

The yawning gap between the rich and poor in the West (and Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe) is a long-running dilemma

UK Charity

The world's five richest men have more than doubled their fortunes :



As rich get richer, poor get poorer UK charity reveals a new movement

THE WORLD'S RICHEST OFFER TO PAY TAX ON THEIR MILLIONS TO HELP END GLOBAL POVERTY

By: Shamlal Puri
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The yawning gap between the rich and poor in the West (and Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe) is a long-running dilemma which could soon be narrowed as the world's millionaires have offered to get themselves taxed voluntarily to help eradicate global poverty. This follows the British charity Oxfam's efforts, which recently released a report on how the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer and ways to narrow this gap. The report, released on the eve of the annual World Economic Forum (WEF) held in



Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine, delivers a special address on 16 January. A nation at war is generating more poverty. Photo World Economic Forum.

Davos, the Swiss Ski resort in the lofty Alps, between January 15 and 19, raises many questions. The wealth of the five richest men has doubled since 2020 during the Covid era, while five billion people's earning powers have fallen. It notes: "The world's five richest men have more than doubled their fortunes from \$405 billion (£321 billion) to \$869 billion (£688 billion) since 2020, while the wealth of the poorest 60 per cent - almost five billion people - has fallen." notes the report on inequality and global corporate power. It warns that if current trends continue, the world will have

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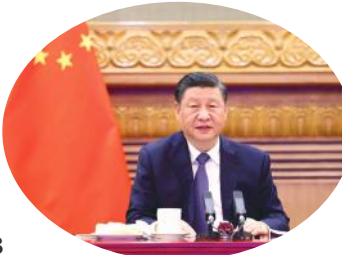
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Famine is stalking parts of Ethiopia Africa



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Family education in spiritual and moral education of students
This article state that education begins with the family Motivation

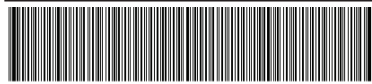


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"The Diaspora Times Global"

Bridging the climate finance gap in the race towards sustainability

Last year's inaugural Africa Climate Summit (ACS) and the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Dubai both yielded outcomes that speak to the significant shortfall in climate finance while calling for a potential redefining of the global climate finance architecture to enable all countries to transition towards environmental sustainability. After the ACS held in September 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya, African leaders in attendance including host President and the African Union's Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change Chairperson, President Dr. William Ruto, made a call to action for decarbonization of the global economy and urged for increased investments to promote the sustainable use of Africa's natural assets for the continent's transition to low carbon development and contribution to a net-zero world. Separately, COP28 negotiations concluded with the "UAE Consensus"

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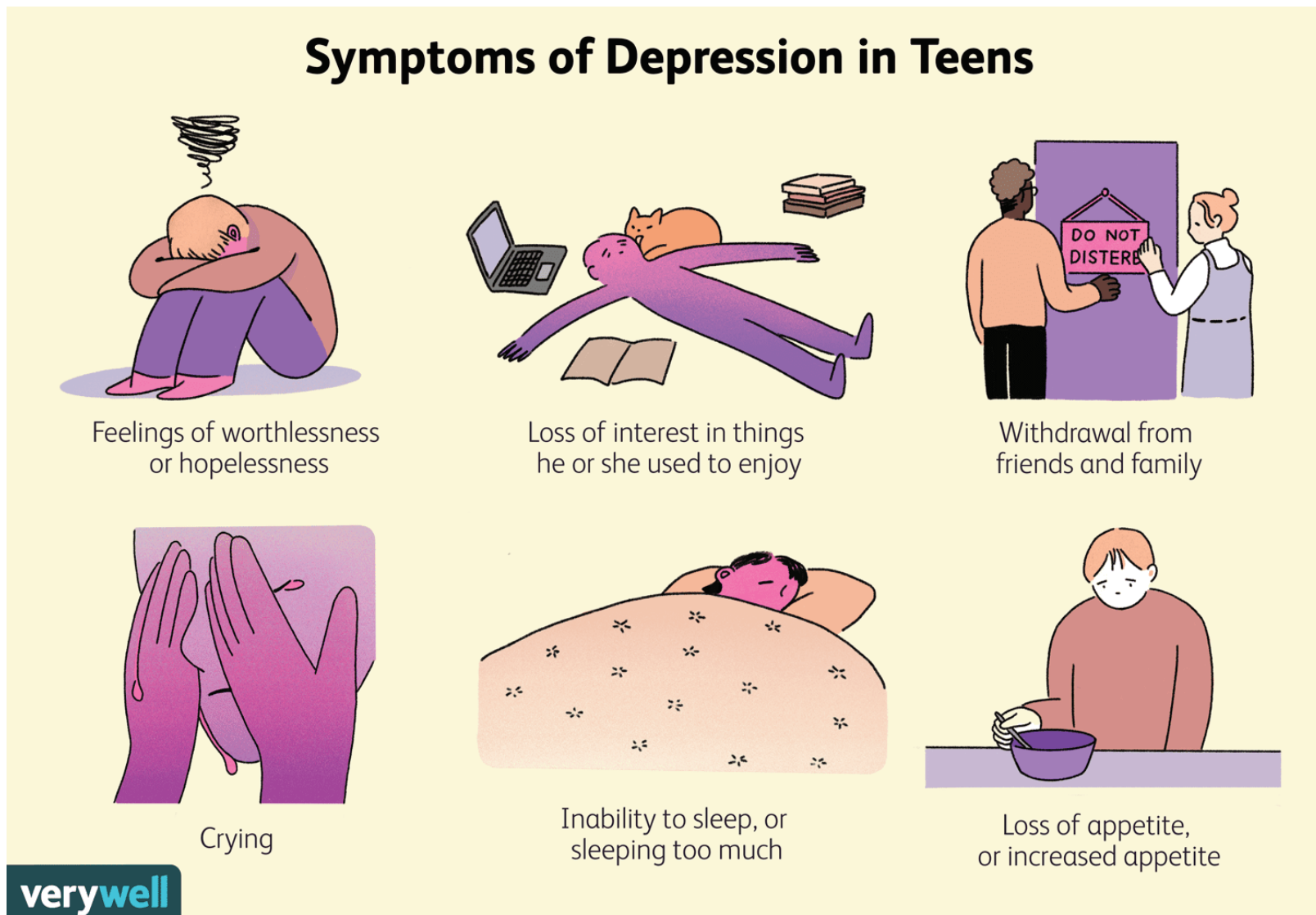
Psychology's effects on teenagers' life



By: Diaspora Times Team
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- A person needs to be able to discover his or her "ME" before getting married, as I previously stated. The idea that a person discovers his or her "I" during this transitional stage between childhood and youth—a time when experiences are more nuanced than at other stages—astonishes me.
- This time frame roughly corresponds to students in the fifth through eighth grades. Every child and every type of young person exhibits the completion of this phase. Adolescence is often referred to as the "transition period," "difficult period," or "crisis period" by some.



Let's look at one sort of psychology—family psychology—to better comprehend its role in our lives. According to Jalaluddin Rumi, "There are two conditions for building a happy family, one is to be able to choose a good spouse, and the other is to be a good spouse." Education is one of the parents' and the family's other major responsibilities. The family is not a site where the construction of the human person ends with the foundation; rather, it is his final brick, or responsibility. The location for which the designated father is accountable until the completion of his parenting duties. Since the family is where a person first matures. He grows, succeeds, and is respected there.

"Scientists compared the difference between

15–16-year-old boys and girls 90–100 years ago and today," an article I read stated. Sexual and physiological puberty have progressed by 2–3 years in the last century. Although puberty truly happens between the ages of 12 and 13, it currently happens at 15. In the past, girls and boys who entered puberty between the ages of 15 and 16 were ready to get married, but they had a job. These were people who worked in farming, cattle breeding, or other occupations and had surmounted both material and spiritual challenges. Children become adults at the age of 12 or 13, at which point they enroll in an 11-year vocational program at a school or lyceum. In conclusion, it will take them 20–21 years, and for some of them, 23–25 years, to become in-

dependent. At this point, family building is included along with their development.

Then, a lot of obligations and changes will fall on them; regrettably, this is what leads to divorces in our culture, with children suffering the most. Had everyone taken a psychology course prior to marriage, they would not have been disappointed to such an extent.

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in the fifth through eighth grades. Every child and every type of young person exhibits the completion of this phase. Adolescence is often referred to as the "transition period," "difficult period," or "crisis period" by some. Adolescence is a challenging and complex time due to changes in many facets of growth, including moral, social, mental, and physical. Puberty is when this time frame starts. He will have an entirely new relationship with both himself and other people. He has a unique perspective on life. His values, self-awareness, and assessment shift, and his interests also do. Even folks who don't seem to like anything can seem to have nothing they need at times. His "I" and the significance of this "I" to him.

It is reasonable to state, in

conclusion, that psychology is a subject that needs to be researched. A person who studies psychology gains knowledge on how to interact to others, communicate, and navigate challenging circumstances. These days, a lot of people require psychologists. As you can see, psychology is essential to us regardless of where we travel or what we do. The application of psychology is personal.

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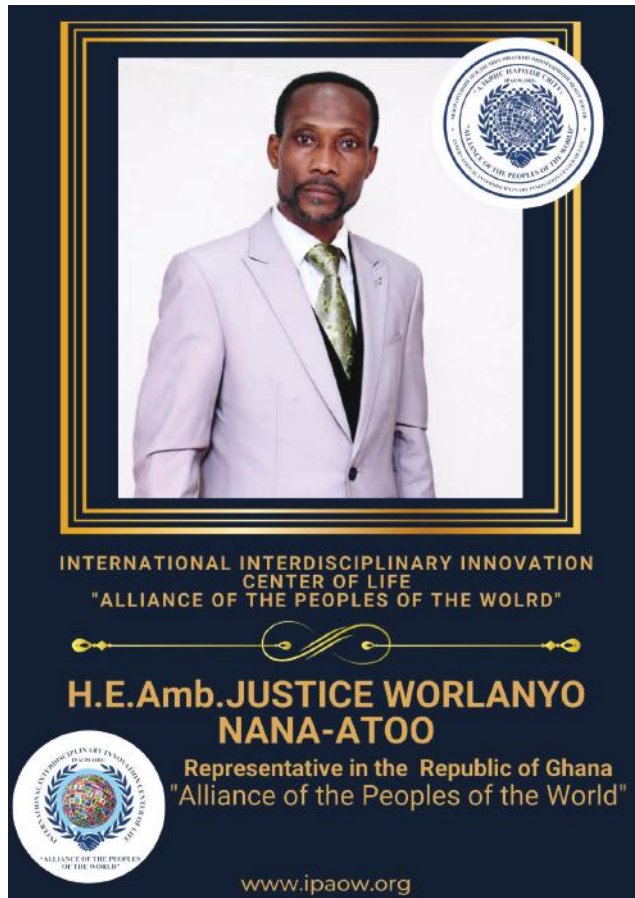
J.B. Worlanyo Nana-Atooo earns Certificate of recognition by international organization

By: Diaspora Times Team
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Uganda minister says people dying of hunger are ‘idiots’

A Ugandan government minister is facing criticism after calling those who have died of hunger in his country “idiots”.

Many have deemed Henry Okello Oryem’s comments tone-deaf.

In 2022, more than 2,200 people died of starvation and related illnesses in north-east Uganda, a report by an official human rights body said.

But Mr Oryem argued that given the favourable climate and fertile land people should be able to grow food for themselves.

“It’s only an idiot, a real idiot, that can die of hunger in Uganda,” the state minister for foreign affairs told the NTV Uganda television channel. “If you work hard, there is land in Uganda. The climate is right in spite [of] climate change. If you make a double effort to make sure that you go out in the morning, you till your land, you plant the seeds, you maintain your plantation, surely, how do you fail then to get food?”

As well as killing many people, the food shortage in the north-east left nearly half-a-million people in “acute hunger”, the report by the Uganda Human Rights Commission, which was established by the constitution, said.

The minister’s comments have sparked outrage.

Moses Aleper, a legislator for Che-

kwii county, which is part of the affected Karamoja region, told the BBC that Mr Oryem’s views are “not right” and “unfortunate coming from a minister who knows what goes on in this country”.

“I’m from one of the most productive parts of Karamoja where there is adequate rain and we produce food. But in situations where weather fails us, the weather vagaries set in, we definitely fail to get food. And normally people definitely get famine and eventually hunger strikes.”

Mr Aleper also said that famine in the region is often caused by “other issues beyond even human control”, such as the way that the climate is changing.

Prominent Ugandan author and journalist Charles Onyango-Obbo also hit out at Mr Oryem, saying that the minister failed to grasp “that hunger in a country like Uganda is a distribution/market problem”.

Official data on the current food situation in Karamoja is unavailable, but it often experiences hunger during dry seasons due to the region’s semi-arid climatic conditions.

BBC



Henry Okello Oryem

Education

Education: The Key to Pluralism and Peace!

Access to quality education and life-long learning opportunities is crucial for vibrant, inclusive societies and thriving economies. Without that access, millions of children, youth and adults are left behind. Each year, the International Day for Education offers an opportunity to reflect on the integral connection between learning, the generation and sharing of knowledge, and quality of life around the globe.

This year, we are called on to consider the theme, “learning for lasting peace.” As we witness a surge in violent conflict and insecurity in many parts of the world, that theme reminds of the transformative power of education to equip learners of all ages with the knowledge, values, and skills to become agents of peace and pluralism in their communities and in the wider world.

While this holds true for all societies, it is critical in those countries and regions that face persistent barriers to quality education, healthcare and economic opportunity; suffer enduring conflicts; and disproportionately bear the effects of a changing climate.

That said, no country, and no people, are immune from the impact of conflict and insecurity in other parts of the globe: as the COVID-19 pandemic taught us, the world is interdependent and interconnected.

At Aga Khan University, we understand that providing access to quality education at all levels has the power to guide us toward a more peaceful, prosperous and pluralist world. We must see and value quality education as a human right, a public good and—perhaps most important—a shared, global responsibility if we hope for lasting peace.

Rather than the arsenals of violent conflict, education can indeed be the most powerful weapon to change the world.

Let me close with this quote from Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Founder of Pakistan:

“Knowledge arms you with power; wield it to shape a brighter future.”

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Dr Sulaiman Shahabuddin is the Vice Chancellor, Aga Khan University.

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Business

MEGA GROUP HAS AMBITIOUS PLANS TO BOOST INFRA BUSINESS IN INDIA



By: Shamlal Puri
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& Senior Editor - UK
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- An electrical engineer from SRM University Chennai, Mr Satish Mishra, has extensive experience in the industrial and power sectors. He Started his Career at BHEL Bhopal and has a great mix of leadership, inspiration, operational experience, and technical breadth with a strong history of creating highly engaged teams.



Satish Mishra, Managing Director of Mega Operation Group, has an impressive track record in his industry, Photo Courtesy



Madhu Yadav....successful business career is also a dynamic director at the Mega Operation Group, Photo Courtesy.



Ms Madhu Yadav is a media personality in her own right and also a successful businesswoman. Photo Courtesy.

Mega Operation Group is fast becoming a name to reckon with on the Indian business scene when it comes to providing infra specialist services and technology and engineering consultancy services. This integrated Pan-India Infra Company and Infra Consultancy provider based

in the Indian commercial city of Mumbai is a trusted partner that delivers distinctive and impactful solutions to clients across sectors. Powered by passion, driven by innovation, led by a visionary approach, and steered by global standards of quality, the company is engaged in transforming

India's infrastructural landscape. It is more than an amalgamation of Covering all aspects of infrastructure development. “We envision the new ways in which technology and engineering consulting services can deliver for our clients. Our multidisciplinary approach provides innova-

tion to not just satisfaction but transformational ideas and effective execution to ensure the satisfaction of our clients beyond their understanding of their needs,” says the Group's Managing Director Satish Mishra. Two dynamic directors behind the fast-growing success of this Group are Mr Mishra and Ms Madhu Yadav, who has made her mark as a career fashion model and jewellery business owner. With many years of combined experience, they deliver infrastructure consultation related to every field that provides competitive advantages to their clients. “We specialise in offering Conceptualisation Planning and procurement Services including Tender Evaluation, Construction Supervision and Project Completion Services in Roads and Bridges, Buildings and Structures, Water Resources including Dams and Irrigation, Power and Energy,” says Ms Madhu Yadav. An electrical engineer from SRM University Chennai, Mr Satish Mishra, has extensive experience in the industrial and power sectors. He Started his Career at BHEL Bhopal and has a great mix of leadership, inspiration, operational experience, and technical breadth with a strong history of creating highly engaged teams. He has an impressive track record, has worked with WIPRO Electrical, and had a short stint as Senior Group Engineer in Beumer Group,

where he played a transformational role in enhancing operational performance at the Airport Project. Mr Mishra has gained extensive experience in enhancing operations, indulging in technical excellence, and driving quality in projects. He has a strong record of driving significant turnaround in complex operations in the infra and Power sector. Ms Madhu Yadav is a talented young lady whose diversified career speaks volumes about her capabilities. She evolved from modelling to business in a journey that has caught the attention of many business watchers. Born and brought up in Uttar Pradesh in a political family, she completed her graduation from Lucknow University and started her career as a Fashion model in Mumbai. She worked with many well-known jewellery brands, including Isharya Nicobar and as a Brand Ambassador for many Jewellery brands. She started her own Designer clothing company. She has a strong record of driving significant turnaround in complex operations in many industries. Without any doubt, fashion model Madhu is a media personality in her own right. Her blossoming business career adds another feather to Madhu's success story.

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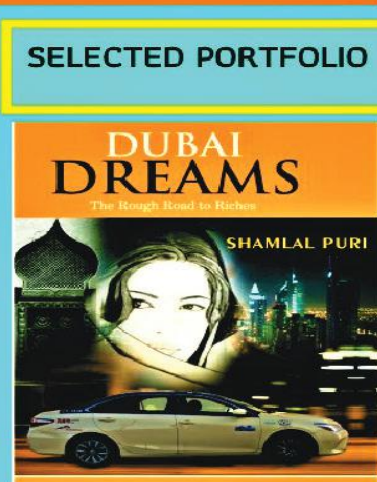
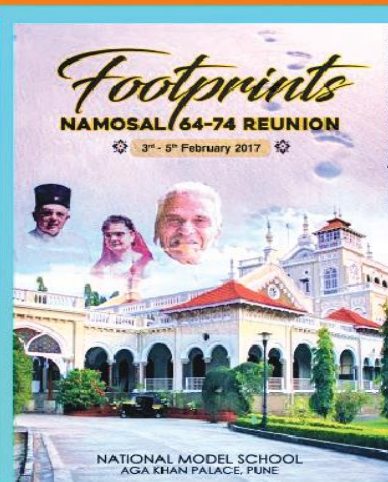
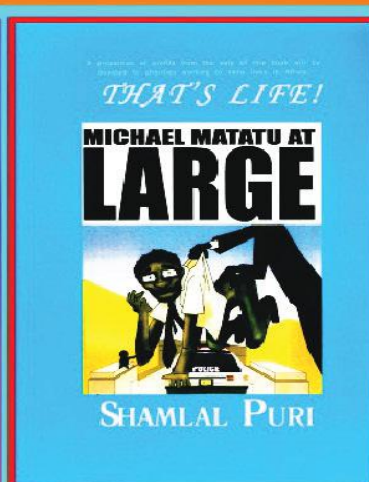
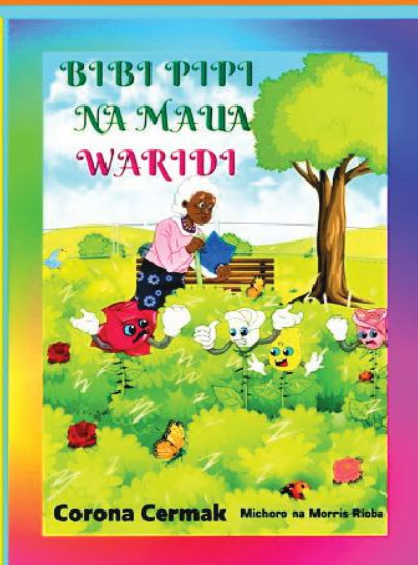
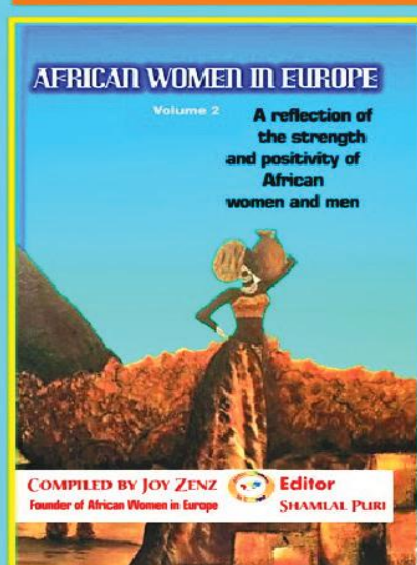
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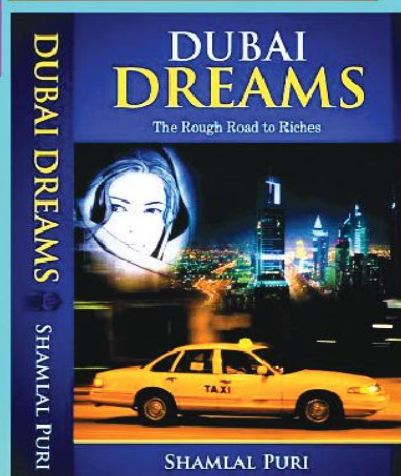
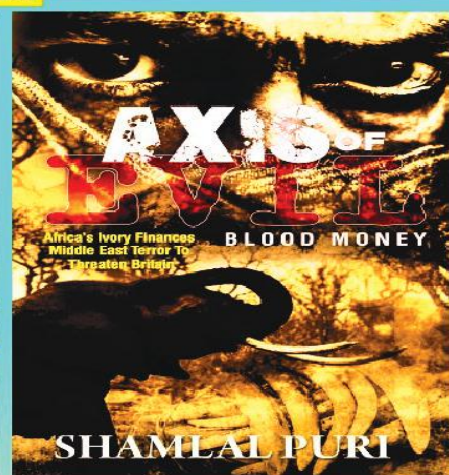
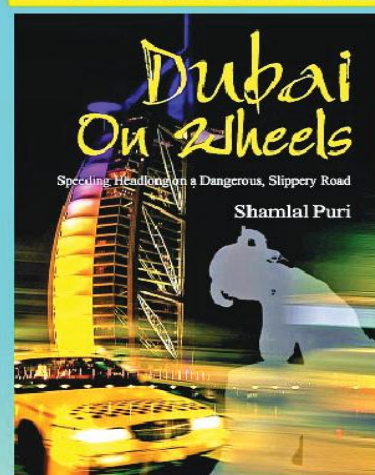
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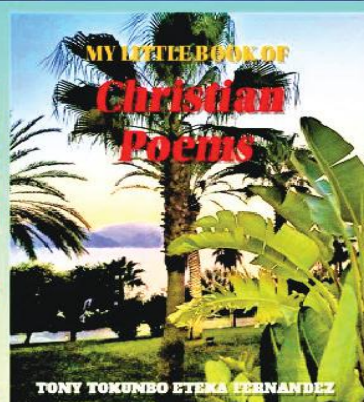
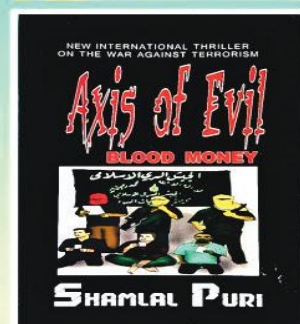
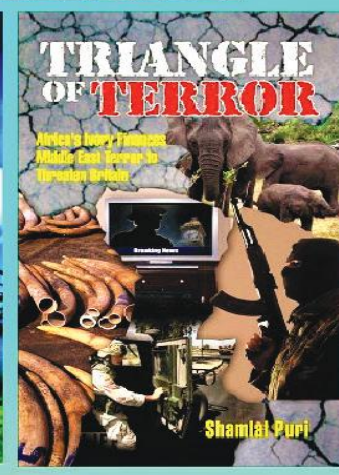
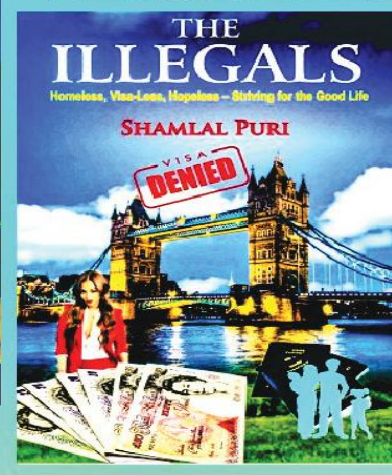
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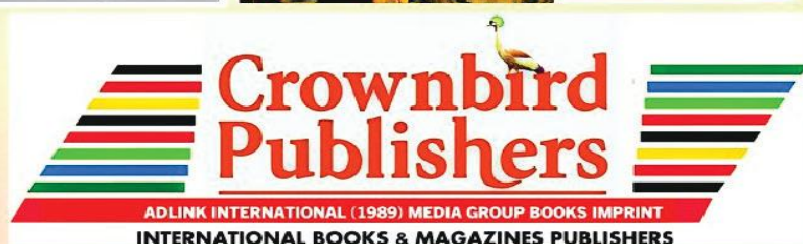


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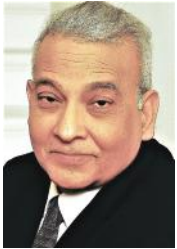
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UK News

As rich get richer, poor get poorer UK charity reveals a new movement

THE WORLD'S RICHEST OFFER TO PAY TAX ON THEIR MILLIONS TO HELP END GLOBAL POVERTY



By: Shamlal Puri
Associate publisher
& Senior Editor – UK
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Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- The Davos summit is a global gathering that brings world leaders and international elites together to discuss pressing economic issues of the day.
- WEF hosts thousands of attendees, from the world's leaders and business magnates to charities and academics, to discuss key global issues.
- Taking stock of the global wealth, its report, Inequality Inc., Oxfam notes the rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer.
- The report Inequality Inc., published as business elites gathered for the World Economic Forum in the Swiss resort town of Davos, examines how sharply increasing billionaire wealth and rising corporate and monopoly power are interconnected. And how corporate governance exploits and magnifies inequalities of gender and race, as well as economic inequality.
- It reveals that seven out of ten of the world's giant corporations have a billionaire as CEO or principal shareholder.

its first trillionaire within a decade, but poverty won't be eradicated for another 229 years.

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It reveals that seven out of ten of the world's giant corporations have a billionaire as CEO or principal shareholder.

"These corporations are worth \$10.2 trillion (£8.1 trillion), equivalent to more than the combined GDPs of all countries in Africa and Latin America. Using Wealth X data, it also finds that the world's richest 1% own 43 per cent of all global financial assets." It notes. Oxfam says that over the same period, people worldwide are working harder and longer hours, often for poverty wages in precarious and unsafe jobs.

"Across 52 countries, average real wages of nearly 800 million workers have fallen. These workers have lost a combined \$1.5 trillion (£1.2 trillion) over the last two years, equivalent to almost a month (25 days) of lost wages for each worker.

"The most recent Gini index – which measures inequality – found that global income inequality is now comparable with South Africa, the country with the highest inequality worldwide."

Aleema Shivji, Oxfam's interim Chief Executive, said, "These extremes cannot be accepted as the new norm; the world can't afford another decade of division. Extreme poverty in the poorest countries is still higher than

it was pre-pandemic, yet a small number of super-rich men are racing to become the world's first trillionaires within the next ten years.

"This ever-widening gulf between the rich and the rest isn't accidental, nor is it inevitable. Governments worldwide are making deliberate political choices that enable and encourage this distorted concentration of wealth while hundreds of millions of people live in poverty.

"A fairer economy is possible," she says, "one that works for us all. What's needed are concerted policies that deliver fairer taxation and support for everyone, not just the privileged." The past three years' super-charged surge in extreme wealth has solidified. Despite some individual fluctuations, billionaires are \$3.3 trillion (£2.6 trillion) richer than in 2020, and their wealth has grown three times faster than the inflation rate.

"The wealth of the five richest men has increased by 114 per cent. Meanwhile, the wealth of the poorest 4.77 billion people (60 per cent) has fallen by 0.2 per cent in real terms," says the report.

Using data from Wealth X, Oxfam has found that the world's richest 1% own 43% of all global financial assets – identifiable, publicly listed instruments, including stocks, shares, and bonds, plus stakes in privately held businesses. In the UK, the richest 1% own 33 per cent of all financial assets, with a value of \$2.1 trillion (£1.6 trillion).

Mirroring the fortunes of the super-rich, big business is set to smash annual profit records over the last year. One hundred forty-eight of the world's biggest corporations together raked in \$1.8 trillion (£1.4 trillion) in total net profits in the year to June 2023, a 52 per cent jump compared to average net profits in 2018-2021. Their windfall profits surged by nearly \$700 billion (£554 billion).

The report finds that for every \$100 of profit made by 96 major corporations between July 2022 and June 2023, \$82 was paid out to shareholders.

New Oxfam analysis of World Benchmarking Alliance data on more than 1,600 of the largest corporations worldwide shows



António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, delivered a special address on 17 January. Photo World Economic Forum



Li Qiang, Premier of the People's Republic of China, delivers a special address on 16 January. Photo World Economic Forum



Bill Gates, Co-Chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda; Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, WTO Director-General; Gustavo Petro, President of Colombia; Mark Rutte, Prime Minister of the Netherlands; and Martin Wolf of the Financial Times speak on a panel about the North-South schism on 17 January. Photo World Economic Forum

that fewer than one in 250 of them are publicly committed to paying workers a living wage and supporting a living wage in their value chains.

It would take 1,200 years for a woman working in the health and social sector to earn what the average CEO in the most significant 100 Fortune companies earns in

Contd Page 11.

UK News

As rich get richer, poor get poorer UK charity reveals a new movement

THE WORLD'S RICHEST OFFER TO PAY TAX ON THEIR MILLIONS TO HELP END GLOBAL POVERTY



By: Sham Lal Puri
Associate publisher
& Senior Editor – UK
shamlalpur4@gmail.com

Contd from Page 10

Worth Noting:

- Aleema Shivji, Oxfam's interim Chief Executive, said, "These extremes cannot be accepted as the new norm; the world can't afford another decade of division. Extreme poverty in the poorest countries is still higher than it was pre-pandemic, yet a small number of super-rich men are racing to become the world's first trillionaires within the next ten years."
- "This ever-widening gulf between the rich and the rest isn't accidental, nor is it inevitable. Governments worldwide are making deliberate political choices that enable and encourage this distorted concentration of wealth while hundreds of millions of people live in poverty."
- "A fairer economy is possible," she says, "one that works for us all. What's needed are concerted policies that deliver fairer taxation and support for everyone, not just the privileged."

a year. Progressive wealth taxes are one of the solutions for governments to reduce inequality and raise vital revenue for public investment. A wealth tax on British millionaires and billionaires at a rate of between one and two per cent on net wealth above £10 million could generate up to £22 billion annually. Oxfam polled to feel the pulse of millionaires and their reaction to the idea of a wealth tax.

The staggering new poll has revealed that support for higher taxes on wealth is popular with dollar millionaires from across G20 countries. It came as 260 millionaires and billionaires signed a new letter at the Davos WEF summit demanding world leaders increase their taxes.

The polling was part of the "Proud to Pay More" report, published alongside the letter, profiling some of the world's wealthiest people on supporting higher taxes on themselves.

The survey, conducted by Survation on behalf of Patriotic Millionaires, polled over 2,300 respondents from G20 countries who hold more than \$1 million in investable assets, excluding their homes - making them the wealthiest five per cent and higher.

Key findings included 74% supporting higher taxes on wealth to help address the cost-of-living crisis and improve public services; 75% supported introducing a 2 per cent wealth tax on billionaires, as the EU Tax Observatory proposed in October 2023.

Fifty-eight per cent supported introducing a 2 per cent wealth tax for people with more than \$10 million; 72 per cent think that extreme wealth helps buy political influence; 54 per cent believe that excessive wealth is a threat to democracy.

"We are living in a second Gilded Age," said Emmy and Golden Globe-winning actor Brian Cox, who played fictional billionaire Logan Roy in HBO's Succession. "Billionaires are wielding their extreme wealth to accumulate political power and influence, undermining democracy and the global economy."

"It's long past time to act. If our elected officials refuse to address this concentration of money and power, the consequences will be dire."

In a year of national elections across several G20 countries, the poll not only showed that respondents from the wealthiest five per cent support higher taxation on wealth they are also concerned extreme wealth concentration is a threat to democracy itself. This fear is reflected in the letter Proud to Pay More, which states, "If elected representatives of the world's leading economies do not take steps to address the dramatic rise of economic inequality, the consequences will continue to be catastrophic for society."

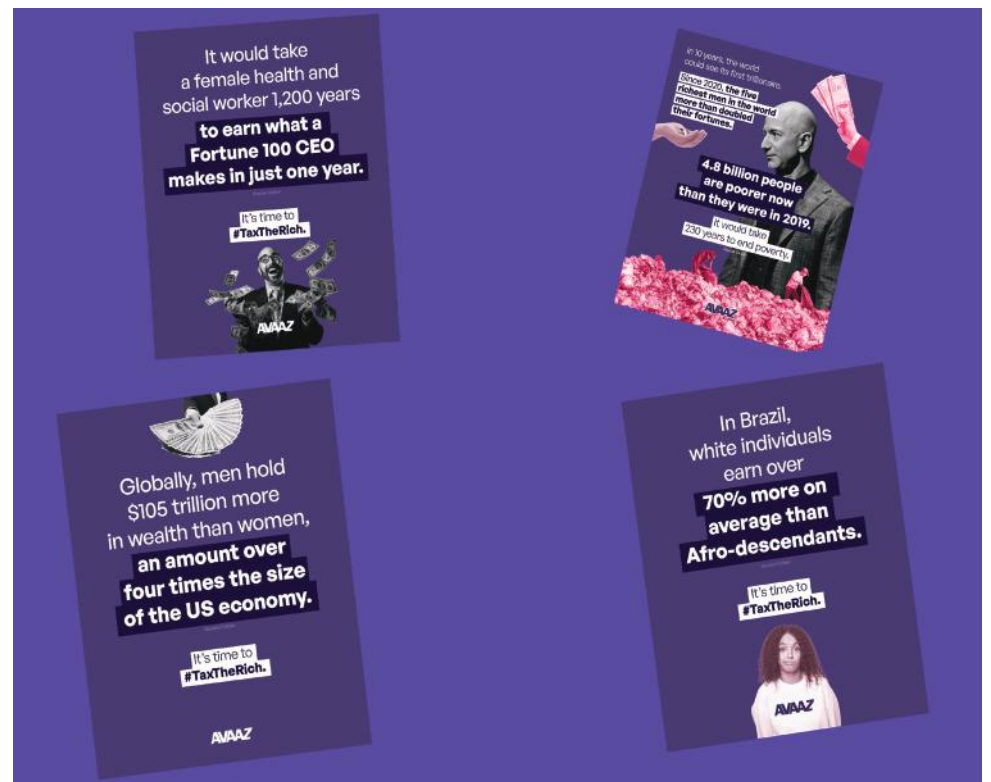
"Throughout history, pitchforks were the inevitable consequence of extreme discontent, but today, the masses are turning to populism, which is on the rise worldwide. It is happening here," said Abigail Disney, documentary filmmaker, activist, and member of the Disney family. "We already know the solution to protect our institutions and stabilise our country: taxing extreme wealth. What we lack is the political fortitude to do it. Even millionaires and billionaires like me are saying it's time. The elites gathering in Davos must take this crisis seriously."

Millionaires and billionaires spanning 17 countries, including Abigail Disney, Brian Cox, Simon Pegg, Valerie Rockefeller, Marlene Engelhorn, and Guy Singh-Watson, signed the letter in a growing global effort to wake world leaders up to the need to tax the super-rich. As Brazil takes on the G20 Presidency in 2024, with a commitment to addressing inequality as part of the agenda, the push from this growing group of wealthy individuals to tax the super-rich is even more significant.

Marlene Engelhorn, Austrian inheritor, and co-founder of taxmenow, said: "2024 could be the beginning of real change if the G20 got serious about raising more taxes from people like me. With rising populism and seam-bursting wealth walking hand in hand, we cannot afford another year of economic neglect without further peril to democracy. The Brazilian G20 can help fix this if it leads global efforts



G20 nations' millionaires have come forward, asking governments to tax them. A bold move



The wide gap between the rich and poor is revealed by Avaz in the above collage.



Marlene Engelhorn and Stefanie Bremer, members of TaxMeNow, handed over Proud to Pay More Tax to Amitabh Behar (left), Executive Director of Oxfam International in Davos

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Africa

Mwale honored in Ghana for role in health, infrastructure investments

By: Capital Correspondent
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- Mwale was among a handful of distinguished people who were acknowledged and celebrated for having shown extraordinary leadership in Africa.
- Others included Patricia Scotland, the Secretary General of Commonwealth who was honored for her efforts in expanding trade in Africa through commonwealth.
- Africa global award went to Mohamed Ali, the President of Guyana.
- Other winners were President Alassane Quattara of Ivory Coast, CEO of Afriexim Bank, Creative Entrepreneur Eazi from Nigeria and Egypt's deputy Speaker and Chairman of Cleopatra group Mohammed El Enein who won the Africa Industrialist award.
- The prestigious presidential Gala award dinner held at Kempinski Gold Coast City in Accra was hosted by President Nana Akufo-Addo of Ghana and was attended by Africa's 400 most influential figures, including heads of state, business leaders, selected ministers of state, policymakers, and thought leaders.



United States-based Kenyan business magnet Julius Mwale was on Friday honored with Social Infrastructure Award during this year's Africa Prosperity Champions Awards in Accra, Ghana. The award gala was hosted by Nana Akufo-Addo, the President of the Republic of Ghana. The award was in recognition of Mwale's transformative contributions and investment in health, primarily with the establishment of the Mwale Medical and Technology City (MMTC).

"Your decision, as an entrepreneur, to invest heavily in setting up such a major health facility in Kenya, is both bold and responsible. And, to make it accessible to ordinary Kenyans, particularly those covered by the National Hospital Insurance Fund, is most commendable," said Gabby Asere Darko, the Chairman of Africa Prosperity Network.

AfCFTA-aligned He hailed MMTC's achievements and said they strongly align with the goals of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

"We hope it will serve as a motivation for others to invest in this important area of Africa's development, healthcare. Africa's MMTC's expansion into twelve African countries and its holistic development model, combining healthcare, infrastructure, and innovation, exemplify the economic collaboration and integration AfCFTA aims to foster," said Darko.

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Africa.

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Innovation

Africa Prosperity Network's vision is to promote Africa beyond aid, by creating the platforms for holding critical dialogues that reshape the thinking of the leaders of Africa in the areas of trade, commerce, national economies, political conduct and our culture.

Mwale is a successful industrial entrepreneur, and investor with more than 20

years of proven track record in innovative investments in Technology, Energy, Health, Retail and Construction industries.

He is a Principal of the US \$ 2 billion Mwale Medical and Technology City (MMTC) based in Western Kenya.

As a lead investor of MMTC he invested and mobilized over US \$ 2 billion to build the new City with a 100 per cent green concept.

MMTC has expanded in 12 countries in Africa with a vision to build 18 smart cities and empower around 800 million people by 2050.

Prior to that in early 2000s, Mwale, whose education background is in telecommunications engineering, founded and Chaired SBA Technologies Inc. in New York; a biometric pioneer which was key in enabling the establishment of mobile digital identity infrastructure that became a secure foundation for digital money transfer services worldwide.

Mwale currently sits on the boards, mainly as Chairman, of more than 20 companies in Technology, Retail, Pharmaceutical, Health, Construction, Hospitality, Human Resources, Energy, and Engineering industries. He has been the Chairman of the New York based American Institute for African Development (AIAD) since 2007.



United States-based Kenyan business magnet Julius Mwale

UK News

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THE WORLD'S RICHEST OFFER TO PAY TAX ON
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- Fifty-eight per cent supported introducing a 2 per cent wealth tax for people with more than \$10 million; 72 per cent think that extreme wealth helps buy political influence; 54 per cent believe that excessive wealth is a threat to democracy.



Cover of the Proud to Pay More report that added extra attention to World Economic Forum 2024

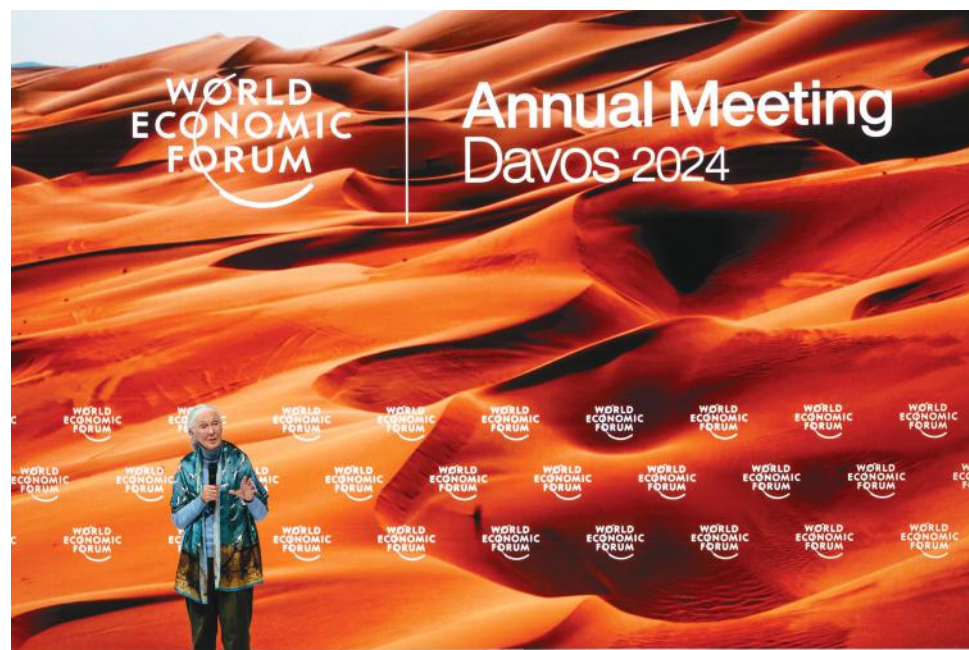
to tax us, the super-rich." The polling also found that 70 per cent think the economy would be more robust if we increased taxes on extreme wealth to invest in public services and national infrastructure; 66 per cent of people with \$1 million or more would support higher taxes on themselves if they were used to invest in public services and more robust national infrastructure; 57 per cent believe that extreme wealth prevents others from improving their living standards and hinders social mobility; 53 per cent think that extreme wealth exacerbates climate change. Millionaires, including Marlene Engelhorn and Stefanie Bremer, will be in Davos to hand over the letter and reflect: "The true measure of a society can be found, not just in how it treats its most vulnerable, but in what it asks of its wealthiest members. Our future is one of tax pride or economic shame. That's the choice."

The Proud To Pay More letter was coordinated by Patriotic Millionaires, Patriotic Millionaires UK, 'taxmenow', Millionaires For Humanity, and Oxfam. Millionaire Julia Davies, investor, is a founding member of Patriotic Millionaires UK, a nonpartisan group of British millionaires campaigning for a wealth tax, said, "Only 4 pence in every tax pound comes from taxes on wealth. It is miniscule, especially compared to an income of 42 pence in the pound.

"I am fortunate enough to be able to contribute more and want to do so. People argue that millionaires like me can just donate more voluntarily to the Treasury - but this clearly isn't a solution. Just like income taxes, wealth taxes should be mandatory, not optional. "Just imagine what £22 billion a year invested in public services and infrastructure could pay for, improving the lives of every one of us who live in the UK and providing our elderly, young and vulnerable with the care and support they need and deserve. Investment in a green economy, improving our care services and giving every child, whatever their background, the chance to succeed. It's time to stop treating taxation of wealth as off the table and get on with using it to invest in building the future the British people deserve." Oxfam called on governments to reduce the gap rapidly and radically between the super-rich and the rest of society by reining in corporate power - including



Living in Hope of a better life, this young African is among the millions who are in the poverty trap. Photo Oxfam.



Famed conservationist Jane Goodall speaks about the urgent need to combat the climate and nature crisis on 18 January. Photo World Economic Forum

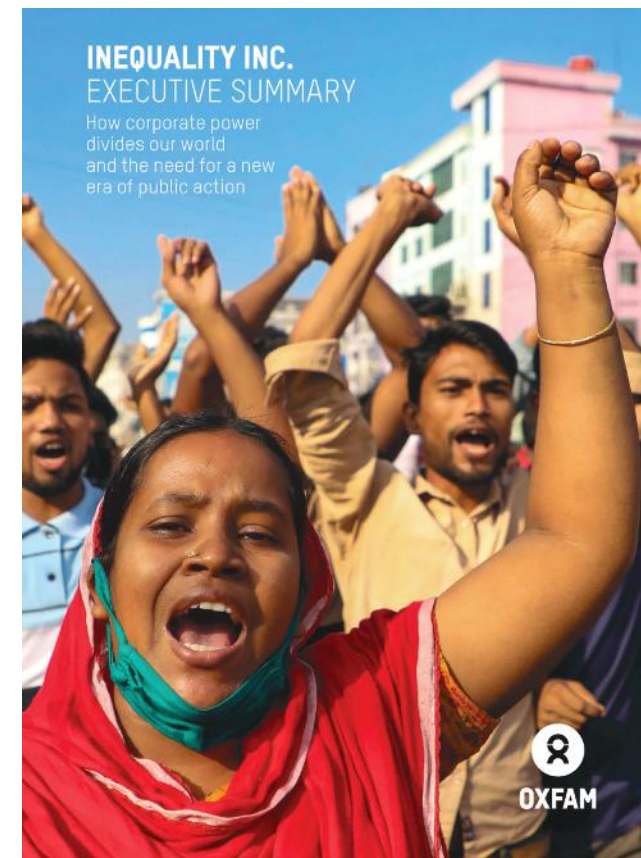


Cover of Inequality Inc. Oxfam report on how corporate power divides our world and for a new era of public action. Bangladeshi textile workers protest for pay increases on the cover.

breaking up monopolies, legislating for living wages, capping CEO pay, and new taxes on the super-rich and corporations, including permanent wealth and excess profit taxes. It urged revitalising the state - ensuring the universal provision of healthcare and education and exploring publicly delivered goods and public options in sectors from energy to transportation. It underscored the importance of reinventing business - creating and promoting a new generation of companies that do not put

shareholders first - including worker cooperatives and fair-trade businesses. Prioritise and provide financial support to equitable enter-

prises, not companies missing their net-zero targets, paying below living wages, or dodging taxes.



Davos on the eve of the 2024 WEF conference. Photo World Economic Forum

Climate

Bridging the climate finance gap in the race towards sustainability

By: ENG. FESTUS NGENO
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- The two meetings demonstrated greater ambition for climate action even though progress towards this cause hasn't been sufficient to match the targets and timelines of a successful net-zero transition as envisaged by the Paris Agreement temperature goal to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C.
- Delegates at both the ACS and COP28 acknowledged that the financing gaps are a key inhibitor to achieving the transition targets to a decarbonized world economy.
- African leaders at the ACS called upon the global community to act with urgency in reducing emissions and proposed the establishment of a new financing architecture, one that is responsive to the continent's needs including debt restructuring and relief.



President William Ruto reads outcomes of the first Africa Climate Summit held in Nairobi in September 2023/FILE

that showed great resolve towards climate action including an outcome on transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science. The two meetings demonstrated greater ambition for climate action even though progress towards this cause hasn't been sufficient to match the targets and timelines of a successful net-zero transition as envisaged by the Paris Agreement temperature goal to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C. Delegates at both the ACS and COP28 acknowledged that the financing gaps are a key inhibitor to achieving the transition targets to a decarbonized world economy. African leaders at the ACS called upon the global community to act with urgency in reducing emissions and proposed the establishment of a new financing architecture, one that is responsive to the continent's needs including debt restructuring and relief.

At COP28, Parties underscored the financing gaps in the net-zero transition and reached an agreement to operationalize the Loss and Damage Fund, to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. So far, 18 countries and the European Commission have pledged \$661.39 million towards the Loss and Damage Fund to provide financial support to developing countries affected by severe impacts of climate change. These financing pledges towards the Loss and Damage Fund are however not sufficient to meet the needs of developing countries such as Kenya, that continue to suffer adverse effects of climate change. Studies show that developing countries need at least \$400 billion annually to cope with loss and damage due to climate change related impacts, pointing to the serious shortfall in financing towards this cause.

Thus, climate financing demands creativity or ingenuity to mobilize climate-focused investments from both public and private sources. These investments would include funds needed to among other things transform energy systems, upscale sustainable agriculture, and counter growing climate change vulnerability. To fully implement Kenya's updated National Determined Contributions (NDC), we require an estimated \$62 billion over 10 years, covering 2020 to 2030, with mitigation requiring approximately \$18B and adaptation \$44B. This implies that the current climate crisis has a huge financial burden on Kenya hence the urgent need to mobilize sustainable financing through more innovative public and private finance approaches that respond to the current financing gap. Kenya's National Treasury is currently developing a National Climate Finance Mobilization Strategy to provide a framework for the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Finance. The Strategy is en-

visioned to accelerate access to public international climate finance, mobilization of private sector climate finance, enhance domestic investment in climate projects, application of more innovative financing instruments, and ensure coordinated and sustainable climate finance flows. To secure this funding, Kenya would need to explore various domestic and international sources of climate finance, including new sources of concessional capital. Research has shown that countries can mobilize private capital through instruments such as debt guarantees with governments providing the initial funding to place the various mitigation or transition programmes on track. This would require significant amounts of concessional financing although capital mobilization could also be facilitated through strategies such as growing the country's tax base and collections besides scrapping off fossil fuel subsidies and lowering debt and related costs to free up more funds.

Kenya notably is already exploring innovative climate financing options including debt-for-nature or climate swaps to unlock funds for building water dams amid a cash crunch that risks derailing spending on key development projects. Debt-for-nature or climate swaps are financial arrangements that typically allow a country to restructure its debt at a lower interest rate or longer maturity, with the proceeds being allocated to conservation or green projects. This innovative financing model has gained traction among developing countries and has been successfully deployed in Seychelles, Belize, and Barbados, relieving the countries of some of the pressure of paying back international loans through nature conservation agreements. Eng. Ng'eno is the Principal Secretary, State Department of Environment and Climate Change.

OPINION:

The role of 50+1 clauses in sparking violence during African elections

By: Dr. David Mazi Matsanga
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Worth
Noting:

- Similarly, why does Uganda have a 50+1 clause in its constitution when it consistently results in violence every five years during elections? I participated in the 1980 elections, which marked a turning point for our country due to irregularities. Why should Ugandans continue to endure violence when our roads in Kampala are in deplorable condition?
- In the recently concluded elections in Zimbabwe, violence erupted again due to the 50+1 colonial clause. This clause has fueled violence in 2019 and 2022, with threats of further demonstrations from the opposition, which seeks to destabilize Zimbabwe.
- In West Africa, the 50+1 clause is a primary cause of electoral violence. In countries like Nigeria, it has led to violence and electoral body manipulation of results. The Chairman of INEC has sometimes used probability rather than truth to determine winners or has been influenced by the ruling party to select winners.



David Matsanga is the Chairman of the Pan African Forum.

This year, 19 African countries are set to hold elections. However, a recurring issue that plagues African electoral systems is the presence of 50+1 clauses, which often lead to violence and instability after elections. One of the fundamental problems we face with our African electoral systems is that many of them were imposed upon us without careful consideration. Why did Africa adopt a 50+1 election system that frequently results in violence after universal suffrage? The truth is that we, as Africans, have cultivated a culture of constitutionalism that has led us to incorporate the 50+1 clause into most African state Constitutions. This clause has contributed to bloodshed in nearly all countries that have implemented it. The leaders we have in power today are a product of this self-inflicted issue. The dangerous 50+1 clause encourages a culture of violence by empowering politicians through this very clause. In many African countries, the legalization of violence is embedded in the electoral process through the 50+1 system, often leading to fraudulent elections. Leaders fiercely compete for the presidency because we have legalized this under the 50+1 system. Why should voters in a country like Comoros, which has little more than tourism and faces natural challenges like deadly winds, be subjected to a 50+1 system? Look at the turmoil in Comoros caused by elections. Similarly, why does Uganda have a 50+1 clause in its constitution when it consistently results in violence every five years during elections? I participated in the 1980 elections, which marked a turning point for our country due to irregularities. Why should Ugandans continue to endure violence when our roads in Kampala are in deplorable condition? In the recently concluded elections in Zimbabwe, violence erupted again due to the 50+1 colonial clause. This clause has fueled violence in 2019 and 2022, with threats of further demonstrations from the opposition, which seeks to destabilize Zimbabwe. In West Africa, the 50+1 clause is a primary cause of electoral violence. In countries like Nigeria, it has led to violence and electoral body manipulation of results. The Chairman of INEC has sometimes used probability rather than truth to determine winners or has been influenced by the ruling party to select winners. Across West Africa, most coups have occurred as a result of 50+1-style elections. This has driven the opposition to take to the streets, prompting military interventions to oust leaders elected through such a system. Mali, Guinea Conakry, Niger, and Burkina Faso, among others, have experienced chaos due to the 50+1 clause. Many African leaders who are elected under the 50+1 constitution do not view themselves as servants of the people but rather as rulers who oppress and subjugate their subjects. It is up to us to dismantle the 50+1 system we have built and the ineffective leadership it has engendered. The 50+1 clause is a significant driver of the culture of corruption in many African countries, as leadership is often put into power by powerful cartels. Two African countries, South Africa and Tanzania, have held presidential elections without violence precisely because they have different constitutional arrangements that do not include the 50+1 clause. These countries serve as examples that peaceful elections are possible without this clause. While it is possible that my perspective may not align with everyone's, it is essential to recognize that the impediments to Africa's progress often lie in flawed elections that breed violence. Furthermore, when courts are used to undermine universal suffrage, they can also contribute to conflict. Thank you, God bless Africa.

David Matsanga is the Chairman of the Pan African Forum.

Africa

Fear of famine in parts of Ethiopia grows



War and drought has caused enormous suffering in Ethiopia's Tigray region GETTY IMAGES

By: BBC

Famine is stalking parts of Ethiopia. The epicentre is in the northern Tigray region. Villagers who have not yet recovered from the ravages of the recent war in the region are now stricken by severe drought.

Reports of hundreds of children dying of starvation are trickling in from remote areas.

What is particularly disturbing is that this crisis is unfolding so early in the season. The main harvest in Tigray and neighbouring Amhara is in November, and this is the time of year when food should be most plentiful.

But the federal government in Addis Ababa denies that a famine is imminent, and says it is working to provide aid.

Veterans of relief operations, however, are comparing the crisis to the situation in 1984, when a combination of drought and war caused a famine that killed up to a million people.

The UN's Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Ocha) estimates that more than 20 million Ethiopians are in need of food aid, of whom about a third are receiving assistance. In Tigray, the picture is especially alarming.

Last month, the Tigrayan authorities said that 3.5 million people, more than half the region's population, needed aid for the entire year.

About two-thirds were farmers, and one-third were people displaced by the war who could not yet return home. Another 1.7 million people would need aid at some point during 2024, Ocha said.

The main reason for the calamity is that the ravages of war reduced Tigray to extreme poverty.

The fighting was between Ethiopian government and allied forces on the one hand, and Tigrayan forces on the other, following a massive fall-out between the federal and regional governments.

It lasted for two years from November 2020, and saw an extraordinary level of destruction.

Though there were official denials, soldiers were accused of stealing or burning food and farms, slaughtering livestock, including plough oxen, and ransacking and vandalising water systems.

More than 1.4 million people were forcibly displaced, especially from the more fertile western parts of Tigray, which were taken over by the neighbouring Amhara region.

Most farmers in Tigray have small plots of land and made ends meet because young people were employed in towns or as seasonal workers on commercial farms.

But the region's economy was devastated: factories were looted or burned, tourism was reduced to zero and productive farmland seized. On top of that came a siege. Trade stopped. Only a trickle of humanitarian aid was permitted.

The banks were closed. Farmers could not get loans. Welfare payments stopped, except for a few brave people who smuggled in cash.

Salaries for about 130,000 civil servants were not paid and 90,000 pensioners could not collect their pensions. People used up meagre savings and sold precious assets. Inflation has pushed food prices out of reach.

After a ceasefire was signed in November 2022, the siege was loosened. But there was very little reconstruction. There is still little trade and employment.

The last straw was that the rains failed.

A total of 36 of Tigray's 97 districts were badly affected, with rainfall as low as a third of what is normally expected.

Meanwhile, drought and armed conflict in next-door Amhara means that there are escalating food needs there too.

In southern Ethiopia, repeated droughts have brought pastoralist communities to the brink of destitution.

In October, a joint report from USAid's famine early warning system and the UN World Food Programme sounded the alarm.

On the five-level scale of food insecurity, from phase one (normal) to five (catastrophe or famine), they predicted a fast-expanding number of people, mostly in Tigray but also elsewhere, in phase four (emergency) by early 2024.

One step short of outright famine, this level of hunger is still bad enough for children in the poorest families to die of starvation and disease.

The report contained a disturbing line: "The gradual resumption of food assistance deliveries by early 2024 is expected to moderate the size of kilocalorie deficits among beneficiaries, but not yet at a scale and frequency that would prevent high levels of food insecurity."

In polite language, the authors were telling their organisations that they needed to step up aid assistance rapidly and massively.

The background to this is that last year, aid staff uncovered massive schemes of stealing food aid.

It was first revealed in Tigray, where both federal and Tigrayan officials were accused of diverting aid trucks to grain mills and selling flour on the market. During the war, Ethiopian soldiers had been regularly observed by aid workers taking aid food for their daily rations, and in one instance entire divisions of allied Eritrean troops were said to have had backpacks filled with Unicef-supplied formulae for young children.

Little of this was made public at the time.

Last year local officials were caught stealing food in Tigray – 186 culprits were identified – and families were required to donate 2kg of their 15kg monthly ration to Tigrayan forces, on the argument that each had a soldier who needed to be fed.

The problem of theft is nationwide.

The investigation reports have not been made public but one was said to describe "a co-ordinated and criminal scheme" covering seven of Ethiopia's nine regions.

A diplomat was quoted as saying that flour made from donated wheat was being exported to Kenya and Somalia.

Last May, USAid and the WFP suspended all food aid in the country while they overhauled the system. Small-scale distributions were piloted in November, and are being scaled up, but only gradually.

Meanwhile, poor villagers sold their last goats or ate their seeds. In some places children starved. Even after the warnings were sounded in the October report, aid donors did not accelerate their plans.

The reason for the lack of urgency was that the Ethiopian government insisted all was fine.

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed proudly announced that Ethiopia had become not only self-sufficient in wheat but was exporting it too.

Last month a spokesman denied a risk of famine in Tigray, before partly backtracking and admitting to a problem of "recurrent droughts".

Abiy is spending \$10bn (£9.2bn) on a new national palace and more than \$1bn on the military. The US, the biggest donor by far, is cutting back on aid to Ethiopia. Forty years ago, it took the intrepid journalism of the BBC's Michael Buerk and Mohamed Amin to break through official silence and stir the conscience of the world.

Many Ethiopians are hoping that the current food crisis will ease, not worsen.

But as the UN emergency relief head, Martin Griffiths, has said, "time is of the essence" if lives are to be saved.



Amhara forces seized parts of Tigray soon after conflict broke out in 2020 GETTY IMAGES

Worth Noting:

- Though there were official denials, soldiers were accused of stealing or burning food and farms, slaughtering live-stock, including plough oxen, and ransacking and vandalising water systems.
- More than 1.4 million people were forcibly displaced, especially from the more fertile western parts of Tigray, which were taken over by the neighbouring Amhara region.
- Most farmers in Tigray have small plots of land and made ends meet because young people were employed in towns or as seasonal workers on commercial farms.
- But the region's economy was devastated: factories were looted or burned, tourism was reduced to zero and productive farmland seized.
- On top of that came a siege. Trade stopped. Only a trickle of humanitarian aid was permitted.
- The banks were closed. Farmers could not get loans. Welfare payments stopped, except for a few brave people who smuggled in cash.

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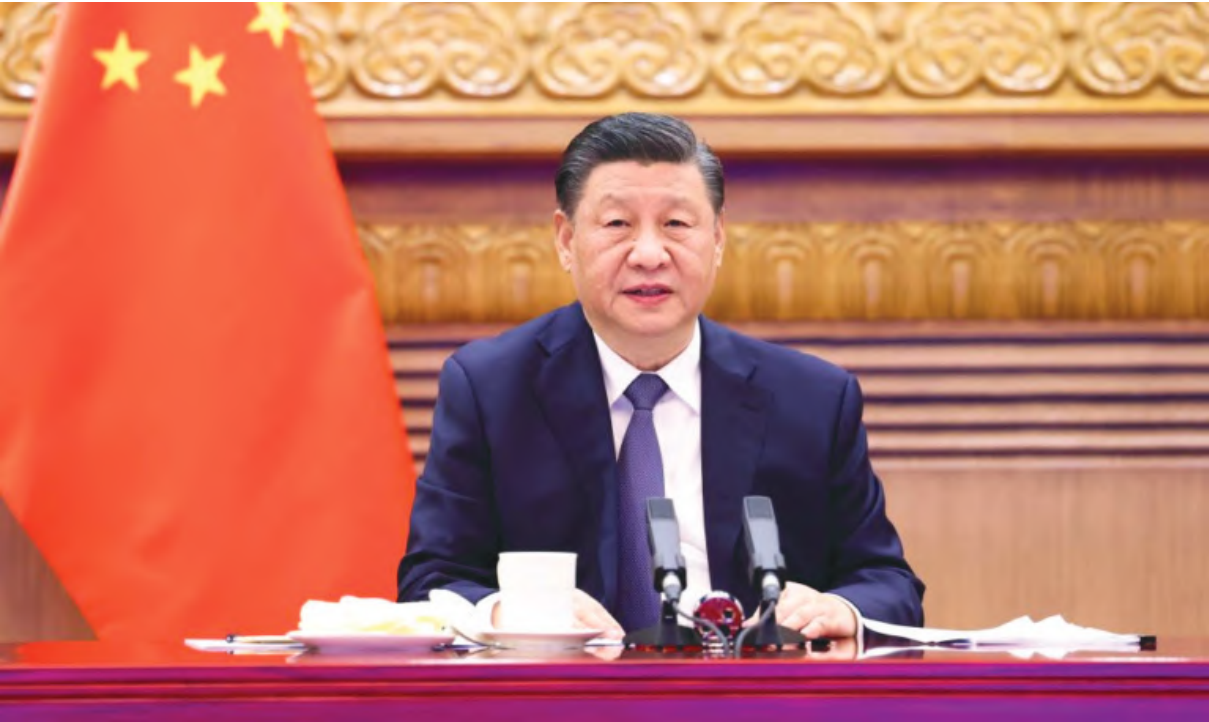
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Xi underscores value of China-Africa ties in passionate reply to Kenyan students

Looking ahead, the magnificent picture of the Belt and Road Initiative and the grand blueprint of the China-Kenya comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership need more promising young people to realize, Xi stressed



Chinese President Xi Jinping

By: **Eric Biegon**

Chinese President Xi Jinping has encouraged Kenyans studying in China to keep adding to the friendship between China and Africa. In a surprise letter to representatives of

Kenyans at Beijing Jiaotong University, the Chinese leader noted that the students can play a role in the strengthening of the China-Kenya ties. According to a report by Xinhua News Agency, Xi, in a correspon-

dence dated January 17, 2023, noted that China and Kenya enjoy a time-honored friendship. He specifically highlighted the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative which he indicated has turned the ideals of development and revitalization

of China and Kenya into reality, and closely linked the well-being of the two peoples. “The Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway is a flagship project and a successful example of China-Kenya Belt and Road cooperation,” Xi said. The representatives of students currently studying and those that already graduated from Beijing Jiaotong University had written to President Xi recently, expressing their gratitude for being given a chance to pursue their higher education at the Institution. A majority of them made their way to the university to study railway operations and management. “I am glad to see that you have bonded with China through this road to happiness. You have witnessed and benefited from the China-Kenya and China-Africa friendship and cooperation, and you have helped build and spread the friendly cooperation between China and Kenya and between China and Africa,” Xi said. Looking ahead, President Xi noted that the “magnificent picture of the Belt and Road Initiative and the grand blueprint of the China-Kenya comprehensive strategic cooperative

partnership needed more promising young people to make it more successful,” for the benefit of the people. “It is hoped that you can learn professional knowledge well, continue the traditional friendship, devote yourself to bilateral cooperation, tell well stories of China-Africa friendship, and make greater contributions to the building of a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future,” Xi said. In their letter, the student group told the Chinese President they were eager to act as a bridge between the two sides, establishing an everlasting China-Kenya friendship. Having lived and studied in China, they spoke of their enthusiasm to apply their know-how to enhance cooperation between the two countries and build a community with a shared future for mankind. During, and immediately after the construction of SGR, a good number of Kenyan students went to receive undergraduate education in Beijing Jiaotong University under the China Communications Construction Company (CCCC) scholarship program. The institution remains the topmost university in China for railway studies.

Ethiopia

Ethiopians leap into pool during holy festival

By: **BBC**

Celebrations have been taking place in Ethiopia’s historic holy city of Gondar for the Ethiopian Orthodox Christian festival of Timket. The celebration, which marks the baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan, is considered one of the most important religious festivals in the country. But this year things have been more subdued than usual because the Amhara region has witnessed outbursts of violence between local militias and government troops in recent months. Festivities continued this week despite the conflict, albeit with armed police officers standing guard. Saturday’s main event took place after pre-sunrise rituals, and hundreds of youngsters used the pool in front of one of Gondar’s fortresses to get baptised. On Friday, choirs took to the streets to escort replicas of the Ark of Covenant – also known as tabots – that, according to tradition, contain the ‘Ten Commandments’. Priests carried tabots into one of the fortresses in Gondar, where they will be kept until the end of the festivities.





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Family education in spiritual and moral education of students



By: Diaspora Times Team
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland, this feeling will accompany him throughout his life. President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, “The most important condition for the stable and rapid development of the country is to educate well-rounded, goal-oriented and energetic young people who have modern knowledge and skills and can take responsibility for the country’s worthy future[1].” In the legacy of Eastern thinkers, the issues of education, especially family upbringing, are given a wide place. They considered the education of children to be the main criterion that determines the fate of the society and the future of the nation. At the heart of their pedagogical views is the idea of a perfect human being as a social ideal.

They dwell on the interaction of social and biological aspects in upbringing, and raise issues such as the fact that heredity and environmental influence are the same in upbringing, and the unity of physical and mental health.

Their ideas about the unity of mental, labor, moral, aesthetic and physical education and ways of their implementation and about raising children in the family cover many aspects of these problems and they form a system of views on a certain educational science. One of such masterpieces is “Family” by A. Fitrat.

In particular, A. Fitrat in his work emphasizes the importance of mental education, physical education and moral education in child education [2]. The most important of these three forms of education is moral education. You can train your child mentally and physically as much as you want, and make him wise and strong as long as you can[3]. But if the moral education is not up to the required level, he uses his mind and physical strength to the detriment of himself or those around him. Therefore, he emphasizes that it is necessary to seriously engage in the moral education of the child so that the mental and physical education of the child does not become ineffective, - A. Fitrat. Moral education means perfecting human morals, that is, it is necessary to educate a person in such a way that his actions and deeds are beneficial to himself and others. In other words, it means cultivating good qualities in a person’s actions and actions. The current new stage of our country’s development reveals modern criteria for using national values in family education. These criteria are expressed in concepts such as patriotism, national pride, national consciousness, national self-awareness, national thinking, national education, and they ensure that the educational process is focused on a specific goal for today’s development [4].

Abdurauf Fitrat considers moral education as the third level of education after physical and mental education, and he proposes the following system of its implementation: “To make a person a perfect, beautiful moral owner, a useful member



Family education

Spiritual and moral education and the requirements for it is a consistent and systematic influence on the minds, emotions and behavior of students in order to form moral services in accordance with certain social and moral requirements in society.

The tasks of spiritual and moral education are as follows:

1. Formation of spiritual and moral consciousness of students.
2. Education and development of spiritual and moral feelings in them.
3. Formation of spiritual and moral behavior skills and habits in students.

Also, the student must have a need to develop spiritual and moral qualities. So, the activities organized in the process of organizing spiritual and moral education consist of a chain of behavior related to behavior. Spiritual and moral behavior consists of learning the essence of moral norms and principles by the student and realizing them. The fate of a person, his future success or failure, his happiness or unhappiness, his choice of profession, even his mood, his family life, is related to the environment. The fate of the family depends on the person himself. It is an ancient fact that the moral image of society depends on the type of families. Because the family is a socio-spiritual link of the society, a small representative, and the present day and the future of our nation are built on the family ground. If there is discipline in the family, its members transfer these qualities to the service process and use them in social work activities. This causes them to perform their duties at a high level.

The family is built on the basis of morality, politeness, hard work, it is very important in relations and communication between people, and it is of particular importance in the character and behavior of a person. If a family brings up their child

of society”[5].

Explaining moral rules to the child through stories. A. Fitrat recommends the essays and stories of Shaykh Muslihiddin Sa’di (XIII century), in his works “Gulistan” and “Boston” he explains the rules of ethics by means of small stories [6].

The educator himself should be an example. An educator’s words and actions should be in harmony, and he should be an example and example to everyone with his actions. In the scientific studies carried out in this regard, “example plays an important role in the spiritual and moral maturity of a person, not only advice, sermons and sermons shape human character, but attitude and example” [7], including moral consciousness, moral behavior actions and moral attitudes are perceived in harmony.

Taking into account a certain social system and environment while pointing out the badness of the bad and highlighting the goodness of the good, that is, moral education stabilizes the spiritual and moral environment to a certain extent with its real reality and practical aspects. Therefore, ensuring the functionality of the conscious and purposeful conduct of moral education is the basis for the formation of good morals in a person. Systematic analysis of certain spiritual and moral qualities has a developing effect on the development of the spiritual and moral environment of society. In particular, Karam means generosity, kindness. It is to be honest and pure, hardworking, kind and live according to the dictates of conscience. Kindness encompasses such human qualities as spiritual and moral purification, giving charity to the disabled, orphans, doing good, cheering them up, and providing material

support. A. Fitrat explains it as “doing good to people and raising the nation”[8]

Loyalty means using our rights, fulfilling all our duties and responsibilities worthy of the status of a human being. Loyalty as a system of social ethics is a spiritual and moral factor that leads a person to happiness in two worlds. “Those who want to be respected in this world and happy in the hereafter,” writes A. Fitrat, “must develop sidq (loyalty) in themselves and make it their permanent habit.” The only controller of social relations is loyalty” [9]

Family scientists: G.B.Shoumarov, N. Soginov, E. The Sattorovs claim that the purpose of the family is to raise a mature generation and contribute to the development of society.

Therefore, the main goal of the family is to develop the family situation, both spiritually and economically, to raise a healthy, intelligent, well-rounded child for the society. Actively participating in the eradication of evils in the society, using all the achievements in the society. As the family is a fortress, it is necessary to understand that in this fortress, one should not play hide and seek, that qualities such as sensitivity, responsibility, feeling of responsibility should replace playfulness, independence, masculinity, carelessness from youth. For this, we need to feel a sense of responsibility.

Most of the life of the young generation is spent in the family. That’s why they get acquainted with the complex problems of life in the family. Under the positive influence of existing traditions, customs, pictures and ceremonies in the family, boys and girls gradually mature. Traditions and rituals become powerful tools of education. Family ed-

ucation can ensure the well-being of the growing young generation only if it is in perfect harmony with social education. Achievements in family education depend on providing parents with pedagogical knowledge, sharing experiences on family education, and actively involving parents in educational work. Every parent has a deep understanding of their duties and responsibilities in raising their children.

In addition, a normal family environment, the authority of parents, the correct daily routine, and timely involvement of the child in books, studies, and work are also a guarantee of success. Thus, the role of family cooperation with the public is incomparable. Healthy ideas, political consciousness and legal culture, independent thinking, faith, and belief develop only when the family’s cooperation with the public is close. In this regard, the education of the neighborhood, grandfathers and grandmothers should be a classroom of democracy.

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Department of History, Department of History Teaching Methodology, Temirov Asilbek son of Davlatbek, a student of the 4th “a” group has written scientific article on the subject. Temirov Asilbek son of Davlatbek was born on July 25, 2002 in the village of Obdida, Kason district, Kashkadarya region. In 2009, he was admitted to the 1st grade of the 80th general secondary school in this village. In 2019, he moved to the 8th general secondary school in the Karshi city and graduated this school in 2020. In 2020, he was entered to the 1st year of the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute. He is a 4th year student of this institute at the moment.

Tribute

West Midlands City Mourns Popular Diaspora Community Mentor Darshan Ram Banga



By: Shamlal Puri
Associate publisher
& Senior Editor - UK
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Worth Noting:

- Cannon moved out of the area and is known for its high-quality gas cookers, representing the peak of design and craftsmanship.
- Mr Darshan Ram Banga's contribution and the involvement of the earlier workforce laid the foundation for this company's success in the 21st century in today's competitive corporate world.
- Mr Banga was a happy family man who lived in retirement until his death on 6 January 2024. He was well-respected in the community of Wolverhampton and seen as a citadel of wisdom.
- A man of great personal charm, Mr Darshan Ram Banga endeared himself to all who crossed his path and was highly esteemed by community members.

Hundreds of people turned up to mourn the death in Wolverhampton of veteran West Midlands diaspora community leader and stalwart nonagenarian Mr Darshan Ram Banga, who passed away on 6 January at the age of 92.

Ranked as one of the leading pioneering settlers in this part of the United Kingdom, Mr Banga was one of the few remarkable people of Indian origin who made their home in the industrial city of Wolverhampton, some 27.1 kilometres from Birmingham.

He always taught the younger generation to follow their dreams and work hard. The younger generation revered his words of wisdom.

Mr Banga came from India in 1964 and was among the big wave of qualified and educated Indian citizen technicians and labour force who had left their country to settle in the United Kingdom during that era to start a new life. He lived in the UK in Wolverhampton for six decades.

British companies recruited them to fill in vacancies in the UK factories, which faced a dire of skilled and unskilled workers to boost exports that made the British Isles the envy of exporting countries in the newly emerging Commonwealth community of nations drawn from the former colonies in an era when newly independent, yet economically dependent, former British colonies were coming up.

He worked various jobs in the internationally reputed Cannon Ltd, near the Bilston area of Wolverhampton, where he spent the best years of his working life in different departmental capacities.

Cannon Iron Foundries was a famous nationwide Midlands-based company with several departments, including Gas Stoves, Cast Iron Acid-Resisting Enamel Line chemical plant Cast, iron Hollowware, Porcellio brand Sanitary Ware, Grindstones, and general Iron Foundry.

The company was founded in 1826 on a half-acre site in the Coseley area, employing around 20 people to make pots and pans. Over the years, it developed into a major factory covering over 35 acres, and more than 1,000 people worked there to manufacture domestic cooking and heating equipment and glass enamel-lined

cast iron chemical factory.

Mr Banga was one of the many skilled diasporas employed there until the factory closed in 1994, when he, alongside other workers, retired after three decades of service. Mr Banga was then around the age of 62.

Cannon moved out of the area and is known for its high-quality gas cookers, representing the peak of design and craftsmanship.

Mr Darshan Ram Banga's contribution and the involvement of the earlier workforce laid the foundation for this company's success in the 21st century in today's competitive corporate world.

Mr Banga was a happy family man who lived in retirement until his death on 6 January 2024. He was well-respected in the community of Wolverhampton and seen as a citadel of wisdom.

A man of great personal charm, Mr Darshan Ram Banga endeared himself to all who crossed his path and was highly esteemed by community members.

His funeral took place last Saturday, 20 January, at the Mercia Forest Crematorium in Broad Lane, Essington, Staffordshire, where some 150 people attended a packed hall. Many mourners were standing as there was hardly any room to sit.

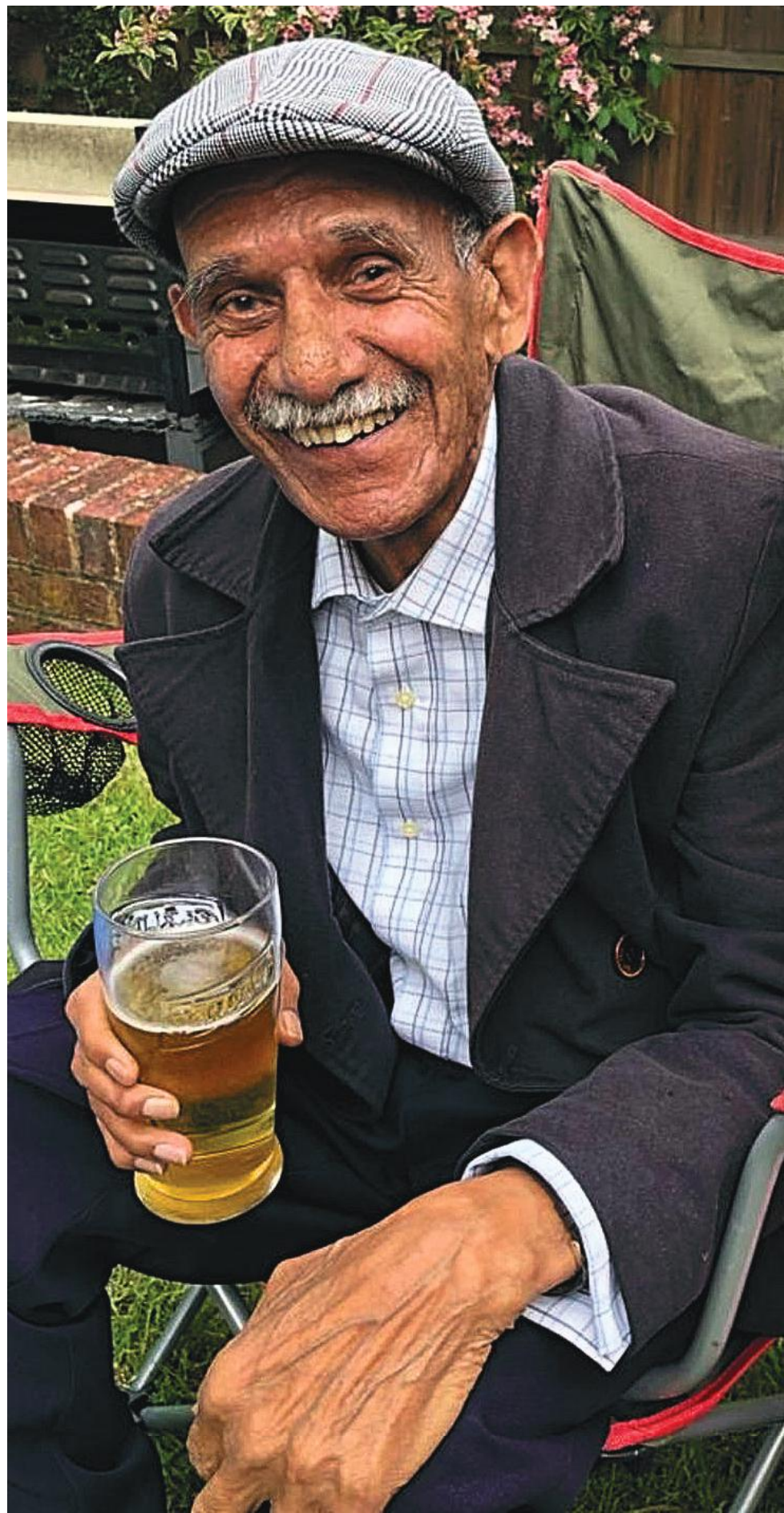
It was a testament to his character that so many people, friends, relatives, and community members mourned his passing.

Tributes poured in from as far away as Australia, Europe, the USA, and India. He was a legend in his own right. He was a selfless, caring, and loving man who earned the respect of the diaspora community in Wolverhampton. His humility was what many in the community remembered.

A book of memorial and condolences was opened for Mr Darshan Ram Banga, a remarkable husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

Darshan Ram Banga is survived by his doting wife, Mrs Chanan Kaur, daughter Kashmir Kaur, sons Sarjit 'Serge', Bal and Ajeet, and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Joining the family to pay tribute, niece Maya Banga said her uncle Darshan Ram Banga was strong and brave. "You showed us this by the courage you had many years ago venturing on a journey



Late Darshan Ram Banga, popular community leader, who died in Wolverhampton recently aged 92, Photo Courtesy

to the UK. This has taught us always to follow your dreams and work hard."

She added, "You were loved by many and will be missed every day."

Family spokesman Sarjit Banga said, "It is a testament to the character of my dear father that so many of his family and friends in the UK and abroad joined to share his final journey."

"We have been humbled by comments made over last few weeks by those paying respects to what Dad meant to them, and the resounding

constant was that he was a selfless, caring, loving and humble individual."

The outpouring of respect from the community members was also a testament to his standing in the area and the hundreds of people who had crossed his path.

His lessons on humility and forgiveness will forever resonate in the hearts of many family members and the community in which he spent his entire adult life.

Mr Darshan Ram Banga's pioneering contribution and the input of others in

the diaspora to the Cannon brand name proves the hard work done by the newly arrived Indian communities, whose numbers are today fast dwindling.

The untold stories of their sacrifices, struggles and hard work, which, if unrecorded, will disappear quickly in the sands of time and history, will be deprived of an insight into their valuable contributions that have added to the development of the modern United Kingdom.

Kenya and China Pledge Mutual Respect for Sovereignty and Universal Values



Kenya's Prime Cabinet Secretary Musalia Mudavadi who is also the Foreign Affairs Cabinet Secretary was in China in January 2024. x

By: WANGECHI PURITY

Kenya and China have jointly committed to respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all na-

tions. Prime Cabinet Secretary Musalia Mudavadi who is also the Foreign Affairs Cabinet Secretary, who concluded a three-day visit to the Peo-

ple's Republic of China this week, along with his Chinese counterpart, Wang Yi, reached a mutual understanding to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other coun-

tries. Their discussions also revolved around upholding universal values, including peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy, and freedom as mandated by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for their multilateral mission to Haiti. During the visit, both nations reaffirmed their commitment to supporting peace-building initiatives in Africa, with Kenya playing a leading role. Mudavadi expressed gratitude for China's ongoing support for these initiatives. Mudavadi emphasized that the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese nation, and he stressed the importance of the One-China Principle in governing international relations. He said the long-term Joint Vision of the Kenya-China strategic partnership, spanning the next 60 years, aimed at further strengthening the bilateral ties between the two nations. "The joint vision will be founded on building an even closer Kenya-China community with a shared future in this new era," Mudavadi stated, emphasizing the pillars for implementing this vision.

He disclosed that both nations had agreed to incorporate the joint vision into their respective foreign policies. They plan to establish joint technical teams to work on the various aspects and framework of this vision. Mudavadi also expressed his appreciation for China's invaluable support in realizing Kenya's national development priorities, particularly in the areas of infrastructure, including roads and rail transport, green energy, and information and communication technology (ICT). The discussions between Mudavadi and his Chinese counterpart, Wang Yi, primarily focused on bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual interest, as well as the achievements made in the bilateral ties over the past 60 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Kenya and China.

POLITICS

National Assembly vows to safeguard affordable housing program

By: ANASTACIA KARANJA

Chairman of the National Assembly Committee on Finance and National Planning Kimani Kuria, has assured Kenyans that Parliament will enact robust legislation to protect the Affordable Housing Program. This commitment follows a recent ruling by the Court of Appeal, which declared the Housing Levy unlawful and invalidated President William Ruto's ambitious housing plan, citing constitutional violations. The Appellate Court's decision also directed employers to immediately cease deducting the levy from employees' salaries. However, Chairman Kuria stressed that the Affordable Housing Bill aims to establish a legal framework in alignment with Article 43 (1) (b) of the Constitution, which upholds the right to accessible and adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation. "I want to clarify that the court's ruling today does not hinder us from conducting public hearings. Today marks the ninth day of these hearings, and we are on track to conclude next week. The objective of this Bill is to provide the legal framework that the court found lacking in the housing levy," Kuria explained to residents. The lawmaker affirmed parliament's commitment to their ongoing public engagement efforts. They reiterated

that their visit to Faza Island had allowed them to gain a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by local residents. The Court of Appeal had previously dismissed a Stay Application filed by the government, which sought to continue collecting the Housing Levy until the appeal was heard and decided upon by the court. The decision has sparked divided opinion on the legal framework surrounding affordable housing in Kenya, with Parliament determined to address the issues raised by the court's ruling and protect the Affordable Housing Program for the benefit of all Kenyan citizens.

Chairman of the National Assembly Committee on Finance and National Planning Kimani Kuria, (Right)



China's role highlighted in terrorism fight



File Photo: Police officers take part in a joint anti-terrorist exercise between Chinese and Laotian police in Xishuangbanna of southwest China's Yunnan Province, Sept. 13, 2016. (Xinhua/Chen Haining)

By: China Daily

China has been playing an active role with other countries to combat terrorism and has contributed to regional and global security and stability, as terrorism is the common enemy of human rights protection, legal experts said. In accordance with China's laws and

the international conventions it has entered into or concluded, China actively cooperates in international counterterrorism on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, according to a white paper titled "China's Legal Framework and Measures for Counterterrorism" released by the State Council Information Office this week.

Terrorism is the common enemy of global society, and counterterrorism is a global issue. Huang Bin, director of Fujian Police College's Research Center on Regional Counterterrorism, said China has provided the world with Chinese wisdom to combat terrorism. "China has taken part in many joint counterterrorism missions and

drills with other countries, which have deepened international cooperation in fighting terrorism. Also, the country has provided training and equipment to other developing countries, so they can combat terrorism more effectively," she said. China has joined 12 global counterterrorism conventions and facilitated the formulation of documents such as the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States Agreement on Border Defense Cooperation, played an important role in maintaining international and regional security and stability, the white paper said. International cooperation is an important part of China's counterterrorism measures, so the country has been actively involved in dialogues, intelligence exchanges and law enforcement cooperation with other countries and organizations, said Yang Haitao, a professor at the Criminal Investigation Police University of China's School of Investigation and Counterterrorism. China supports the United Nations' leading and coordinating role in international cooperation on counterterrorism and it has introduced a series of stances and principles on counterterrorism at the global stage, Yang said. He added that taking the suggestion from China, the UN included combating terrorism online in the global

counterterrorism strategy framework for the first time in 2014. "China is against associating terrorism with certain countries, ethnic groups or religions. It also opposes imposing double standards and the politicization of counterterrorism issues. Such stances have also been backed by the UN and the majority of countries," he said. Furthermore, China has established communication mechanisms for counterterrorism-related issues with dozens of countries including Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan, Yang said. "China will continue to work closely with other countries to facilitate the global effort to counter terrorism," he added. Meanwhile, in fighting terrorism, the international community should support diverse law-based actions, reject double standards, and oppose the politicization of related issues because such actions have severely hampered the global effort to fight terrorism under the rule of law, weakened the foundations of cooperation and reduced operational effectiveness, the white paper said.

Sino-Africa

Chinese VP meets speaker of Djiboutian National Assembly



Chinese Vice-President Han Zheng meets with Speaker of the National Assembly of Djibouti Dileita Mohamed Dileita in Beijing, capital of China, Jan 23, 2024. [Photo/Xinhua]

China has been playing an active role with other countries to combat terrorism and has contributed to regional and global security and stability, as terrorism is the common enemy of human rights protection, legal experts said. In accordance with China's laws and the international conventions it has entered into or concluded, China

actively cooperates in international counterterrorism on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, according to a white paper titled "China's Legal Framework and Measures for Counterterrorism" released by the State Council Information Office this week. Terrorism is the common enemy of global society, and counterterrorism

is a global issue. Huang Bin, director of Fujian Police College's Research Center on Regional Counterterrorism, said China has provided the world with Chinese wisdom to combat terrorism. "China has taken part in many joint counterterrorism missions and drills with other countries, which have deepened international coop-

eration in fighting terrorism. Also, the country has provided training and equipment to other developing countries, so they can combat terrorism more effectively," she said. China has joined 12 global counterterrorism conventions and facilitated the formulation of documents such as the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States Agreement on Border Defense Cooperation, played an important role in maintaining international and regional security and stability, the white paper said. International cooperation is an important part of China's counterterrorism measures, so the country has been actively involved in dialogues, intelligence exchanges and law enforcement cooperation with other countries and organizations, said Yang Haitao, a professor at the Criminal Investigation Police University of China's School of Investigation and Counterterrorism. China supports the United Nations' leading and coordinating role in international cooperation on counterterrorism and it has introduced a series of stances and principles on counterterrorism at the global stage,

Yang said. He added that taking the suggestion from China, the UN included combating terrorism online in the global counterterrorism strategy framework for the first time in 2014. "China is against associating terrorism with certain countries, ethnic groups or religions. It also opposes imposing double standards and the politicization of counterterrorism issues. Such stances have also been backed by the UN and the majority of countries," he said. Furthermore, China has established communication mechanisms for counterterrorism-related issues with dozens of countries including Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan, Yang said. "China will continue to work closely with other countries to facilitate the global effort to counter terrorism," he added. Meanwhile, in fighting terrorism, the international community should support diverse law-based actions, reject double standards, and oppose the politicization of related issues because such actions have severely hampered the global effort to fight terrorism under the rule of law, weakened the foundations of cooperation and reduced operational effectiveness, the white paper said.

Unexpected Happiness



By: Abdurasulov Davron
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Worth Noting:

- One day we decided to read a book together. When we were reading the book, suddenly her eyes met mine. I had been walking this daily route since my school days. She asked me if we could meet again. “Of course,” I said. Then she left quickly.
- She didn’t even hear my words. I had to meet her again to tell her everything that was on my mind. There was a small park in the city center. She combed her long hair on both sides of her head like a madman’s wild hair. The scene was beautiful; there were swings on both sides of her head. I waited for her in front of the park gate.
- She arrived after a short wait. She didn’t even listen to my words; I had to meet her again to tell her everything that was on my mind. There was a small park in the city center. She combed her long hair on both sides of her head like a madman’s wild hair.



The autumn season had adorned my island with a golden autumn. The new school year began with the start of September. I was in my fourth year of study. I study in Tashkent. There were many libraries in Tashkent, and their prices were very affordable. After graduating from university, I spent a lot of my time in the library. One day, as I was reading a book as usual, I heard a familiar voice. It had been about three years since I had heard that voice. Slowly, I turned around. It was Odina. Yes, she was my first love at school. We studied in the same class at school. Somehow, she never paid attention to me, not even a little bit. We spent years without ever gathering with classmates. Indeed, everyone was busy with their own lives. Some worked, some studied. None of us had time to see each other. Of course, I thought about these things inside me. The question “Should I approach her?” came to my mind, and I answered “Maybe.” We just

asked each other casually because we didn’t want to disturb the people in the library. We read a few books together for a few hours. Then Odina said she had to leave. I also said that I would leave. After leaving the library, we walked and talked. She lived close to my university’s dormitory and she also said that she was close to our hospital. So, we met almost every day from that point on. One day we decided to read a book together. When we were reading the book, suddenly her eyes met mine. I had been walking this daily route since my school days. She asked me if we could meet again. “Of course,” I said. Then she left quickly. She didn’t even hear my words. I had to meet her again to tell her everything that was on my mind. There was a small park in the city center. She combed her long hair on both sides of her head like a madman’s wild hair. The scene was beautiful; there were swings on both sides of her head. I waited for her in front of the

park gate. She arrived after a short wait. She didn’t even listen to my words; I had to meet her again to tell her everything that was on my mind. There was a small park in the city center. She combed her long hair on both sides of her head like a madman’s wild hair. The scene was beautiful; there were swings on both sides of her head. I waited for her in front of the park gate. She arrived after a short wait. She didn’t even listen to my words; I had to meet her again to tell her everything that was on my mind. After this incident, Odina avoided me and didn’t speak for days on end. I wasn’t upset about it; she always came out of the library at the same time as me. I waited for her near the library entrance for a while, and then she came out and walked with me. She didn’t even listen to what I said; she just kept silent and smiled a little bit. After a while, all my dreams faded away within seconds. If she gave me a negative

answer, would it mean that I wouldn’t live in this world? In just a short time, she meant everything to me and started life for me. At that moment, before hearing her answer, hope began to beat in my chest like never before. She also said that it wasn’t bad luck either. From that moment on, there was no happier person than me in the world. The winter month also came to an end. After completing the semester exams, we set off for our city, Uchquon. Because Tashkent is quite far from Uchquon, we hadn’t been home for three months and our family members were very worried about us. Due to the slippery roads, the car was moving slowly. It took us eight hours to get home. We finally reached our hometown and I breathed deeply from the clean air. Everyone was happy to see me return home. My mother hugged me tightly when she saw me and shed tears of joy. I went home with my mother and told her all about my

adventures and experiences during my time away from home. I prepared the dishes that I liked to see in a beautiful way. There were all kinds of dishes in the program, such as osh, samsa, bog’irsoq, and national pilaf. My mother and father called me to discuss a serious matter. I listened attentively to their conversation. They talked about the time when it was time for me to get married and asked who was in my heart. I also wanted to talk about this very issue because Odin’s house had been empty for a long time. The matchmakers came to Odin’s house with my early morning proposal. They were satisfied with the match. After graduating from the institute in the summer, the wedding took place. Thank God, I was lucky. Love is a very strange thing for some people. Abdurasulov Davron, a 10th grade student at a specialized school in Uchqo’rg’on district, Namangan region