamic Resistance Movement and is based in Gaza, a hotbed of the conflict.
- I want to reiterate my abhorrence of violence from either side, whether it's Hamas or Israel. Having witnessed violence in my own home country, I stand for peace.
- The world must urgently seek a solution to this conflict. Unfortunately, the United Nations often intervenes too late, accomplishing too little after lives have been lost. The root causes of Middle East violence must be identified and resolved through peaceful means.

By **Dr. David Matsanga** in London

This is a subject that many might hesitate to delve into. From the outset, I want to make it clear that I abhor violence from any side. Some readers may not be aware that there exists a peaceful Palestine coexisting with Israel.

I intend to present the facts regarding the origins of Hamas and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to help readers form a more informed perspective on the Israel-Palestine issue. It's crucial to differentiate between facts and fiction, as a great deal of emotional reasoning clouds media discourse, leading to the loss of many essential facts related to the conflict.

I want to emphasize that historical injustices are well-documented. Which side one chooses to support is not the focus here. My aim, as a scholar discussing the current crisis, is to exercise my right to express my opinion and sentiments. You can agree or disagree, but the ultimate goal is peace in the Middle East.

It would be a historical oversight to ignore critical facts, such as the existence of two types of Palestinians. The two Palestinian entities are the PLO (Fatah), the original PLO that advocated for peaceful nation-building in Palestine, based in Ramallah, where harmony prevails with no wars.

On the other hand, we have Hamas (arakat al-Muqāwamah al-Islāmiyyah), which chose to oppose the PLO, resulting in the deaths of many PLO fighters and their separation. In English, Hamas stands for the Islamic Resistance Movement and is based in Gaza, a hotbed of the conflict.

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through peaceful means.

As mentioned earlier, there exists a peaceful Palestine in Ramallah. I aim to examine the violations committed by Hamas in Gaza against known Palestinian, Arab, and international (UN) laws, which were designed to facilitate a two-state solution.

It's crucial to note that Hamas is not a member of the PLO and does not endorse the PLO Charter for peace (as amended in 1988). Hamas does not represent Palestinians; it is a faction. In 2007, Hamas carried out a violent coup, massacring 450 Fatah Palestinians, expelling the Palestinian Authority (PA), and taking control of the Gaza Strip. Since then, the Palestine Authority has boycotted Hamas.

Furthermore, the Arab League has repeatedly endorsed, by consensus, the land-for-peace initiative with Israel, most recently in 2023, with the majority of its 22 member states, including Palestine, voting in favor. Hamas has consistently rejected this Arab League plan and maintains that violence

is the only path to liberate Palestine from the River to the Sea.

Various moderate Arab entities have attempted to broker peace. The Arab League in 1964, the Organization of Islamic States in 1970, the UN General Assembly in 1974, and Israel in 1993 all recognized the PLO as the "sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Crucially, the Arab League, PLO, and UN Security Council, through resolutions 1397 and 1515, have all endorsed the two-state solution. Hamas, however, rejects these resolutions and remains committed to the annihilation of Israel.

The truth is that Hamas is an outlawed organization, much like Boko Haram in Nigeria or Al-Shabaab in Somalia. It has been responsible for massacres of Palestinians in 2007 and Israelis in 2023, leading to Gaza's isolation by the Palestinian Authority, Egypt, and Israel. The current suffering and loss of life on both sides is deeply regrettable. To resolve this conflict, it's imperative to separate fact from

fiction.

In my opinion, to achieve peace for the people of Gaza and Palestinians, as well as Israelis, the radicalism and fanaticism of Hamas must be addressed. Israel, in self-defense, must adhere to international laws in its actions.

Finally, both sides must dismantle radical elements that hinder the spirit of dialogue for a peaceful Middle East. Countries supporting terrorism and arming terrorists worldwide must be isolated by the international community.

Let peace be restored through dialogue. God bless.

About the Author:

Dr. David Matsanga is a Pan Africanist based in London, a political scientist, and an expert in international relations. He has studied conflict resolution and is a member of the Royal African Society (RAS). Dr. Matsanga is the Founder and Chairman of Pan African Forum (UK) Ltd. You can follow him on Twitter @MatsangaDr.