

Many people have placed plenty of hope that 2024

What Next In This Election Year?

This is the year for the UK's General Elections, and Tories have trained all their guns to retain power at 10 Downing Street:



Britons brace for 12 months of good and bad news

BRITAIN BOUNCES BACK TO BUSINESS AFTER LONG HOLIDAY BREAK, WHAT NEXT IN THIS ELECTION YEAR?

By: Shamlal Puri
Associate publisher
& Senior Editor – UK
shamlalpuri4@gmail.com

Now that the last page of 2023 has finally turned to the New Year and the euphoria of the Yuletide season is well behind Britons who either boozed in celebration or drowned their never-ending sorrows, it is time to plan for 2024. The simmering cauldron of politics was left on the back burner during the extended holiday season. Many people have placed plenty of hope that 2024 will augur well for them. For the sake of national peace, one hopes they are right. This year promises to be remarkably busy as the Dis-united Kingdom continues to



It will be soon time for Prime Minister Rishi Sunak to go back to the polling station to seek the mandate of the British public.

struggle with ongoing problems. This is the year for the UK's General Elections, and Tories have trained all their guns to retain power at 10 Downing Street. Many Tory loyalists see Rishi Sunak as their continuity candidate, but cracks in the party unity could lead to bruising losses at the ballot box. The Rwanda Asylum' Dis'Agreement under which Britain will deport migrants to that African country is rearing its head again. The right-wing Tories, among them the sacked former Home Secretary Suella Braverman and ex-Immigration Minister Robert Jenrick,

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Who is Crown Prince Frederik, the soon-to-be new King of Denmark? He's been known as the Crown Prince of Denmark Europe



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Young Africans could disrupt authoritarian states but they don't – here's why



Gaza: South Africa levels accusations of 'genocidal conduct' against Israel

South Africa addressed the UN's highest court on Thursday in a bid to end the mass killing of civilians in Gaza, accusing Israel of carrying out genocide against Palestinians there – a claim that Israel has strongly denied as "baseless". The development came amid the

ongoing and massive Israeli bombardment across the Gaza Strip in response to Hamas-led terror attacks on 7 October that left some 1,200 Israeli and foreign nationals dead in southern Israel and some 250 taken hostage. Laying out their case, the South Afri-

can legal team told the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague that Israel had demonstrated a "pattern of genocidal conduct" since launching its full-scale war in Gaza, the 365 square kilometre strip of land it has occupied since 1967. "This killing is nothing short of de-

struction of Palestinian life. It is inflicted deliberately, no-one is spared, not even newborn babies," the court heard.

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El Nino could make 2024 hotter than record 2023

By: AFP
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth
Noting:

- The UN's WMO weather and climate agency said July and August last year were the two hottest months ever recorded, as it officially confirmed 2023 had been the warmest year on record "by a huge margin".
- The WMO said the 2023 annual average global temperature was 1.45 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900).
- The 2015 Paris Climate Accords aimed to limit global warming to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels -- and 1.5C if possible.
- The WMO's new secretary-general Celeste Saulo warned that El Nino, which emerged mid-2023, is likely to turn up the heat even further in 2024.
- The naturally occurring climate pattern, typically associated with increased heat worldwide, usually increases global temperatures in the year after it develops.



This year could be hotter under El Nino's influence than the record-shattering 2023, the United Nations warned Friday, as it urged drastic emissions cuts to combat climate change.

The UN's World Meteorological Organization said new monthly temperature records were set every month between June and December, and the pattern is likely to continue due to the warming El Nino weather phenomenon.

The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicted there is a one in three chance that 2024 will be warmer than 2023 -- and a 99 per cent certainty that 2024 will rank among the five warmest years ever.

NASA climatologist Gavin Schmidt, director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, estimated the odds were even higher. "I put it at about 50-50: 50 per cent chance it'll be warmer, 50 per cent chance it will be slightly cooler," he told AFP, adding there were hints of "mysterious" changes to Earth's climate systems, that would nonetheless require more data to confirm or refute.

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The naturally occurring climate pattern, typically associated with increased heat worldwide, usually increases global temperatures in the year after it develops.

"The shift from cooling La Nina to warming El Nino by the middle of 2023 is clearly reflected in the rise in temperature," she said.

"Given that El Nino usually has the biggest impact on global temperatures after it peaks, 2024 could be even hotter."

- Humanity's 'biggest challenge' -

NOAA said the 2023 global surface temperature was 1.18C above the 20th-century average, and was hotter than the next warmest year, 2016, by a record-setting margin of 0.15C.

The Arctic, northern North America, central Asia, the North Atlantic and the eastern tropical Pacific were particularly hotter, it said.

Saulo said climate change was now "the biggest challenge that humanity faces".

A WMO report in November found that concentrations of the three main heat-trapping greenhouse gases -- carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide -- reached record-high levels in 2022, with preliminary data indicating that the levels continued to grow in 2023.

"Climate change is escalating -- and this is unequivocal because of human activities," said Saulo.

- 'Catastrophic future' awaits -

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said humanity's actions were "scorching the Earth".

"2023 was a mere preview of the catastrophic future that awaits if we don't act now," he said.

The WMO said that since the 1980s, each decade has been warmer than the previous one -- while the warmest nine years on record had all been since 2015.

The EU's Copernicus Climate Change Service issued its 2023 temperature findings on Tuesday, while NOAA and NASA released theirs simultaneously with the WMO on Friday.

The WMO consolidates figures from six major international datasets to provide an authoritative temperature assessment.

It said the 10-year average temperature from 2014 to 2023 was 1.20C above the pre-industrial average.

Even if Earth's average surface temperature breaches the 1.5C mark in 2024, it does not mean the world has failed to meet the Paris Agreement target of capping global warming under that threshold.

That would occur only after several successive years above the 1.5C benchmark, and even then the 2015 treaty allows for the possibility of reducing Earth's temperature after a period of "overshoot."

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Kenya.
Tel/WhatsApp: +254720 918 828
Email: dan@mtkenyatiimes.co.ke
Adverts: ads@mountkenyatiimes.
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Associate publisher & Senior
Editor UK & G. Britain
Sham Lal Puri, London
E: media@adlinkinternational.com
(advertising inquiries only)
shamlalpuril4@gmail.com
(editorial)
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WhatsApp 00447432220184

Senior Editor Botswana & S.
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Mahalapye, Botswana
P.O Box 20392 Mahalapye, Botswana
Tel/WhatsApp:
+267 77 458 029
Email: paula200500293@
gmail.com

Senior Editor India & Asia
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Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India. Pin
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GAZA

Israel rejects genocide charges, tells World Court it must defend itself

By: Reuters
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Worth Noting:

- Israel launched its war in Gaza after a cross-border rampage on Oct. 7 by militants from Hamas, which is sworn to Israel's destruction. Israeli officials said 1,200 people were killed, mainly civilians, and 240 were taken hostage.
- "The appalling suffering of civilians, both Israeli and Palestinian, is first and foremost the result of Hamas' strategy," the Israeli foreign ministry's legal adviser, Tal Becker told the court.
- "If there were acts of genocide, they have been perpetrated against Israel," Becker said. "Hamas seeks genocide against Israel."



A view of a live broadcast displayed on a street as pro-Palestinian demonstrators protest near the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the day judges hear a request for emergency measures to order Israel to stop its military actions in Gaza, in The Hague, Netherlands January 11, 2024. REUTERS/Thilo Schmuelgen

Israel on Friday rejected as false and "grossly distorted" accusations brought by South Africa at the U.N.'s top court that its military operation in Gaza is a state-led genocide campaign against Palestinians. Arguing it was acting to defend itself and was fighting Hamas, not the Palestinian population, Israel called on the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to dismiss the case as groundless and reject South Africa's request to order it to halt the offensive. "This is no genocide," lawyer Malcolm Shaw said. South Africa told the court on Thursday that Israel's aerial and ground offensive - which has laid waste to much of the enclave and

killed almost 24,000 people, according to Gaza health authorities - aimed to bring about "the destruction of the population" of Gaza. Israel rejected the accusations, saying it respected international law and had a right to defend itself. Israel launched its war in Gaza after a cross-border rampage on Oct. 7 by militants from Hamas, which is sworn to Israel's destruction. Israeli officials said 1,200 people were killed, mainly civilians, and 240 were taken hostage. "The appalling suffering of civilians, both Israeli and Palestinian, is first and foremost the result of Hamas' strategy," the Israeli foreign ministry's legal adviser, Tal

Becker told the court. "If there were acts of genocide, they have been perpetrated against Israel," Becker said. "Hamas seeks genocide against Israel." The 1948 Genocide Convention, enacted in the wake of the mass murder of Jews in the Nazi Holocaust, defines genocide as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group".

SUFFERING

Israel, its defence team argued, was doing what it could to alleviate the humanitarian suffering in Gaza, including efforts to urge Palestinians to evacu-

ate. The court is expected to rule later this month on possible emergency measures - including South Africa's request that it order Israel to halt its offensive. It will not rule at that time on the genocide accusations. Those proceedings could take years. The ICJ's decisions are final and without appeal, but the court has no way to enforce them. Palestinian backers with flags marched through The Hague and watched proceedings on a giant screen in front of the Peace Palace. As the Israeli delegation spoke in court, they chanted: "Liar! Liar!" Asked what she thought of

Israel's arguments that the Gaza campaign was a matter of self-defence, Neen Haijawi, a Palestinian who recently came to the Netherlands said: "How can an occupier that's been oppressing people for 75 years say it's self-defence?"

Israeli supporters were holding a separate gathering of family members of hostages taken by Hamas.

Israel has said South Africa is acting as a mouthpiece for Islamist Hamas, which is designated as a terrorist group by the United States, the European Union, Britain and several other nations. South Africa has rejected that accusation.

Since Israeli forces started their offensive, nearly all of Gaza's 2.3 million people have been driven from their homes at least once, leading to a humanitarian catastrophe.

Post-apartheid South Africa has long advocated the Palestinian cause, a relationship forged when the African National Congress's struggle against white-minority rule was supported by Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation.

"My grandfather always regarded the Palestinian struggle as the greatest moral issue of our time," Mandla Mandela, a grandson of the late South African president Nelson Mandela, said at a rally in support of the Palestinians in Cape Town.

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Nigeria’s president suspends welfare scheme over scandal

By: AFP
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Nigeria’s President Bola Ahmed Tinubu on Friday suspended a major national welfare programme designed to help ease poverty, a spokesman said, amid a spiralling corruption scandal.

The National Social Investment Programme Agency (NSIPA) has provided cash transfers for some of the country’s poorest people as well as funds to help the young and offer school meals.

The president had “suspended all administered programmes by the National Social Investment Programme Agency... further to the ongoing investigation of alleged malfeasance in the management of the agency and its programmes,” the spokesman said.

“During the period of this suspension, all NSIPA-related activities, including but not limited to all distributions, events, payments, collaborations and registrations are now frozen.”

The suspension would initially last six weeks, he said.

On Monday Tinubu suspended his poverty minister following allegations she diverted public funds into

a private bank account.

The opposition Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) had called for Betta Edu to be sacked and prosecuted “over the alleged looting of N44 billion”, almost \$50 million, from a social investment fund “meant for the well-being of the poor”.

It claimed this included “N585.2 million audaciously diverted by her to a private account”.

The measure against the humanitarian affairs and poverty alleviation minister came days after another senior official was suspended over corruption allegations.

Halima Shehu, the head of NSIPA -- which falls under the poverty ministry -- was arrested and released on bail, while former poverty minister Sadiya Umar-Farouq was also taken for questioning, according to local media.

Tinubu came to power last year promising to crack down on graft in Nigeria.

He vowed reforms and swiftly suspended several officials, including former central bank chief Godwin Emefiele and ex-head of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) Abdulrasheed Bawa.

But Edu is the first minister the president has suspended.

Nigeria remains one of the lowest



Nigeria’s President Bola Tinubu looks on after his swearing-in ceremony in Abuja, Nigeria May 29, 2023. REUTERS/Temilade Adelaja/File Photo/File Photo

ranked on Transparency International’s widely watched corruption perceptions index.

Africa’s most populous nation has seen the poverty rate increase from 40 percent of the population in 2018 to 46 percent in 2023, affecting around 104 million people, the World Bank said last month.

Protest

Big protests break out in Yemen after U.S.-British attacks

By: Reuters

Tens of thousands of Yemenis gathered in several cities on Friday to hear their leaders condemn U.S. and British strikes on their country in response to attacks by Houthi militants on Red Sea shipping.

The U.S. and Britain carried out dozens of air strikes on Houthi military targets overnight, widening a wave of regional conflict unleashed by Israel’s war in Gaza.

“Your strikes on Yemen are terrorism,” said Mohammed Ali Al-Houthi, a member of the Houthi Supreme Political Council, referring to the United States. “The United States is the Devil.”

After Gaza’s Hamas rulers attacked Israel on Oct. 7, triggering Israel’s assault on Gaza, the Iran-aligned Houthis began attacking shipping lanes and firing drones and missiles towards Israel, saying they would not stop until Israel’s offensive stopped.

The Houthis, who rule much of Yemen, said they would target all ships heading to Israel, more than 1,000 miles away, and warned international shipping companies against using Israeli ports.

The Houthis are one of several groups in the Iran-aligned “Axis of

Resistance” that have been taking aim at Israeli and U.S. targets since their Palestinian ally Hamas killed more than 1,200 people in Israel on Oct. 7. The groups hold the U.S., Israel’s closest ally, partly responsible for the crisis and the scope of Israel’s massive response.

“We did not attack the shores of America, nor did we move in the American islands, nor did we attack them. Your strikes on our country are terrorism,” said Al-Houthi.

“They are terrorists and they are amazing at lying to the people of the world, but the awareness of the Yemeni people is a different awareness. Do you, Yemeni, think that America is defending itself or is it a terrorist?”

The Iraqi militia group Harakat al-Nujaba, also aligned with Iran, said that American interests and countries allied to the U.S. would not be safe from now on. In Sanaa, protesters stamped on Israeli and American flags.

U.S. and allied forces have been attacked at least 130 times in Iraq and Syria Since Oct. 17, according to Washington.

The United States has no plans to deploy more forces to the region, Pentagon spokesman Patrick Ryder said.



Supporters of the Houthi movement rally to denounce air strikes launched by the U.S. and Britain on Houthi targets, in Sanaa, Yemen January 12, 2024. REUTERS/Khaled Abdullah

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Motivation

Formation Of Pupils' World Attitude Based On Axiological Approach



By: Saidakhmatova Mohtobakhan
xxxxxxxxxxxx

AXIOLOGICAL DIGNITY BEING THEORY



Worth Noting:

- Values are divided into national, regional and universal types according to the scope of their application.
- Our national values serve as the basis for creating a culture of independence. This situation is reflected in our national ideology and serves the development of our society. In any country, social renewal always leads to the revival of cultural heritage.
- For example, many works that were created during the time of the Soviets, promoted its policy, were written from the point of view of the communist ideology, and now they have lived their lives, cannot be considered as values for today and for the future. True, they are heritage, but not cultural heritage, they can only be preserved as a historical fact. Therefore, the part of the cultural heritage whose value does not decrease for a lifetime is called national values. With the honor of independence, national values are being restored in Uzbekistan.

Abstract: This article describes the content of formation of students' worldview based on the axiological approach.

Key words: value, axiology, spirituality, vital, domestic, technical, spiritual-scientific, ethical, aesthetic, religious, national, regional and universal.

Man was born with a spiritual image to one degree or another. In the movies, we see that even in the time of savagery, some people are honest and share the spoils with others, and some are selfish. So, spirituality historically has specific characteristics. It was created by all the peoples of the world from ancient times to the present day. For this reason, each people and nation has its own spirituality. Spirituality depends on the social environment of each nation. If spirituality is defined by people's acquired knowledge, values, culture, ability to apply the acquired knowledge in life, then spiritual and cultural heritage is "like historical wealth" from the spiritual heritage left by ancestors to generations, which is brought to the life of the nation today. Is a part of Only a part of the rich spiritual and cultural treasure of our ancestors has reached us. They are valued as a spiritual or cultural monument.

Material and spiritual cultures are inextricably linked. It should not be forgotten that both of them are cultures. After all, many things that are the product of human activity appear as a result of mental, spiritual, and physical labor. Therefore, the development of culture begins with the assimilation

of values created by previous generations. It plays a key role in creating new values. The concept of "value" is one of the main concepts of cultural studies. Some researchers believe that it determines the need of the time, that is, acquires a historical character, while another researcher Rickert, on the contrary, believes that the value has a permanent, universal character. According to T. Parsons, value is a normative model. From these different, even contradictory opinions, it is understood that the meaning of value is multifaceted. From a material point of view, value is emotional. It is divided into vital, domestic, technical, value of satisfaction, spiritual-scientific, ethical, aesthetic, religious and others. Some values (economic, technical, political) acquire a historical character, that is, they also change with the change of culture and time, while other values have a permanent, universal character (moral, artistic). The list of values differs sharply depending on the national and specific civilization of each society. In all times, in all nations, the highest values were expressed in criteria such as goodness, modesty, work, love, truth, happiness, etc. Values are divided into national, regional and universal types according to the scope of their application.

Our national values serve as the basis for creating a culture of independence. This situation is reflected in our national ideology and serves the development of our society. In any country, social renewal always leads to the revival of cultural heritage. For example, many works that were created during the

time of the Soviets, promoted its policy, were written from the point of view of the communist ideology, and now they have lived their lives, cannot be considered as values for today and for the future. True, they are heritage, but not cultural heritage, they can only be preserved as a historical fact. Therefore, the part of the cultural heritage whose value does not decrease for a lifetime is called national values. With the honor of independence, national values are being restored in Uzbekistan.

Regional values constitute a complex of natural and social phenomena that serve the interests of peoples with common economy, culture, language, history, religion, customs and traditions.

Restoring national values means giving them a new meaning suitable for the present time. For the same reason, with the achievement of independence of Uzbekistan, universal democratic values that meet the requirements of modern civilization began to enter the lifestyle of our people. Respect for human rights, freedom of entrepreneurship, freedom of the press were among them. "Talking about the importance of these democratic values for our society, we would like to repeatedly emphasize that these values do not contradict the specific characteristics of our people, both historically and ethno-culturally."

The most important of universal democratic values is comprehensive protection of human rights and freedoms. In the history of mankind, the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens" adopted by the Great French

Revolution (1789), the "Most General Declaration of Human Rights" approved by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, were historical documents aimed at protecting human rights and freedoms. With the achievement of state independence, Uzbekistan began to restore and protect human rights and freedoms that were violated under the authoritarian regime. The basic rights and freedoms of a person have been legally strengthened in the general provisions of the basic law of the Republic of Uzbekistan – the Constitution. Also, the opportunity was created for the development of universal values such as democracy, stability, transparency, peace, and cooperation.

The harmony of national and universal values can be clearly seen in the aspirations of the citizens of Uzbekistan to live in peace, harmony and stability. Now, peace, interethnic harmony, and stability are becoming a great social and political value of all peoples, nations, and peoples living in Uzbekistan. The formation and development of such values, which meet the requirements of world civilization, and their firm establishment in the lifestyle of people, are motivated by a number of good activities implemented in our country during the years of independence.

The following conclusions follow from the above considerations:

1. Value is not a unique feature or property of any event, event or thing, but its essence, in turn, is a literally necessary condition for the existence and existence of this or that object of existence. 2. Values can be divided into national and

universal, class or religious values, as well as values specific to people's age and professional characteristics, depending on their place in the life of the society, the nation, and their social character.

3. National values are a philosophical concept that expresses the unique characteristics, properties, signs, and symptoms of each nation, and represents its contribution and share to the treasure of national cultural heritage formed in the process of social development of that nation. And universal values represent the values that are common to representatives of all nations.

Saidakhmatova Mohtobakhan was born in 1999 in Sokh district of Fergana city. Currently, Fergana State University is a master's student of Pedagogical Theory and History (by type of activity)

Since her youth, she has been active in various fields due to her curiosity and thirst for knowledge. After graduating from school with excellent grades, he learned the secrets of tailoring at the Vocational College of Sokh district. My college graduated with a red diploma and entered the Kokan State Pedagogical Institute on the basis of a grant in the field of foreign language and literature. Currently, the English teacher is a master's student in pedagogy. Married mother of 2 children.

achievements: her collection of poems called "The heart of the homeland" was printed in 800 copies. He took pride of place at the regional stage of the English science Olympiads several times, a member of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, a winner of the B2 certificate in English, a member of the creative group of poets and writers of Argentina "Juntos por las letras". Several scientific articles and theses have been published in international newspapers and magazines. Participant of international anthologies. Founder of several courses, especially English language, tailoring, business courses.

Hobbies: reading, cooking, writing poetry, making gold tiaras and knick-knacks, making antique flowers from soap and other papers. Her future dreams are to become a Zulfiya State Prize winner and to open her own private universities and schools.

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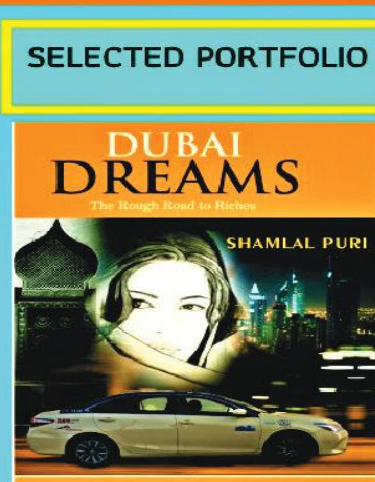
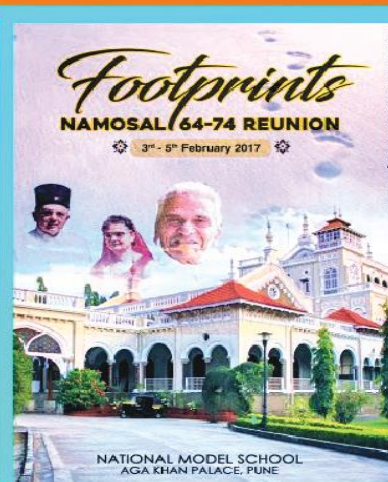
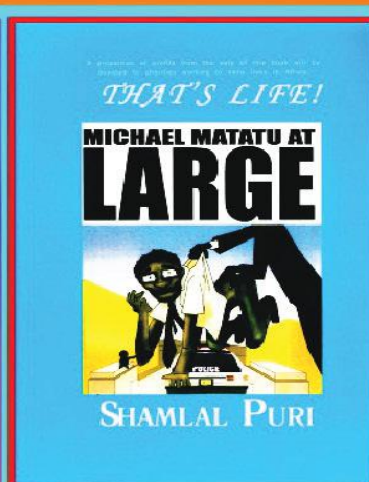
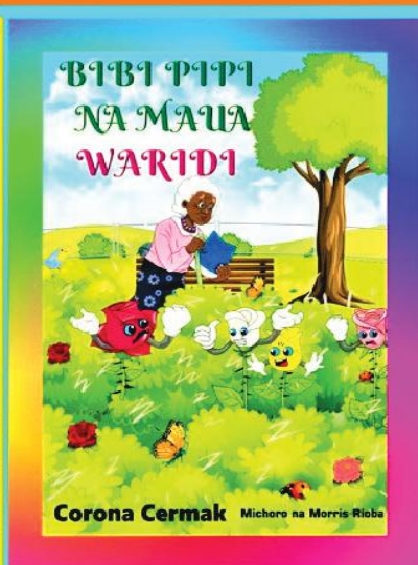
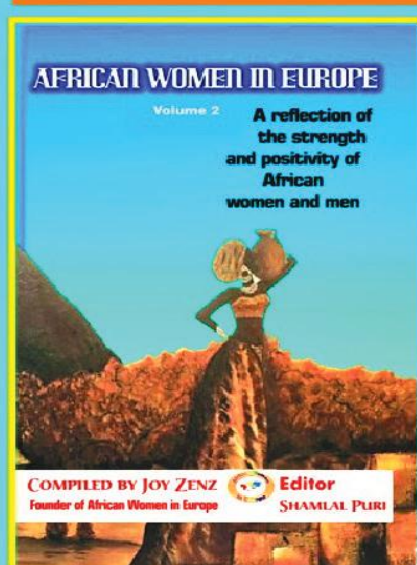
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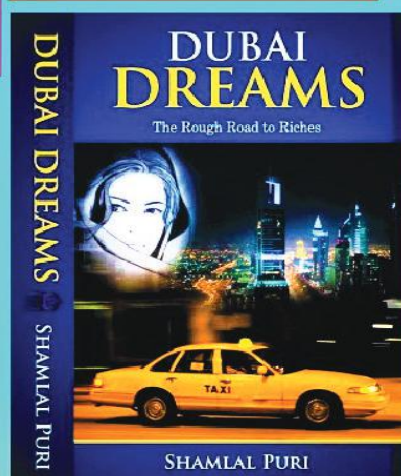
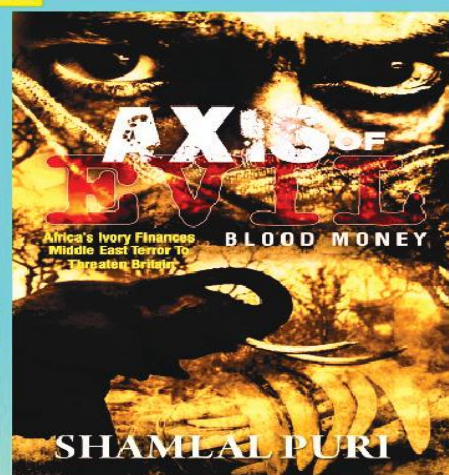
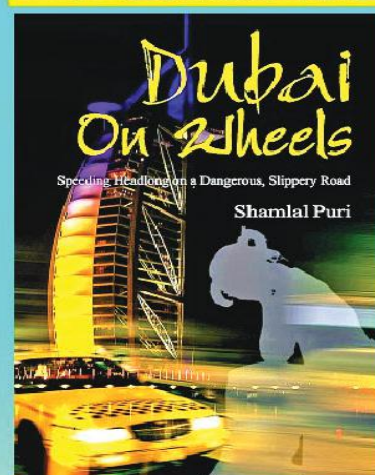
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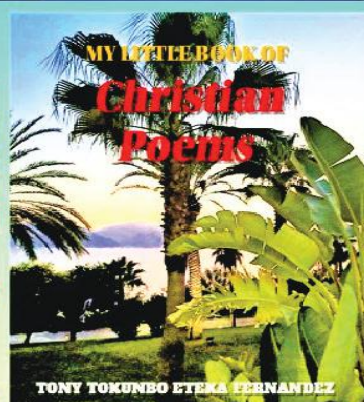
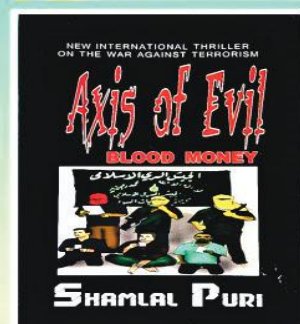
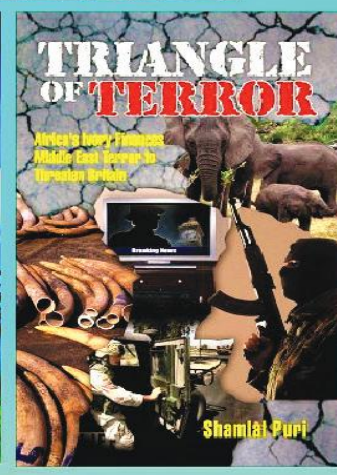
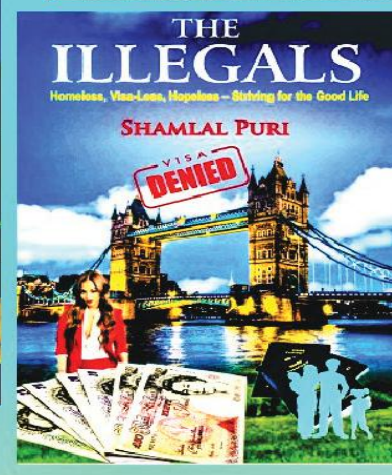
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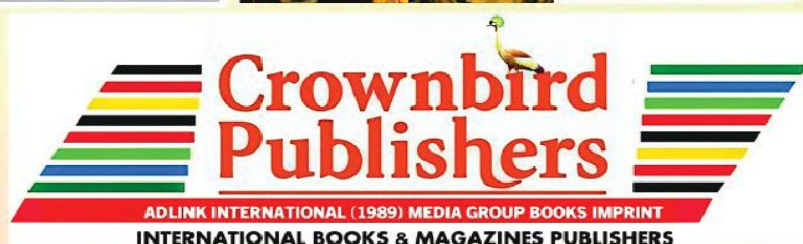


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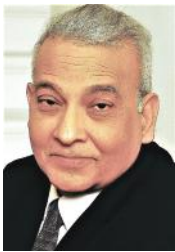
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UK News

Britons brace for 12 months of good and bad news**BRITAIN BOUNCES BACK TO BUSINESS AFTER LONG HOLIDAY BREAK, WHAT NEXT IN THIS ELECTION YEAR?**

By: Shamlal Puri
Associate publisher
& Senior Editor – UK
shamlalpuri4@gmail.com

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- The right-wing Tories, among them the sacked former Home Secretary Suella Braverman and ex-Immigration Minister Robert Jenrick, are out full tongs to sink the Rishi-resurrected Rwanda Asylum Pact as it stands now.
- Millions of Pounds, to be precise £200 million, have gone down the drain so far; the resurrected Pact faces several legal challenges this year, and it is in danger of being torpedoed, sinking Sunak's central pledge to slash net immigration.
- If that were likely to happen, there would be a massive egg on the Sunak Government's face and possibly ruin the chances of a Tory victory in the elections scheduled for later this year, probably October, just after the Party's annual conference in the Midlands city of Birmingham from 29 September to 2 October. By then, the Sunak camp believed they would have righted the wrongs in the Party, stopping the political boat from sinking in the stormy election waters.

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But many in the Tory party think their chances of returning to power are getting slimmer by the day.

When the public takes stock of the past few years of the Tory rule, they get those uncomfortable stirrings of dissatisfaction as the politicians continue to sweet talk about the hopes for the future.

Each day, they see the opposite happening.

The cost-of-living crisis has escalated so rapidly that households suffer from a lack of jobs, forcing them to turn to charity food banks for their livelihoods.

The National Health Service's ongoing crisis has hit Britain below the belt as doctors have gone on strike twice to press for a pay increase, adding to the woes of millions of patients waiting to be seen by the medics and delayed surgeries, not to mention the continued problem of Covid-19 cases that continued to be admitted.

People have died needlessly amidst these strikes.

The Office of National Statistics, the official body that collates information, citing figures for England, Wales, and Scotland, recently revealed 52,698 more deaths than average in 2023 amid repeated strikes and continued cases of COVID-19.

The increase in unnecessary deaths gives the United Kingdom the unwanted tag of a country with the highest mortalities compared with Israel, Norway, the Netherlands, Germany, New



London is where all the political action takes place in the Parliament (right), facing the beautiful view of the River Thames

Zealand, Denmark, Switzerland, and Belgium. Why? These deaths are blamed on long waiting lists, which get even longer because of strikes, as in the first week of December.

This is interpreted as the highest five-year average of deaths before Covid. The number of deaths last year was 595,789.

Tragically, experts say the NHS is at a tipping point because people are dying on the waiting list.

The seriousness of the matter is seen in how the NHS is turning its back on Cancer patients because of the strikes.

Besides this, the number of industrial disputes hit a new high last year. There is little hope that the NHS and other industrial disputes will be fully resolved in 2024.

Overstretched consultants cannot handle the workload when junior doctors are striking, as their responsibilities are passed to them. Doctors rightly said it was the job of the Prime Minister to act and resolve the strikes instead of passing the buck or being at a standoff where both sides hold daggers at each other's throats.



Who will get the key to No. 10 Downing Street remains to be seen in 2024



Union strikes crippled a big part of the UK economy in 2023. Will the strikes return in 2024?

Contd Page 11.

UK News

Britons brace for 12 months of good and bad news

BRITAIN BOUNCES BACK TO BUSINESS AFTER LONG HOLIDAY BREAK, WHAT NEXT IN THIS ELECTION YEAR?



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Associate publisher
& Senior Editor - UK
shamlalpuri4@gmail.com

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- Tragically, experts say the NHS is at a tipping point because people are dying on the waiting list.



The burden of illegals entering the UK will continue in 2024 despite the government's efforts

The bottom line is that the strikes only show the pressure and the frustrations of the staff who cannot deliver the services they want to provide but are thwarted by industrial actions, harming the welfare and the patient's lives.

The authorities look at these needless deaths as statistics but forget the human price of these deaths that could have been avoided. They are insensitive to realise that each end represents an individual person with a family, and it is heartbreaking that these deaths could have been avoided.

Britons have not forgotten the era of industrial actions that ushered in 2023 when up to half a million people went on strike across the UK, shutting schools, rail lines, and border control points as the unions claimed the then newly installed Rishi Sunak government was not serious about settling their demands.

Sunak entered Downing Street in October 2022, promising an era of stability. Whitehall and Ministers were accused of hoodwinking the public and blocking moves towards settling the ongoing NHS workers' strike and rail unions disputes.

Ambulance workers, members of GMB and Unison, went on strike in January last year, delaying. The public transport system came to a grinding halt, disrupting ground services from the 14 biggest operators as the Government dilly-dallied in offering them an acceptable pay formula.

Industrial action spread out to airports and immigration halls. More than 100,000 civil servants from some 100 departments and public bod-

ies downed their tools, including the Cabinet Office, business departments, Land Registry, British Museum, Electoral Commission, UK Space Agency, and Border Force.

Pay negotiations with the Sunak Government had been stonewalled.

Unions accused the Government of failing to understand the role of the trade unions and that, at the end of the day, it would have to come to the negotiation table whether it liked.

The scenario at the time was seen as the Government walking backwards rather than finding a solution, meaning it was adamantly refusing to negotiate on the terms of workers' unions.

The Government was aware that there would be a significant disruption given the scale of the strike at the time.

The Government had, in part, put up its hands because the unions' demands were unaffordable without making spending cuts and tax rises.

The Sunak administration was looking to end the strikes, but it wanted to negotiate with the unions at its pace and a percentage negotiation lower than demanded.

The strikes ran into March 2023, setting the pace for further action in the year.

Rishi Sunak's report card appeared far from satisfactory in 2023.

So, what about 2024?

As he prepares to rally his troops for the general election later this year, all the sides are going through Sunak's performance and competence to seek re-election.

To write off Rishi as an underperforming Prime Minister would be unfair to him. He is a hard-working lead-



The heart of democracy at work in Britain Full Parliament Commons on 10 January PMQ. Photo ©UK Parliament Jessica Taylor



Rishi Sunak replies to a query during Prime Minister's Question Time on 10 January 2024 Photo ©UK Parliament Jessica Taylor

er, and on Friday, he was in Ukraine meeting Zelensky. But he started getting an unwanted reputation for U-turns on issues after a public outcry over some of his plans.

On his part, Sunak is convinced that he has taken the right direction and is starting to deliver the long-term change the UK needs.

This is the crucial year for the Tory administration when the voters are taking stock of the ruling Party's performance going backwards to the times of former prime ministers David Cameron and the three prime ministers in a single year - Boris Johnson, Liz Truss, and Rishi Sunak. They will not forget the Brexit vote that took

Britain out of the European Union and its colossal losses to the UK economy, which many critics say are now coming home to roost. Sunak is being watched

Contd Page 13

Denmark

Who is Crown Prince Frederik, the soon-to-be new King of Denmark?

By: CNN
xxxxxxxxxxxx

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Worth Noting:

- Born in 1968, Frederik André Henrik Christian is the first child of Margrethe and her late husband, Prince Henrik, who died in 2018. His forename was chosen in line with the Danish royal custom of the heir apparent being named either Frederik or Christian. His only sibling, Prince Joachim, was born in 1969.
- Growing up in the public eye was not easy for the shy young royal. He received his primary education at Krebs' Skole, an elite private school in Copenhagen, before going to boarding school in Normandy, France. Frederik was uncomfortable with the media attention and anxious about his destiny. By the early 1990s, many saw him as a "party prince" with a penchant for fast cars.



Denmark's Crown Prince Frederik will take over from his mother, Queen Margrethe II, when she formally steps down as monarch on January 14, 2024.

He's been known as the Crown Prince of Denmark since the age of three, but on Sunday, he will leave Copenhagen's Christiansborg Palace as King Frederik X, sovereign of Europe's oldest monarchy. Denmark's royal transition was sparked just weeks ago by the bombshell announcement from Queen Margrethe II on New Year's Eve, when she revealed her intention to abdicate in early 2024. The news that Frederik's hugely popular mother, the world's only reigning queen, would relinquish the throne shocked Danes across the country. Margrethe had become Europe's longest-serving monarch on the death of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II in 2022. The pair were known to be close, and it was widely assumed that the Danish head of state, like her distant cousin, viewed her role as a job for life. However, it seems the 83-year-old has had a change of heart and will step aside exactly 52 years to the day after she ascended the throne. So, who is Denmark's soon-to-be king and what kind of monarch will he be?

A rebellious teen

While the Danish monarchy stretches back more than 1,000 years, today its royals have a limited role under the country's constitution. Danes are immensely proud

of their royal family and monarchs play an important ambassadorial role. "He's extremely popular. The polls show a very convincing support from the Danish people," Birgitte Borup, culture editor at Danish newspaper Berlingske, told CNN. "Queen Margrethe is serving him the monarchy on a silver platter." Borup said Frederik will be "a different kind of king," explaining that he is "very down to Earth and interested in sports whereas his mother is more culturally distinguished." She added that "his main challenge might be his way with words," as he is "not known to be great at freestyling in front of a crowd." Born in 1968, Frederik André Henrik Christian is the first child of Margrethe and her late husband, Prince Henrik, who died in 2018. His forename was chosen in line with the Danish royal custom of the heir apparent being named either Frederik or Christian. His only sibling, Prince Joachim, was born in 1969. Growing up in the public eye was not easy for the shy young royal. He received his primary education at Krebs' Skole, an elite private school in Copenhagen, before going to boarding school in Normandy, France. Frederik was uncomfortable with the media attention and anxious about his destiny. By the early 1990s, many saw him as a "party prince" with a pen-

chant for fast cars. His time at Aarhus University helped rehabilitate his reputation and in 1995 he became the first Danish royal to gain a master's degree. His political science studies included a year abroad, at Harvard, where he was enrolled under the pseudonym of Frederik Henriksen – a nod to his father. While in the US, Frederik – who is also fluent in French, English and German – earned his diplomatic stripes serving at Denmark's UN mission for several months in 1994. He was later posted to Paris for a year, as first secretary of the Danish embassy in 1998.

Accomplished athlete

Frederik has also undergone extensive military training in all three branches of the Danish military, most notably completing training in the navy's elite Frogman Corps, where he was nicknamed "Pingo" ("Penguin"). In addition to being a decorated military officer, he has shown himself to be an eager and extremely capable sportsman. Over the years, he has run multiple marathons – in Copenhagen, Paris and New York – and in 2013 he became the first royal to compete in an Ironman, finishing with a time of 10:45:32. He was also a member of the International Olympic Committee between 2009 through 2021 and,

in 2000, he took part in a four-month, 2,795-kilometer (1,737-mile) dog-sled expedition across northern Greenland, an autonomous territory of Denmark. Frederik also gained popularity at home through his Royal Run initiative. Launched in 2018 to mark his 50th birthday, the sporting challenge has since become one of the largest running events in the nation, with more than 80,000 participants every year. Meanwhile, much like his British counterpart, King Charles III, the 55-year-old has also become a keen environmentalist. Since Copenhagen hosted the COP15 climate talks in 2009, he has been firmly engaged in highlighting the perils of climate change and promoting Denmark's role in a greener future. Danish royal experts say that while Frederik is popular with the public, he will face challenges upon his accession – which will see him become king and head of state of Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. "Crown Prince Frederik is a much more informal person than his mother," said historian Lars Hovbakke Sørensen. "He needs in the future to appeal more also to Danes who are not interested in sport, by showing an interest for other issues, if he would like to keep the broad support for the monarchy." Likewise, Danish royal author Trine Villemann told CNN that "first and foremost Frederik will have to prove that he can do more than sports." The former royal correspondent and author of "1015 Copenhagen K," an unauthorized biography of the family, explained that "although he has said publicly for some years that he is now comfortable with his future role, deep down there is amongst many Danes still a lingering doubt and he needs to overcome that – no matter how popular he is."

Chance encounter

Frederik put his bachelor days behind him when he met Australian sales executive Mary Elizabeth Donaldson. The pair met at a rowdy Sydney pub in 2000, while the crown prince was in Australia for the 2000 Summer Olympics. As the story goes, Mary didn't realize she was being charmed that night by real-life royalty.

Four years later, the pair wed in a lavish ceremony at Copenhagen Cathedral before a congregation of kings, queens and honored guests and watched by millions around the world. They now have four children: Christian, 18, who becomes Denmark's new crown prince on his father's accession, 16-year-old Isabella and 13-year-old twins, Vincent and Josephine. The couple have tried to give their children a more informal upbringing than Frederik had by sending them to regular state schools. Speaking to CNN ahead of her 2012 Ruby Jubilee marking 40 years on the Danish throne, Queen Margrethe expressed her admiration for her daughter-in-law, saying, "I feel very confident in her. We have a very good relationship indeed, a warm relationship." And ordinary Danes have also embraced Mary, who has been praised for her poise and commitment to social causes. Villemann describes Mary as "the power behind Frederik" and describes her transition from commoner to beloved royal as "remarkable and impressive." The royal expert points to several of the future queen's priorities over the years such as her work in mental health and tackling bullying and loneliness through her foundation. She explained: "I dare say that Mary has led the way for the likes of the Princess of Wales in choosing causes and spreading awareness in the way she has used her royal platform." According to Borup, Mary will be the "greatest asset for the monarchy" in the years ahead. "She wasn't born royal but you'd think she was. She carries herself with such grace and is an amazing representative for the nation of Denmark," she said. "She's known to always be well prepared, and she's taken on some pretty substantial tasks, such as shining a light on domestic violence. "When Mary and Frederik met in Australia, the story used to be that she was lucky to run into a fairytale prince. I think time has shown he was even luckier."

UK News

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HOLIDAY BREAK, WHAT NEXT IN THIS ELECTION YEAR?

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Contd from Page 11

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closely and labelled as an "incompetent" leader by a few fellow Tories, the opposition, and grassroots voters. Many Tory loyalists are pinning their hopes on Rishi Sunak as a continuity candidate for premiership and winning again, but some sections of his Party were planning to mutiny over his Rwanda Asylum Policy. At least 40 MPs have said they would oppose his stand on backing off exempting the Rwanda deportations from human rights rules.

Tory backbencher Danny Kruger is convinced that his Party stands no chance of winning the 2024 election. He warned that with Sunak, the Conservatives could face 'obliteration' at the ballot box.

He believes that the Tories would be leaving Britain in a worse state than it inherited in 2010, adding that the country is "sadder, less united and less conservative" than when David Cameron was the Prime Minister.

Outspoken anti-Sunak critics say the Prime Minister has revealed himself as yesterday's man, tainting him with the obnoxious labels. The anti-Conservative, Labour-supporting daily The Mirror described him as a desperate Tory general fighting the last war when he should be preparing for fresh challenges.

His critics described his policies to benefit the UK's millionaires.

As expected, The Mirror slated Sunak for his "tax cuts, particularly Inheritance Tax, to save a few rich families like his own £7 billion that would need to be found from the NHS, schools and other public services. Relying on greed and ignorance would be a mistake when the triggered debate will put facts into the public arena. Around 24-in-every-25 families will discover they wouldn't pay, and couples may leave £1 million tax-free already. His Backtrack Britain is self-destructive."

(His Government's ambitious multi-billion Cross Rail Project) "HS2 becomes a colossal waste of money, a line literally going nowhere fast, if Manchester is derailed as Leeds was."

The Mirror did not spare the Prime Minister, saying that Sunak had rumbled himself. He's shown the No 10 spin that he's competent and rules with integrity to be as

believable as Boris Johnson's Partygate denials. Subverting the national interest for personal interest is contemptible.

"Winning in 2024 is all that matters to Sunak, and he's not even very good at that. Which is why the fossil fool taking wiser folk for idiots is in for a nasty surprise. Nobody rates him, as personal polls confirm time after time. Too clever by half, Sunak's living in the past when people yearn for a better future. He's revealed himself to be yesterday's man."

Labour leader Sir Keir Starmer has spared no opportunity to slam Sunak, finding faults in every major policy he set out when Rishi entered Downing Street.

Criticism is the job of the opposition.

Voters are turning their attention to the opposition Labour led by Sir Keir Starmer, and there are growing hopes that Labour could win.

But what happened in the House of Commons earlier this week left many Tory MPs in a daze.

On Wednesday, 10 June, during a noisy debate on the question of migrant boats during the Prime Minister's Question time (PMQ) and trying to quieten the House, Speaker of the Commons Lindsay Hoyle accidentally referred to Labour Party opposition Leader Sir Keir Starmer as "Prime Minister" instead of Rishi Sunak.

An omen or just an assumption that the Labour will win the General Election in 2024, many in the Commons were left wondering. Surprisingly, the House was



'Prime Minister' Sir Keir Starmer as the Speaker referred to the opposition Labour leader during Prime Minister's Question Time on 10 January 2024 ©UK Parliament Maria Unger



In the hot seat...House of Commons Speaker Sir Lindsay Hoyle on Wednesday when he unwittingly called opposition Leader Sir Keir Starmer "Prime Minister" a premonition of the General Election result or just a slip of the tongue? ©UK Parliament J Taylor

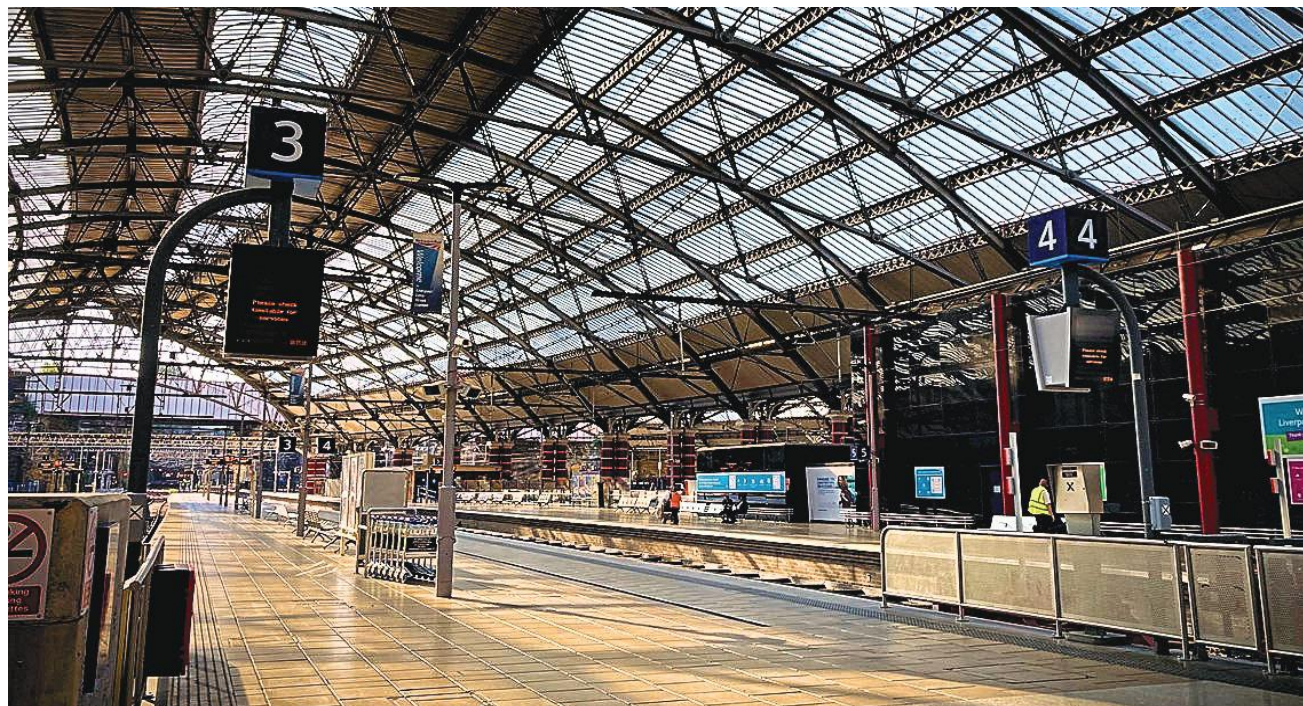
silent, as MPs usually erupt into a frenzied response to anything like this.

Elections can be a lottery; even though Labour is leading by around 18 points

ahead in the polls, according to Politico Polls, the ballot can swing anyway. The public is moody, too.

This by no means suggests that suddenly there would

be competence after Labour win. They, too, are known for their incompetence in the past and the Local Government.



Deserted platforms...Rail strikes of 2023 continued from June, with new rounds in December paralysing the UK rail network last year. Photo Courtesy Rail Network

Gaza

Gaza: South Africa levels accusations of ‘genocidal conduct’ against Israel

By: Christine Muchira

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Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- “Palestinians in Gaza are subject to relentless bombing wherever they go,” Hassim told the court, adding that so many people had been killed that they were often buried unidentified in mass graves. An additional 60,000 Palestinians had been wounded and maimed, she noted.
- “They are killed in their homes, in places where they seek shelter, in hospitals, in schools, in mosques, in churches, and as they tried to find food and water for their families. They have been killed if they have failed to evacuate the places to which they have fled and even if they attempted to flee along Israeli-declared safe routes.”
- As part of its claim against Israel, South Africa alleges that 6,000 bombs hit Gaza in the first week of the Israeli response to the Hamas-led attacks. This included the use of 2,000-pound bombs at least 200 times “in southern areas of the Strip that were designated as safe”, and in the north, where refugee camps were located, Hassim said.



UN Photo/ICJ-CIJ/ Frank van Beek The International Court of Justice begins hearing the case of South Africa v. Israel in The Hague

Unprecedented violence

Israel’s actions had subjected the 2.3 million people of Gaza to an unprecedented level of attacks from the air, land and sea, resulting in the deaths of thousands of civilians and the destruction of homes and essential public infrastructure, insisted Adila Hassim. Israel had also prevented sufficient humanitarian aid from reaching those in need and created the risk of death by starvation and disease because of the impossibility of providing assistance “while bombs fall”, the South Africa lawyer alleged. “Palestinians in Gaza are subject to relentless bombing wherever they go,” Hassim told the court, adding that so many people had been killed that they were often buried unidentified in mass graves. An additional 60,000 Palestinians had been wounded and maimed, she noted. “They are killed in their homes, in places where they seek shelter, in hospitals,

in schools, in mosques, in churches, and as they tried to find food and water for their families. They have been killed if they have failed to evacuate the places to which they have fled and even if they attempted to flee along Israeli-declared safe routes.” As part of its claim against Israel, South Africa alleges that 6,000 bombs hit Gaza in the first week of the Israeli response to the Hamas-led attacks. This included the use of 2,000-pound bombs at least 200 times “in southern areas of the Strip that were designated as safe”, and in the north, where refugee camps were located, Hassim said. These weapons were “some of the biggest and most destructive bombs available”, she maintained, adding that genocides “are never declared in advance, but this court has the benefit of the past 13 weeks of evidence that shows incontrovertibly a pattern of conduct and related intention that justifies a plausible claim of genocidal acts”.

Convention’s obligations

It was because of these actions that Israel had contravened the Genocide Convention, the ICJ judges later heard, in reference to the global treaty inked by Members of the United Nations after the Second World War to prevent crimes against humanity. The Convention was “dedicated to saving humanity”, insisted John Dugard, also representing South Africa, and all countries that had signed up to the Convention “are obliged not only to desist from genocidal acts but also to prevent them”, he maintained. The hearing continues on Friday with the Israeli presentation.

Rights chief Türk rejects ‘blood libel’

In a related development, the UN’s top human rights official has defended criticism of the invasion of Gaza, saying that it is “not antisemitic” to call out “gross vio-

lations” of international humanitarian law. Writing in the Israeli newspaper Haaretz on Wednesday, Volker Türk once again strongly condemned “the shocking cruelty of the attack launched from Gaza by Hamas and other armed groups on October 7”. The massacres that ensued created “intense and continuing trauma” across Israel, the UN rights chief continued, before insisting that the country’s “campaign of overwhelming force” had been “tainted by grave breaches of international law”. Rocket fire from Gaza into Israel has also continued, Türk noted, before expressing regret that some Israeli officials had tried to discredit his Office’s concerns by claiming that they constitute “blood libel”. “It is not a blood libel to deplore the failure to hold to account Israeli soldiers and armed settlers who have killed hundreds of Palestinians in the West Bank since October 7, or the prolongation of a war whose conduct

has raised grave international humanitarian and human rights law concerns,” the UN rights chief stressed.

Diplomacy continues in New York

And diplomats at UN Headquarters in New York continue to seek more consensus over the Israel-Palestine crisis, passing a resolution in the Security Council Thursday night aimed at containing the spillover from the Gaza war. Ambassadors demanded that Houthi rebels on the Red Sea coast of Yemen end their attacks on international shipping, which the rebels say are in support of Palestinians and Hamas militants. And on Friday afternoon, a meeting of the Security Council is due to take place to discuss concerns over the potential forcible displacement of Palestinians from Gaza, at the request of new Council member, Algeria.

Epson Corporation announces 100% transition to green energy globally

By: Sally Namuye

Seiko Epson Corporation has announced that it has fully transitioned to renewable energy for all its operations globally in its bid to reduce carbon emissions as of December 2023.

Under its ambitious Environmental Vision 2050, the company says it aims to become carbon-negative and eliminate the use of underground resources.

“Beyond just using renewable energy, Epson is committed to promoting its broader adoption by generating its renewable energy and fostering new energy sources through collaborative efforts. The company also plans to reduce energy usage in production and products and to advance in recycling resources, furthering its commitment to environmental sustainability,” said Epson’s Regional Head for East and West Africa Mukesh Bector.

Epson’s Global President, Yasunori Ogawa highlighted the company’s longstanding commitment to environmental stewardship.

“For over eighty years, Epson has been actively protecting the environment, including initiatives like preserving Lake Suwa and being the first company to eliminate

CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) from its manufacturing. Achieving 100% renewable electricity usage in under three years from their 2021 commitment reflects its dedication to environmental sustainability and social responsibility,” he said.

The company publicly declared its commitment towards renewable energy in March 2021. By April 2021, the company had already transitioned to renewable energy in Nagano Prefecture, Japan. The transition was completed in Japan by November 2021 and globally by December 2023.

Epson consumes around 876 Gwh (Gigawatt Hours) of electricity annually and with this shift, it anticipates reducing its carbon emission by about 400,000 tonnes.



Yasunori Ogawa is President of Epsosn Global.

Morocco

Morocco elected to UN Human Rights Council Presidency

30 of the 47 members of the United Nations Human Rights Council supported Morocco’s candidacy, whereas South Africa earned only 17 votes.

By: Dismas Otuke

Morocco has been voted to the Presidency of the United Nations Human Rights Council for 2024, according to a vote held Wednesday in Geneva.

According to a news release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation, and Moroccan Expatriates, 30 of the 47 members of the United Nations Human Rights Council supported Morocco’s candidacy, whereas South Africa earned only 17 votes.

Morocco’s election to the presidency of this renowned UN agency for the first time in its history reflects the international community’s recognition of His Majesty King Mohammed VI’s leadership.

Indeed, under the leadership of His Majesty the King, Morocco has made the irreversible decision to establish the rule of law and protect human rights.

This decision, enshrined in the 2011 Constitution, results in a steady stream of reforms aimed, in partic-

ular, at consolidating democracy, gender equality, social and territorial justice, the effectiveness of human rights, inclusive participation, and youth empowerment, according to the press release.

The Kingdom’s election, thanks to the support of a large number of countries from all over the world, and despite the mobilization of Algeria and South Africa to oppose it, demonstrates the trust and credibility inspired by Morocco’s external action under the Royal Impetus in Africa, on the global stage, and in the multilateral system.

The Kingdom of Morocco, which has made a significant contribution to the Human Rights Council, particularly in its foundation development stages, is thrilled with the trust placed in it.

It sees this as a strong signal from the international community for its constructive approach and unifying leadership on key issues such as interfaith dialogue, tolerance, combating racial hatred, the right to a healthy and sustainable environ-



ment, migrants’ rights, and the impact of new technologies. During its Presidency, the Kingdom

will stick to the position it established during its three mandates in the Human Rights Council, always

emphasizing communication and consensus.

China

China’s top diplomat presents diplomatic goals for 2024

Wang said China will remain committed to openness and inclusiveness and strengthen and expand the network of global partnerships.

By: Xinhua
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Worth
Noting:

- Wang said China will remain committed to openness and inclusiveness and strengthen and expand the network of global partnerships.
- Specifically, Wang said China will implement the consensus reached by the two heads of states of China and the United States in San Francisco, and deepen strategic mutual trust and mutually beneficial co-operation between China and Russia to consolidate their comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination in the new era.
- China will increase high-level exchanges and strategic communication with the EU to promote the steady and sustained growth of their relations. The country will continue to increase friendship, mutual trust and convergence of interests with its neighbors, work hand in hand with other developing countries, unite with the BRICS countries, and promote the building of a new type of international relations, he said.



Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, addresses the symposium on the international situation and China’s foreign relations in 2023 in Beijing, capital of China, Jan. 9, 2024.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi on Tuesday presented China’s diplomatic work for 2024, saying that China will always be confident and self-reliant, and fulfill its duties as a responsible major country.

Wang, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, made the remarks when addressing a symposium on the international situation and China’s foreign relations in 2023.

Wang said China will give full play to the strategic leading role of head-of-state diplomacy and make every effort to ensure the success of events including the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, the Boao Forum for Asia, the China International Import Expo and the Forum on Global Action for Shared Development.

China will firmly safeguard its sovereignty, security and development interests, and strive for a favorable external environment for building a new development pattern and achieving high-quality development, Wang said, adding that it will firmly assume its responsibilities on major issues concerning the unity, cooperation and legitimate rights of developing countries and major issues concerning the future and destiny of mankind and the direction of world development.

Wang said China will remain committed to openness and inclusiveness and strengthen and expand the network of global partnerships.

Specifically, Wang said China will implement the consensus reached by the two heads of states of China and the United States in San Francisco, and deepen strategic mutual trust and mutually beneficial cooperation between China and Russia to consolidate their comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination in the new era.

China will increase high-level exchanges and strategic communication with the EU to promote the steady and sustained growth of their relations. The country will continue to increase friendship, mutual trust and convergence of interests with its neighbors, work hand in hand with other developing countries, unite with the BRICS countries, and promote the building of a new type of international relations, he said.

China will also actively implement the Global Civilization Initiative, promote the common values of mankind, promote exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, and advance mutual understanding and friendship among people of all countries.

Wang said China will always uphold fairness and justice, advocate the building of an equal and orderly multi-polar world, practice genuine multilateralism, promote democracy in international relations, and uphold the equality of all countries.

Calling on all countries to jointly uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, safeguard the universally recognized basic norms governing international relations, and participate in the reform and construction of the global governance system, Wang said China will fully implement the Global Security Initiative, uphold fairness and justice, actively promote peace talks, take a constructive part in resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the Ukraine crisis and other global and regional hotspots, and provide more public goods conducive to world peace and development.

Wang said China will continue to pursue win-win cooperation and actively promote inclusive economic globalization that benefits all, pledging to firmly oppose all forms of unilateralism, protectionism and anti-globalization, continue to promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, strive to solve structural problems hindering the sound development of the world economy, and maintain the stability and smoothness of global industrial chains and supply chains.

China will promote the implementation of the Global Development Initiative, increase its input on global development cooperation, help developing countries improve their capacity for independent development, make globalization more open, inclusive, beneficial to all and balanced.

It will also fully implement the outcomes of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, upgrade the quality of cooperation, expand cooperation areas, and continue to provide new opportunities for the world with China’s new development, he said.

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Polisario kidnaps another young girl in the Tindouf camps

The young woman was adopted by a Spanish family at the age of five and has lived in Spain ever since.

By: Dismas Otuke
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The Polisario front has kidnapped an 18 year old Sahrawi girl, Filleh mint Chahid mint Laaroussi, in Tindouf camps an incident which has sparked wave of protest and a media campaign that quickly caught the attention of the Algerian security services.

The latter have taken up this case and are currently working to get the girl to return to the Tindouf camps to her biological family, which she refuses, in order to quell the disorder caused by the threats made by her relatives against the families of the Sahrawi responsible for her kidnapping.

The young woman was adopted by a Spanish family at the age of five and has lived in Spain ever since.

In July 2023, Filleh participated in the “Vacations in Peace” program, which allows young Sahrawis living in Spain to visit members of their biological family in the Tindouf

camps.

It was then that things took a dramatic turn. Filleh’s biological parents, on the orders of the Polisario, destroyed her travel documents in an attempt to prevent her from returning to her adoptive family in Spain.

She was thus held against her will in the Tindouf camp, Very worried, her Spanish adoptive family tried to help her escape from the camps so that she could return to Spain.

Cases of young Sahrawi girls adopted by Spanish families and then kidnapped or held captive by the Polisario after visiting their respective families in the Tindouf camps have unfortunately become a common practice.

In fact, violations of the fundamental rights of young women have been known in the past: this was the case for Nadjiba Mohamed Belkacem, Elkouria Badbad Hafed, Maloma Morales de Matos, and Darya Embarek Selma.



Refugees AT Tindouf Camps

Ecuador

Ecuador: Gunmen storm television studio live on air

Masked gunmen Tuesday broke into a live television studio in Ecuador and threatened terrified staff

By: BBC News

Masked gunmen Tuesday broke into a live television studio in Ecuador and threatened terrified staff.

Employees were forced on to the floor during the broadcast by the public television channel TC in the city of Guayaquil before the live feed was cut out.

Police say they later freed all the staff and made 13 arrests, showing off weapons recovered.

During Tuesday’s assault at the TV station, one gunman pointed a pump-action shotgun at the head of one of the captives, who was also threatened with a revolver.

At least 10 people have been killed since a 60-day state of emergency began in Ecuador on Monday.

The emergency was declared after a notorious gangster vanished from his prison cell. It is unclear whether the incident at the TV studio in Guayaquil was related to the disappearance from a prison in the same city of the boss of the Choneros gang, Adolfo Macías Villamar, or Fito as he is better known.

In neighbouring Peru, the government ordered the immediate deployment of a police force to the

border to prevent any instability crossing into the country.

The US has said it condemns the “brazen attacks” in Ecuador and is “co-ordinating closely” with President Daniel Noboa and his Ecuadorean government and stands “ready to provide assistance”.

Ecuador is one of the world’s top banana exporters, but also exports oil, coffee, cocoa, shrimps and fish products.

A surge in violence in the Andean nation, inside and outside its prisons, has been linked to fighting between drug cartels, both foreign and local, over control of cocaine routes to the US and Europe.

President Noboa said on Tuesday that an “internal armed conflict” now existed in the country and he was mobilising the armed forces to carry out “military operations to neutralise” what he called “transnational organised crime, terrorist organisations and belligerent non-state actors”.

He was responding to a wave of recent jail riots and escapes from prisons and other acts of violence blamed by authorities on criminal gangs.





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The Cold War of 1946-1991 and its consequences



By: Asatov Alibek
VLADIMIROVICH
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Worth Noting:

- While most historians trace the origins of the Cold War to the period immediately following World War II, some argue that it began with the 1917 October Revolution in the Russian Republic when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Russian Provisional Government. In World War I, the British, French and Russian Empires had composed the major Allied Powers from the start, and the US joined them as a self-styled Associated Power in April 1917. After the Bolsheviks' seizure of power, the bloody Red Terror was initiated to shut down all opposition, both perceived and real.
- In December, the Bolsheviks signed an armistice with the Central Powers, though by February 1918, fighting had resumed. In March, the Soviets ended involvement in the war and signed the separate peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. As a result, German armies advanced rapidly across the borderlands. The Allies responded with an economic blockade against the new Russian regime.

Abstract.

Looking at the world as a whole, the drift for many decades has been not towards anarchy but towards the reimposition of slavery... James Burnham's theory has been much discussed, but few people have yet considered its ideological implications—that is, the kind of world-view, the kind of beliefs, and the social structure that would probably prevail in a state which was at once unconquerable and in a permanent state of “cold war” with its neighbours.

Keywords.

Cold war, factor, economic, technological, ideological, democratic republic.

The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc, between 1945 and 1991. The term cold war is used because there was no large-scale fighting directly between the two superpowers, but they each supported opposing sides in major regional conflicts known as proxy wars. The conflict was based on the ideological and geopolitical struggle for global influence by these two superpowers, following their roles as the Allies of World War II that led to victory against Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan in 1945. [2] Aside from the nuclear arms race and conventional military deployment, the struggle for dominance was expressed via indirect means, such as psychological warfare, propaganda campaigns, espionage, far-reaching embargoes, sports diplomacy, and technological competitions like the Space Race. The Cold War began shortly after the end of World War II, started a gradual winding down with the Sino-Soviet split between the Soviets and the People's Republic of China in 1961, and ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Soviet territorial demands to Turkey regarding the Dardanelles in the Turkish Straits crisis and Black Sea border disputes were also a major factor in increasing tensions.[103][96] In September, the Soviet side produced the Novikov telegram, sent by the Soviet ambassador to the US but commissioned and “co-authored” by Vyacheslav Molotov; it portrayed the US as being in the grip of monopoly capitalists who were

building up military capability “to prepare the conditions for winning world supremacy in a new war”.[104] On 6 September 1946, James F. Byrnes delivered a speech in Germany repudiating the Morgenthau Plan (a proposal to partition and de-industrialize post-war Germany) and warning the Soviets that the US intended to maintain a military presence in Europe indefinitely. As Byrnes stated a month later, “The nub of our program was to win the German people ... it was a battle between us and Russia over minds ...” In December, the Soviets agreed to withdraw from Iran after persistent US pressure, an early success of containment policy.

By 1947, US president Harry S. Truman was outraged by the perceived resistance of the Soviet Union to American demands in Iran, Turkey, and Greece, as well as Soviet rejection of the Baruch Plan on nuclear weapons.[107] In February 1947, the British government announced that it could no longer afford to finance the Kingdom of Greece in its civil war against Communist-led insurgents.[108] In the same month, Stalin conducted the rigged 1947 Polish legislative election which constituted an open breach of the Yalta Agreement. The US government responded to this announcement by adopting a policy of containment,[109] with the goal of stopping the spread of communism. Truman delivered a speech calling for the allocation of \$400 million to intervene in the war and unveiled the Truman Doctrine, which framed the conflict as a contest between free peoples and totalitarian regimes. American policymakers accused the Soviet Union of conspiring against the Greek royalists in an effort to expand Soviet influence even though Stalin had told the Communist Party to cooperate with the British-backed government. (The insurgents were helped by Josip Broz Tito's Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against Stalin's wishes.) Enunciation of the Truman Doctrine marked the beginning of a US bipartisan defense and foreign policy consensus between Republicans and Democrats focused on containment and deterrence that weakened during and after the Vietnam War, but ultimately persisted thereafter. Moderate and conservative parties in Europe, as well as social democrats, gave virtually

unconditional support to the Western alliance, while European and American Communists, financed by the KGB and involved in its intelligence operations, adhered to Moscow's line, although dissent began to appear after 1956. Other critiques of the consensus policy came from anti-Vietnam War activists, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and the anti-nuclear movement.

While most historians trace the origins of the Cold War to the period immediately following World War II, some argue that it began with the 1917 October Revolution in the Russian Republic when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Russian Provisional Government. In World War I, the British, French and Russian Empires had composed the major Allied Powers from the start, and the US joined them as a self-styled Associated Power in April 1917. After the Bolsheviks' seizure of power, the bloody Red Terror was initiated to shut down all opposition, both perceived and real.[14] In December, the Bolsheviks signed an armistice with the Central Powers, though by February 1918, fighting had resumed. In March, the Soviets ended involvement in the war and signed the separate peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. As a result, German armies advanced rapidly across the borderlands. The Allies responded with an economic blockade against the new Russian regime.[15] In the eyes of some Allies, Russia now was helping Germany to win the war by freeing up a million German soldiers for the Western Front[16] and by relinquishing much of Russia's food supply, industrial base, fuel supplies, and communications with Western Europe. According to historian Spencer Tucker, the Allies felt, “The treaty was the ultimate betrayal of the Allied cause and sowed the seeds for the Cold War. With Brest-Litovsk the spectre of German domination in Eastern Europe threatened to become reality, and the Allies now began to think seriously about military intervention,” and proceeded to step up their “economic warfare” against the Bolsheviks.[15] Some Bolsheviks saw Russia as only the first step, planning to incite revolutions against capitalism in every western country, but the need for peace with Germany led Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin away from this position. In late Febru-

ary 1946, George F. Kennan's “Long Telegram” from Moscow to Washington helped to articulate the US government's increasingly hard line against the Soviets, which would become the basis for US strategy toward the Soviet Union for the duration of the Cold War. The telegram galvanized a policy debate that would eventually shape the Truman administration's Soviet policy.[95] Washington's opposition to the Soviets accumulated after broken promises by Stalin and Molotov concerning Europe and Iran.[96] Following the World War II Anglo-Soviet invasion of Iran, the country was occupied by the Red Army in the far north and the British in the south. Iran was used by the United States and British to supply the Soviet Union, and the Allies agreed to withdraw from Iran within six months after the cessation of hostilities. However, when this deadline came, the Soviets remained in Iran under the guise of the Azerbaijan People's Government and Kurdish Republic of Mahabad. Shortly thereafter, on 5 March, former British prime minister Winston Churchill delivered his famous “Iron Curtain” speech in Fulton, Missouri. The speech called for an Anglo-American alliance against the Soviets, whom he accused of establishing an “iron curtain” dividing Europe from “Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic”.

A week later, on 13 March, Stalin responded vigorously to the speech, saying that Churchill could be compared to Hitler insofar as he advocated the racial superiority of English-speaking nations so that they could satisfy their hunger for world domination, and that such a declaration was “a call for war on the USSR.” The Soviet leader also dismissed the accusation that the USSR was exerting increasing control over the countries lying in its sphere. He argued that there was nothing surprising in “the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, [was] trying to see to it that governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries.” Under President John F. Kennedy, US troop levels in Vietnam grew under the Military Assistance Advisory Group program from just under a thousand in 1959 to 16,000 in 1963.[O][P] South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem's heavy-handed crackdown on Buddhist monks in

1963 led the US to endorse a deadly military coup against Diem. The war escalated further in 1964 following the controversial Gulf of Tonkin incident, in which a US destroyer was alleged to have clashed with North Vietnamese fast attack craft. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave President Lyndon B. Johnson broad authorization to increase US military presence, deploying ground combat units for the first time and increasing troop levels to 184,000.[280] Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev responded by reversing Khrushchev's policy of disengagement and increasing aid to the North Vietnamese, hoping to entice the North from its pro-Chinese position. The USSR discouraged further escalation of the war, however, providing just enough military assistance to tie up American forces. From this point, the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN), also known as the North Vietnamese Army (NVA), engaged in more conventional warfare with US and South Vietnamese forces.

The Western Bloc was led by the United States, as well as a number of other First World nations that were generally liberal democratic but tied to a network of often authoritarian Third World states, most of which were the European powers' former colonies.[3][B] The Eastern Bloc was led by the Soviet Union and its Communist Party, which had an influence across the Second World and was also tied to a network of authoritarian states. The Soviet Union had a command economy and installed similarly Communist regimes in its satellite states. United States involvement in regime change during the Cold War included support for anti-communist and right-wing dictatorships, governments, and uprisings across the world, while Soviet involvement in regime change included the funding left-wing parties, wars of national liberation and revolutions around the world. As nearly all the colonial states underwent decolonization and achieved independence in the period from 1945 to 1960, many became Third World battlefields in the Cold War.

The Cold War is an international, military, technological, economic and ideological confrontation between

The Cold War of 1946-1991 and its consequences

By: Asatov Alibek
VLADIMIROVICH
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Contd from Page 20

Worth Noting:

- A week later, on 13 March, Stalin responded vigorously to the speech, saying that Churchill could be compared to Hitler insofar as he advocated the racial superiority of English-speaking nations so that they could satisfy their hunger for world domination, and that such a declaration was “a call for war on the USSR.” The Soviet leader also dismissed the accusation that the USSR was exerting increasing control over the countries lying in its sphere.
- He argued that there was nothing surprising in “the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, [was] trying to see to it that governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries.” Under President John F. Kennedy, US troop levels in Vietnam grew under the Military Assistance Advisory Group program from just under a thousand in 1959 to 16,000 in 1963.

the world from 1946 to the end of the 1980s. Block systems of different socio-economic states. The decisive factor of the war is the conflict between capitalist and socialist systems. Two superpowers tried to reshape the world according to its ideological principles. The decisive factor of the war is the conflict between capitalist and socialist systems. Two superpowers were at work. Rebuilding the world according to their ideological principles. The Cold War is a global geopolitical conflict. The USSR and its allies, on the one hand, and the USA and its allies, on the other, lasted from the mid-1940s to the early 1990s. On March 5, 1946, former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave a famous speech at Westminster College in Fulton (Missouri, USA) The Cold War began. One of the goals of the Marshall Plan was “unification”. Europe, that is, the destruction of all currencies and customs, both within Europe itself and the barriers between Europe and the United States. In particular, he envisioned the unification of Ruhr coal and Lorraine, iron ore, and the creation of a single European market. According to some experts, the situation is somewhat reminiscent of the situation in the USSR during the NEP: the industry did not offer enough consumer goods to the market, and as a result, there was no incentive to increase production in agriculture. In addition, the winter of 1946-1947 was harsher. However, the government actually ignored this opinion. Most of the factions of the Finnish parliament (eduskunta), fearing a negative reaction from Moscow, as a result of which the Soviet side could ratify the peace treaty was delayed and calculations appeared to ease compensation payments. It would be impossible to do. Western European countries received aid under the Marshall Plan (except Spain), Turkey and Greece. The Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and Finland were excluded from the program. On June 5, 1947, George Marshall proposed the US Secretary of State Marshall Plan. Post-war Europe On June 5, 1947, US Secretary of State George Marshall offered Western Europe American assistance. Hostile political and economic confrontation of the second half of the 20th century between the USSR and its satellite countries, on the one hand, and Western

countries on the other. It was March 5, 1946, when former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill suggested that Europe was divided by the “Iron Curtain” in his Fulton speech (USA). Between the Soviet-occupied zone and the rest of Europe due to ideological differences. Since then, the term “Iron Curtain” has been used as a dividing line between the USSR and the influence of Western countries around the world. The USA and the USSR competed with each other, provoked or engaged in hostilities. Conflicts in different parts of the world, the creation of satellite regimes, seeking new allies, economic and political competition, and also exchanging reprimands to increase their own influence by reducing the influence of the other party. This competition supported the general political feeling of instability in the world until the end of the 1980s, the economy of the USSR could not withstand the competition and collapsed. The main characteristics of the Cold War were the arms race (this was especially true for weapons of mass destruction, for example, nuclear, hydrogen, chemical, etc.) and active propaganda. In any case, the country of the opposite bloc was represented as the Enemy, whose cultural and material values were defined as Alien and wrong. The third sign In some countries there are conflicts that can be called blocs that entered into real military conflicts in the territory of third countries (for example, in the Congo or Afghanistan). Phases of the Cold War The first phase of the Cold War is the end of the 1940s and 1960s. - extreme Severity of conflict:

- Stalin’s demands for revision of borders in Europe and Asia and the Black Sea Straits regime, regime change management of former Italian colonies in Africa;
- W. Churchill’s March 1946 speech in Fulton. Protecting the Western world by all possible means with the appeal “The spread of the influence of the USSR”;
- The Truman Doctrine (February 1947). Rescue measures from European Soviet expansion” (including the creation of a network). military bases near Soviet borders). The main doctrines are the doctrines of “containing” and “throwing back” Communism;
- Pro-Soviet bloc Eastern European countries created by the Soviet Union (based

on local Communist parties and Soviet military bases), the proliferation of these countries is the Soviet model of development;

- “Iron Curtain”, Stalin’s dictatorship, domestic and foreign policy of countries of the Socialist camp, politics Purging, repression, execution. The height of the Cold War - 1949-1950:
- NATO, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and Warsaw Pact organizations. The confrontation of two people Military-political blocs and the increase of weapons, including nuclear missiles;
- The Berlin crisis of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic
- Conflicts and wars in Southeast Asia (Korea, Vietnam), in the Middle East, in which the USA and the USSR participated directly or indirectly. Cuban Missile Crisis 1962 (Peace on the Brink of a New World War); The entry of the USSR troops in Czechoslovakia in 1968. The second stage of the Cold War - 1970s. - reduce international tension:
- Agreements between Germany and the USSR, Poland, East Germany. Czechoslovakia;
- West Berlin agreement, Soviet-American arms limitation agreements (ABM and SALT);
- Security and cooperation in Europe (attempts to live in peace) in Helsinki in 1975. Two systems, its complexity and contradictions);
- Military-political parity between the USSR and the USA. The third stage - late 1970s - mid-1980s:
- The end of the error, the new aggravation of the international situation, the confrontation between the two systems;
- Deterioration of Soviet-American relations, new era arms race, American SDI program;
- Increasing involvement of the United States in the politics of the Middle East and Latin America;
- Entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan; “Brezhnev doctrine” - limitation of the sovereignty of the countries of the socialist camp; The friction increased within him;
- Attempts to continue the Cold War policy Crisis conditions of the world socialist system.

The official documentation of the end of the Cold War was implemented on November 21, 1990 with the adoption of the OSCE “Paris Charter” Meeting of Heads of State and Government

for a New Europe” (signed by M. S. Gorbachev on behalf of the USSR). The Cold War ended with the disintegration of the USSR and the self-dissolution of the Warsaw Pact organizations. The main reason was the international situation that arose after the end of the Second World War. The United States has seen a dramatic rise in the political sphere. In Cuba, the 26th of July Movement, led by young revolutionaries Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, seized power in the Cuban Revolution on 1 January 1959, toppling President Fulgencio Batista, whose unpopular regime had been denied arms by the Eisenhower administration.[248] Although Fidel Castro’s first refused to categorize his new government as socialist and repeatedly denying being a communist, Castro appointed Marxists to senior government and military positions. Most significantly, Che Guevara became Governor of the Central Bank and then Minister of Industries.

Diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States continued for some time after Batista’s fall, but President Eisenhower deliberately left the capital to avoid meeting Castro during the latter’s trip to Washington, D.C. in April, leaving Vice President Richard Nixon to conduct the meeting in his place.[250] Cuba began negotiating for arms purchases from the Eastern Bloc in March 1960. [251] The same month, Eisenhower gave approval to CIA plans and funding to overthrow Castro. In January 1961, just prior to leaving office, Eisenhower formally severed relations with the Cuban government. That April, the administration of newly elected American President John F. Kennedy mounted the unsuccessful CIA-organized ship-borne invasion of the island by Cuban exiles at Playa Girón and Playa Larga in Santa Clara Province—a failure that publicly humiliated the United States.[253] Castro responded by publicly embracing Marxism-Leninism, and the Soviet Union pledged to provide further support.[253] In December, the US government began a campaign of terrorist attacks against Cuba and covert operations and sabotage against the administration, in an attempt to overthrow the Castro regime.

In the course of the 1960s and 1970s, Cold War participants struggled to adjust

to a new, more complicated pattern of international relations in which the world was no longer divided into two clearly opposed blocs. [120] From the beginning of the post-war period, with American help Western Europe and Japan rapidly recovered from the destruction of World War II and sustained strong economic growth through the 1950s and 1960s, with per capita GDPs approaching those of the United States, while Eastern Bloc economies stagnated. The Vietnam War descended into a quagmire for the United States, leading to a decline in international prestige and economic stability, derailing arms agreements, and provoking domestic unrest. America’s withdrawal from the war led it to embrace a policy of détente with both China and the Soviet Union. In the 1973 oil crisis, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) cut their petroleum output. This raised oil prices and hurt Western economies, but helped the Soviet Union by generating a huge flow of money from its oil sales.

As a result of the oil crisis, combined with the growing influence of Third World alignments such as OPEC and the Non-Aligned Movement, less powerful countries had more room to assert their independence and often showed themselves resistant to pressure from either superpower. [182] Meanwhile, Moscow was forced to turn its attention inward to deal with the Soviet Union’s deep-seated domestic economic problems.[120] During this period, Soviet leaders such as Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin embraced the notion of détente.

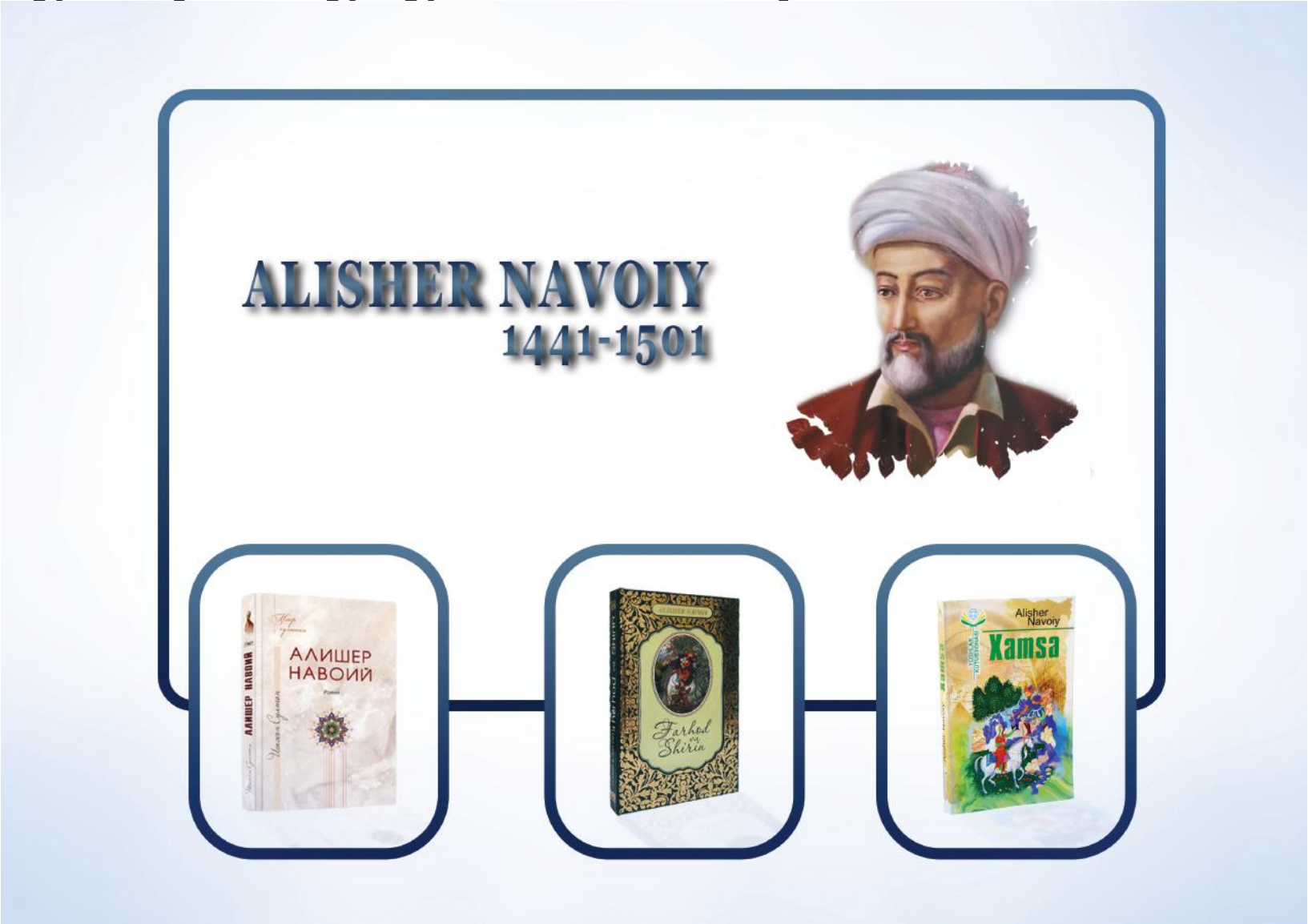
Orient scholar Alisher Navoi's views on education and training in pedagogical activity



By: Zafarova O'g'ilo Bakhodir
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Worth Noting:

- Alisher Navoi seeks to learn science in order to ensure human perfection considers it one of the most necessary qualities of a servant. Science, people, people defines it as a saving factor from ignorance. In the content of his works encourages people to become knowledgeable and enlightened with the help of advanced ideas.
- The thinker recognizes learning as a human duty of everyone. Because The goal of learning science is to make people live a prosperous, happy life it is to contribute to the prosperity of the country, he says.
- Educated and wise people are always in the interest of their people and their country believes that they will work for its development. Here is Mirza Emphasis is placed on the fact that Ulugbek was one of the people who had this quality gives and believes that his name will forever remain in the pages of history.



Key words: Mahbub-ul Qulub, social education, perfect human being, Turkish literature.

Annotation: Alisher Navoi's life and legacy is an example for us in all ways to educate young people with universal human qualities. The great poet made a great contribution to the upbringing of a mature generation with his opinions on education, and his thoughts on universal human qualities are important for our time.

Alisher Navoi is the most famous representative of the literature of the Turkish world, because no one has been able to serve the development of this language and literature like him. Navoi's work is the highest peak of Turkish literature. Because no one had written so much and so much (Babur) in this language before him. Navoi is the greatest poet of all nations. Because he considered himself to be the poet of the Turkish people spread from "Khito(y) to Khurasan". He united them under the banner of a literary language and made it "yakkalam" (1 pencil). This had a great impact on the economic, political and spiritual development of the nation.

The universal idea of Navoi's works - humanism, philanthropy, justice, friendship, peace, love and loyalty, pure love and faithfulness, enlightenment, etc. brought out. Even though the great scholar and poet Alisher Navoi did not create a whole work in the field of universal education, he expressed his thoughts about it in various scientific and literary works. Alisher Navoi expressed his thoughts on universal education by creating a perfect human image in his artistic works.

Alisher Navoi created perfect human images in his works if he glorified the spiritual and moral qualities manifested in his image and the perfect person in his works covering educational and moral issues the content of the formation process, the specific aspects of this process, expresses opinions about ways, forms and methods.

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Alisher Navoi dreamed of a perfect person who is satisfied only with knowledge won't stay. To describe him as a mature person, he also has patience, generosity, diligence, honesty, humility, decency, loyalty, etc. qualities must also be present.

In the work "Mahbub ul-Qulub" Alloma divides people into worthy and unworthy people divides into categories. The inappropriate people that everyone encounters in life that it is important to have the ability to distinguish from good people. Avoiding relationships with people with bad qualities in this regard, with the help of the work "Mahbub ul-Qulub" emphasizes that the use will not be without benefits.

On the basis of Navoi's personal life experiences, young people become perfect people indicates that it is encouraged to grow up. The work of young thinkers from the life lessons expressed in the content, relevant for themselves hopes that they will draw conclusions.

So, etiquette, which is the basis of good behavior, is interpreted by Alisher Navoi it is considered the main joint of all human qualities. Contentment, patience, humility, love, positive words such as loyalty, generosity, diligence, kindness, kindness, hilm (gentleness) emphasis on the manifestation of virtues only in the form of polite and moral people will pass. Spiritual and moral qualities characteristic of a thinker continue on the basis of giving a full description of each of them makes. For example, "satisfaction is a spring - it does not dry up once it has been watered." It is a treasure- does not decrease with the scattering of cash. It is a field - its seeds are honor and love bears fruit. It is a tree - its branch bears the fruits of shyness and respect.

Whoever gets used to contentment will be freed from the comings and goings of kings and beggars it is a fortress, if you enter there, you will get rid of evil desires, it is the mountains - if you go there, you will get rid of dependence on enemies and friends; is the result of sinking height; is boredom - the benefit of the seed of prudence is prosperity."

Patience is bitter—but profitable, hard but repels harm. Patience is the key to joys and the unlocker of bonds. He is a friend - the conversation is boring, but leads to the goal; it is ulfat - the hope is long, but the end is satisfying.

Ulov (transport) is slow to walk, but delivers to the destination; it is a camel - its step is heavy, but the one that lowers the station.

Alloma encourages people to show generosity towards each other. Kindness, kindness, cabbage and such qualities are the components of generosity. Definition of these qualities while giving, the thinker notes the following thoughts: "Generosity (openness of hand) it is a fruitful tree of the garden of humanity, but it is also a sweet fruit of the tree, the wavy river of the land of civilization, but it is the original of the wavy river is a gem. Kindness, cabbage - to bear the burden of the harshness of a victim and to save him from those difficulties. Cabbage is someone's hard thorn to bear its weight and to open like a flower from the tip of a thorn and to lighten the work that has been done".

Alisher Navoi in the process of learning the basics of all subjects considers it appropriate to study. Therefore, there are many different disciplines has advanced knowledge in the fields and special respect among the people.

He collected all the scientific virtues he had, and with their help, the development of science pays attention to the provision of its own in Samarkand with his personal funds he builds the "Ikhlosiya" madrasa and next to it opens a school. Madrasa and school activities are started at the expense of personal funds puts Madrasah operates according to

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By: Zafarova O'g'ilo'y Bakhodir
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Worth Noting:

- **Patience is bitter—but profitable, hard but repels harm. Patience is the key to joys and the unlocker of bonds. He is a friend - the conversation is boring, but leads to the goal; it is ulfat - the hope is long, but the end is satisfying.**
- **Ulov (transport) is slow to walk, but delivers to the destination; it is a camel - its step is heavy, but the one that lowers the station. Alloma encourages people to show generosity towards each other. Kindness, kindness, cabbage and such qualities are the components of generosity. Definition of these qualities while giving, the thinker notes the following thoughts: "Generosity (openness of hand) it is a fruitful tree of the garden of humanity, but it is also a sweet fruit of the tree, the wavy river of the land of civilization, but it is the original of the wavy river is a gem.**

specific procedures.

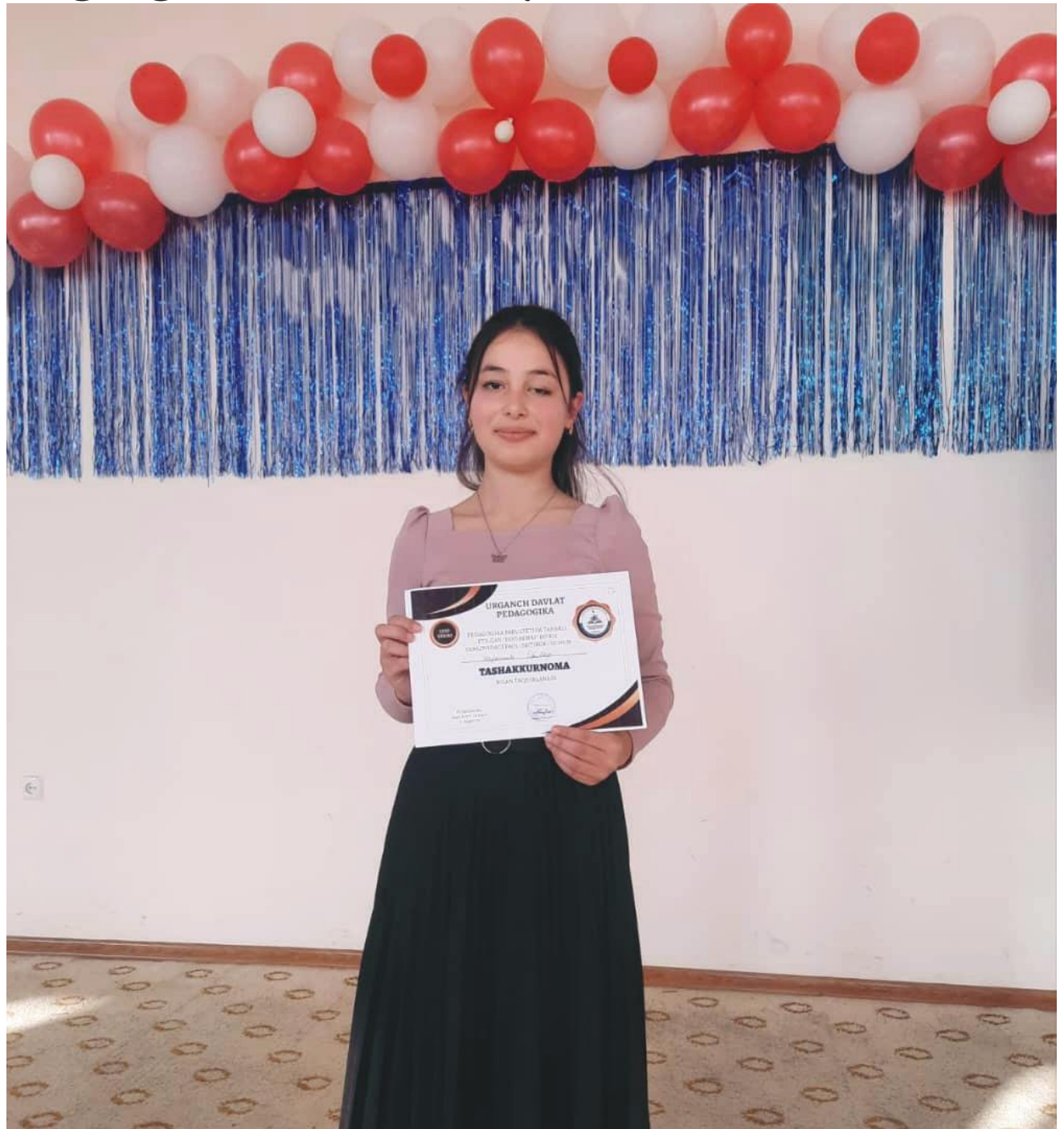
Students are required to strictly follow the existing procedure, also learning the secrets of science independently or by advanced scientists on the basis of which they are allowed to acquire.

Alisher Navoi thoroughly mastered the basics of science in his works encourages people to use them effectively in practical activities. In particular, he In the work "Mahbub ul-Qulub", a person who has read knowledge and does not use it, scatters seeds from the harvest.

He mentions that he is compared to someone who did not enjoy it. Raise a perfect person in the works created by Alloma methods, means and methods of delivery are also discussed.

The great thinker Alisher Navoi's artistic and scientific heritage is also family the issue of organizing relationships and raising children in the family has a special place occupied In his opinion, the development and prospects of the society depend on the maturity of the youth directly related. For this reason, raise the child to be mature and noble in all respects is the most important task facing parents. Alloma notes that the role of parents in the upbringing of children is incomparable. of a woman in "Mahbub-ul-Qulub" emphasizes that the role in the family, in particular in the education of children, is responsible: "A good wife is the state and happiness of the family, the peace and tranquility of the owner of the house from him, if he is happy, he is happy, if he is polite, he is happy. If there is, there will be order in the household. If he's a badass, he's upset.

If he smokes, if he is a seeker of evil, his soul will suffer from it. If it's good, he says, "home prosperity will be destroyed, if he is unwise, the family will be disgraced." In addition, he is engaged in raising children in the family and at school, as well as a child it is appropriate to use the model method in the process of education emphasizes the fact that Education and training should be carried out by teachers and parents. Dealing with thoughtful children physical to them in order to eliminate the mistakes made by them during refraining from punishment, on the contrary, is politely allowed that it is necessary to explain to them the essence of mistakes, but it is known at this point says that it is nec-



Zafarova O'g'ilo'y Bakhodir holding

essary to follow the norm. teacher Alisher Navoi, especially what is required is children's thorough education and moral qualities in them considers it important for its formation. The basics of science are well-known or talented children who are able to learn the secrets of a certain profession giving special importance to education is of great benefit to society, it comes to the conclusion that it is useless to try to educate the incompetent, and this is the case states the following: "Not educating the capable is injustice to the incompetent education is good. Do not destroy it by not educating it, destroy your education for it doesn't".

Navoi skillfully approached the social issues that can be encountered in life through his works. This problem, which was recorded with skill and justice in the Middle Ages, is leading today. Alisher Navoi sincerely loves and respects representatives of different nations and nationalities. No matter which of his works, you will come across images of representatives of different

peoples, in which you will see that their ideas of friendship and brotherhood are vividly expressed: From the content of the above-mentioned thoughts, it is clear that the Allama is in his time correctly showing the principles of learning, as well as the essence of the educational system could illuminate. The educational system founded by Alisher Navoi is in itself reflects the following:

- a) studying at a school or madrasa;
- b) receiving education on the basis of becoming an apprentice to scientists, craftsmen or artists;
- c) learning science independently.

The role of teachers in imparting deep knowledge and moral education to young people is incomparable. It is very responsible and honorable to be a teacher is considered a difficult task at the time. Effective implementation of this activity is important and fully respond to specific requirements of teachers depends on what they get. The most important requirement is that they have deep knowledge and

high moral qualities.

His work is beyond the reach of a man, not even a man, not even a giant.

A strong man was powerless to take care of a young child. And he is a bunch of kids had taught science and manners, I see, what is enough for that.

There are few people who have understanding, but what if hundreds of hardships come to a person from it will be. In any case, he has a lot of rights for young children, if he is a student even if he attains the kingdom, it is worth serving him (the teacher)."

To conclude, it can be understood from the content of the works created by Alloma that in them earlier. At the center of the views is the idea of ensuring a person's perfection stands In this place, the Navoi scholar V. Zahidov expresses the following opinion: "The main, central issue of Navoi's creativity and practical activity is direction the point is, above all, a person, his destiny, happiness, bliss, his good life, for this, the issues of society are necessary," he says.

Islam Karimov, the First

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, expresses his opinion about Navoi. "If we call this great person a saint, then he is a saint of saints, a thinker, a thinker of thinkers, a poet, a sultan of poets."From this, it seems that the scientific heritage of Alisher Navoi had a great impact on the civilization of modern society.

Zafarova O'g'ilo'y daughter of Bakhodir, lives in Khanka District, Khorezm Region. Student of Urganch State Pedagogical Institute, 221st group, Pedagogy faculty. She competes actively Zakovat, Running marathon, Shoyi Atlas festivals. Besides she took good places in chess, magic of creative work, audio poems and video selections. She is a talented student of the institute, the host of UrDPICREATIVE radio station, holder of diplomas and certificates.

Young Africans could disrupt authoritarian states but they don't – here's why

By: The Conversation Africa.
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Worth Noting:

- Our research teams in each country studied the range of policies that governments put in place to “cater” for the youth. They included loans for young entrepreneurs, and setting up youth councils and youth quotas in political institutions.
- We found that youth-targeted strategies – largely aimed at promoting employment and political participation – are part of the authoritarian rule book in all four countries we studied. Employment and entrepreneurship schemes were open to abuse through ruling party patronage networks and channelled to regime supporters.
- Our research found that young people in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe felt aggrieved about these opportunities being channelled to regime supporters. They also noted the lack of opportunities to have a meaningful voice. Institutions that were established to enable youth participation were co-opted and lacked independence from governments.

Africa has the world's largest youth population. By 2030, 75% of the African population will be under the age of 35. The number of young Africans aged 15-24 is projected to reach 500 million in 2080. While population dynamics vary across the continent, most sub-Saharan countries have a median age below 19. Niger is the youngest country in the world with a median age of 14.5, while South Africa, Seychelles, Tunisia and Algeria have median ages above 27. These demographics are a potential force for growth. However, the potential of Africa's demographic dividend has been overshadowed by concerns among governments and international donors about the relationship between large youth populations, unemployment rates and political instability. Many countries with large youth populations and high rates of youth unemployment and under-employment remain peaceful. But the dominant policy narrative is that unemployed youth pose a threat to stability. Further, the role of youth in popular protest – such as in Sudan in 2019 – has created high expectations about their role in countering autocratic governments and contributing to democracy. As political scientists and sociologists, we're interested in understanding the interaction between youth and autocratic regimes – especially as elected autocracies are taking hold in Africa. Electoral autocracies are regimes elected into power using authoritarian strategies. These include manipulation of elections and repression of the opposition, independent media and civil society. Our research focuses on the interactions between youth and regimes in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe. All are cases of electoral autocracies. These regimes are aware of their large youth populations and are sometimes challenged by them. Uganda's Bobi Wine, a popular musician turned presidential candidate, is one example. The four countries in our study have also been



Bobi Wine, one of the fiercest critics of Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, has suffered multiple arrests/FILE

through civil wars, where the victorious armed groups have taken power and stayed in power since the end of the war. This has created a particular set of dynamics between the ageing rebel governments and the youth majorities.. In autocratic contexts like these ones, efforts to empower youth can easily be manipulated to serve the interests of the regime. Some young people may decide to play the game and take up opportunities offered by regime actors. Others might resist them. Some take up the opportunities, hoping it serves their own and not the regime's interests. Still, this might reproduce forms of patronage. All of this matters because the future of democracy is at stake, and using state-led opportunities might contribute to authoritarian renewal. Our research teams in each country studied the range of policies that governments put in place to “cater” for the youth. They included loans for young entrepreneurs, and setting up youth councils and youth quotas in political institutions. We found that youth-targeted strategies – largely aimed at promoting employment and political participation – are part of the authoritarian rule book in all four countries we studied. Employment and entrepreneurship schemes were open to abuse through ruling party patronage networks and chan-

nelled to regime supporters. Our research found that young people in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe felt aggrieved about these opportunities being channelled to regime supporters. They also noted the lack of opportunities to have a meaningful voice. Institutions that were established to enable youth participation were co-opted and lacked independence from governments. Some young people express their grievances through pro-democracy protests – like in Mozambique in October 2023. But overall, Africa's youth are not saving democracy. Neither are they countering the deepening trend of auto-cratism on the continent, where incumbent governments have increasingly concentrated power in the hands of the executive. Our research has confirmed this in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Uganda.

Case studies

In Zimbabwe, Zanu-PF has been in power since the country's independence in 1980. The ruling party and many of its now ageing leaders use their history of having been part of the liberation war in the 1970s to retain their hold on power. They do so by creating narratives around the country's liberation history and patriotism, and accuse the “born-free” generation (those born after independence) of be-

traying the liberation war. This delegitimises any discontent young people may feel. Zanu-PF targets young people among its wider repertoire of strategies to maintain power. In Mozambique, the ruling party Frelimo has won every election since 1992. The party has concentrated power and resources in the hands of the political elite. The youth continue to be under-represented and have serious challenges in accessing resources. This, in addition to other conflict dynamics, contributed to an insurgency in the northern region of Cabo Delgado from 2017. It's led by the radical religious group locally called Al-Shabaab, or sometimes “machababo” (the youth). Youth-dominated protests in Ethiopia contributed to the 2018 fall of the ruling party that had been in power since 1991. They also led to the coming to power of Abiy Ahmed that year. Mobilisation among the youth has since been silenced. Only loyalists get access to job creation schemes. There has also been a militarising of youth-dominated ethnic movements. This was seen, for instance, with the Fano Amhara group in the war in Tigray in 2020-2022. Uganda was a pioneer in institutionalising youth participation in decision-making. Youth engagement in political structures is considered to be a tool for government control. We found that young politicians felt

that this flawed system of representation provided opportunities for mobilising both against and in favour of the current regime. Young candidates running for one of the youth quota seats in parliament, for instance, can't easily evade ruling party patronage.

Way forward

Young Africans are diverse. However, they have often been characterised as either violent or as changemakers and peace activists. These characterisations represent opposite ends of a spectrum. Our research project engaged a diversity of young people positioned and constantly moving across different parts of the spectrum. This has enhanced our understanding of how they navigate and respond to the ways their regimes seek to handle the youth population. In our view, research and policy initiatives towards young people in authoritarian states must acknowledge that well-intended youth interventions may reproduce authoritarian politics when they are channelled to party loyalists. Interventions that aim to promote job creation and youth empowerment should monitor how youth participants are selected and funds disbursed to avoid interference from partisan actors.