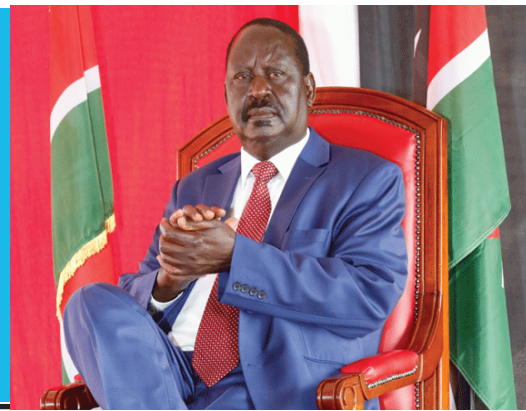


Eastern Africa region submits candidates for the AU Chairperson

AUC Chairperson

Kenya has presented its candidature for AUC Chairperson for 2025 – 2028. :



Ruto Secures Zimbabwe's Backing For Kenya's AUC Bid: President William Ruto has secured Zimbabwe's support for Raila Odinga's bid for the African Union Commission chairmanship

President William Ruto has secured Zimbabwe's support for Raila Odinga's bid for the African Union Commission chairmanship.

Kenya has presented its candidature for AUC Chairperson for 2025 – 2028.

This comes in the wake of a unanimous decision by the African Union Executive Council, on 15th March 2024, that the Eastern Africa region submits candidates for the AU Chairperson.

President Ruto said Kenya candidature is informed by the role that the country plays in enhancing the Pan – African Agenda.

"I am assured that Kenya and Zimbabwe will persist in conferring and backing each other on multitude issues of bilateral, regional and continental



President Ruto made the remarks on Friday evening during a banquet hosted in his honour at the Bulawayo State House in Zimbabwe/PCS

significance alongside the African Union Agenda 2063," said President Ruto.

President Ruto made the remarks at the Bulawayo State House, Zimbabwe on Saturday, during bilateral talks with his counterpart Emmerson Mnangagwa.

During the bilateral meeting, Kenya and Zimbabwe signed nine MoUs in the fields of transport, infrastructure, health, education, defense, trade and investments among other areas.

President Mnangagwa emphasized on the need for investors to exploit existing opportunities in the two

Contd Page 10

King Charles to resume public duties after progress in cancer treatment

The King is "greatly encouraged" Europe



Page 12

How a ragtag army defended Bosnia and Herzegovina against two aggressors

Bosnia and Herzegovina Europe



Page 16

People's wellbeing is of utmost importance in Chinese modernization – Xi

China Asia



Page 18

Is everyone 'potentially an enemy'?

Lebanon, Syrian refugee Hussein came home to find his front door smashed in

Asia



Page 20

..... P 4

Motivation
My First Teacher

Page 8

News
Russian, African journalists embark on developing an information strategy

Backpage



"The Diaspora Times Global"

India's monumental leap in clean energy with the Khavda Renewable Energy Park

India is building a massive renewable energy project in the Rann of Kutch, a vast desert on the border with Pakistan. The Khavda Renewable Energy Park project is set to claim the title of the World's largest upon its completion in three years. It has overtaken the Pavagada solar

park in Karnataka as the World's largest. The Pavagada Park opened in 2018 and was a major contributor to India's solar power, supplying over 19% of the country's needs at that time. The park will be so big that it will be visible from space and will cover an area five times the size of

Paris. This incredible achievement, led by Adani Green Energy Limited, is a significant step towards India's goal of using cleaner energy sources. This power plant is enormous; it will be able to supply 30,000 megawatts of power. A megawatt is a giant unit, containing somewhere between

4,000 and 5,000 units. To put that in perspective, an average Indian household uses only a few units, like 5 or 6, each day. 30000 megawatts of

Contd Page 14

MT KENYA
**BUSINESS
CONFERENCE**

CIRCUIT!

SARIT EDITION

28-30 JUNE, 2024
8:00AM - 5:00PM



VENUE
SARIT CENTRE
NAIROBI - KENYA

**GALA
DINNER**
JACARANDA
HOTEL NAIROBI



THEME:

"BEYOND BORDERS: EXPLORING GLOBAL BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES"

PARTICIPATING ENTERPRISES BENEFITS:

- Strengthen Your Professional Network Connections;
- Stay Ahead of Industry Trends and Competition;
- Level up Your Existing Skills;
- Gain Insights From Keynote Speakers;
- Benefit From Different Perspectives and Fresh Ideas;

+254 724 439 949 / +254 720 918 828
+254 713 318 438 / +254 721 103 040

business@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

https://businessconference.mountkenyatimes.co.ke

Works Implemented In Uzbekistan After Independence



By: Jorayeva Nodira
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- In this regard, in recent years, the development of education and science in Uzbekistan has been raised to a priority level in the state policy. In the past six-seven years, many legal documents - laws, decisions, decrees, orders, programs were adopted in our country for the development of this field.
- During the years of independence, important work was done to build a new state and society. The Constitution of our country was drafted in a short period of time. The foundations of modern statehood, legislative, executive and judicial powers were formed.
- Armed Forces capable of reliably protecting the independence and sovereignty of our country, the inviolability of our borders, and the peaceful and peaceful life of our people have been established.



Uzbekistan's heritage

Abstract: In this article, the innovations implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, large-scale reforms and the role of our national values in the development of tourism, the place of our landmarks with an endless history, our symbols, attention to our state language, the conditions created for the education of young people, and their feelings of pride are highlighted.

Independence has been the main source of all our achievements and goals, taking a rightful place for our country in the world community, creating a solid foundation for implementing large-scale reforms in various spheres and branches of life.

Thanks to the independence, the centuries-old dreams of our people came true, the pride, honor, and glory of the nation were

restored. Especially, the reforms carried out under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the last six-seven years are creating all the conditions for the opening of our country to the whole world.

In the past short period, there have been great changes and updates in the field of education, as in all fields. It's not for nothing, of course. Because there is no progress in life without the development of science and education. This is the reason why most of the countries of the world are paying attention to the development of science, to the improvement of production, industry and other sectors through science.

In this regard, in recent years, the development of education and science in Uzbekistan has been raised to a priority level in the state policy. In the past six-sev-

en years, many legal documents - laws, decisions, decrees, orders, programs were adopted in our country for the development of this field. During the years of independence, important work was done to build a new state and society. The Constitution of our country was drafted in a short period of time. The foundations of modern statehood, legislative, executive and judicial powers were formed.

Armed Forces capable of reliably protecting the independence and sovereignty of our country, the inviolability of our borders, and the peaceful and peaceful life of our people have been established.

Our national currency - the soum - was introduced, and our gold and currency reserves were formed. Our ancient history, rich cultural heritage, national-religious values, identity have

been restored.

In short, our nation, which has seen a lot, demonstrated its strong will, perseverance, and incomparable potential, and in a historically short period of time, it took a huge path of development. Our country has taken a worthy place in the world community. After gaining independence on August 31, 1991, Uzbekistan began to have its State Symbols, including the Flag, Coat of Arms and Anthem, which were adopted based on the history of Uzbek national values and statehood. - adopted on November 18 and approved by Law No. 407-XXI.

The national flag consists of four colors: blue, green, white and red. The top part of the flag is covered with air, which means that the sky of the country will always be calm, peaceful and clear. The white color is lo-

cated in the middle of the flag, and its meaning is the symbol of purity of heart and prosperity of the country. At the bottom of the flag, the green color is fluttering. This is a symbol of renewal, joy, and happiness. The two red lines between the orange and green colors represent the ancestral blood flowing through our veins.

The State Coat of Arms of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on July 2, 1992 at the tenth session of the Supreme Council. The coat of arms depicts the sun shining over a golden valley and an open cotton boll on the right and wheat ears on the left.

Bukhara Institute of Engineering and Technology
Jorayeva Nodira,
njoyayeva813@gmail.com
+998918310315

Reach Editorial Team on:

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Diaspora Times Global



Group Executive Chairman
M. Danson
Shashi Court, Ring Rd, Westlands
P.O Box 101 675-00101 Nairobi,
Kenya.
Tel/WhatsApp: +254720 918 828
Email: dan@mtkenyatimes.co.ke
Adverts: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke



Associate Publisher & Senior
Editor UK & G. Britain
Shamlal Puri, London
E: media@adlinkinternational.com
(advertising inquiries only)
shamlalpur14@gmail.com
(editorial)
Phone 0044 330 606 1438.
WhatsApp 00447432220184



Senior Editor Botswana & S.
Paula.O.M Otukile
Africa Plot 15215, Tshikinyega,
Mahalapye, Botswana
P.O Box 20392 Mahalapye, Botswana
Tel/WhatsApp:
+267 77 458 029
Email: paula200500293@gmail.com



Senior Editor India & Asia
Sakshi Agrawal
10, Balughat Main Road,
Near Shubham Poultry Farm,
Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India. Pin
Code: 842001
Tel/WhatsApp: +91 74882 30902
Email: agrawalsakshi684@gmail.com



Senior Editor India & Asia
Nilanjana Sarkar
Red Carpet Vogue
Tel/WhatsApp:
+91 95936 49888
Email: thequidditchink@gmail.com

28-30, JUNE 2024

MT KENYA BUSINESS

CONFERENCE CIRCUIT

MT KENYA BUSINESS CONFERENCE

Brought to you The Mount Kenya Times

VENUE:

**Sarit Centre Nairobi -
KENYA**

GALA DINNER

**Jacaranda
Hotel Nairobi**

Book Your space

NOW

+254 724 439 949

+254 720 918 828

+254 713 318 438

+254 721 103 040

✉ business@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

🌐 <https://businessconference.mountkenyatimes.co.ke>**THEME****"Beyond Borders:
Exploring Global
Business
Perspectives"****For All your Advertisement needs**Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.kediasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.comFacebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DiasporaGlobal>Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DiasporaGlobal1>Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/diaspora-global-1a15ab210/>

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Climate Change

Climate Change Is Real: A Ugandan Youth's Cry For Action



By: **Linet Nabwire**
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- As a Pan Africanist, a passionate Climate Justice Advocate, and a firm believer in the power of youth leadership, I am compelled to speak out. Climate change is real, and it is destroying our only home – the planet we call Earth.
- Through my work with organizations like Tard Foundation, Fridays for Future, YOUNGO, and my own Climate Transformation Network, I have witnessed the resilience and determination of our African youth. We are not just victims of climate change; we are the agents of change.

As a climate Justice Advocate and Ugandan Youth, I have witnessed firsthand the devastating impacts of climate change on my beloved continent of Africa.

The scorching heat waves that have left children dead and melted people's brains in Uganda are a stark reality that we can no longer ignore. Crops have been destroyed, causing famine and hunger to grip our communities. This is not just the story of Uganda, but of Kenya, Tanzania, South Sudan, and the whole of Africa.

In the past month alone, we have seen temperatures rise to abnormal levels, leading to the suspension of schools in our neighboring country South Sudan for fear of children dying due to the extreme heat. And now, the devastating floods in Butaleja, Sironko, and Masaka Kasese and even in the capital city, Kampala have left many homeless, crops destroyed, schools submerged, and the education of our children cut short.

We have all witnessed how schools have been blown down by storms, class rooms submerged causing illnesses to both the scholars and the teachers in Kisoro district. People have lost their lives in the long run, roads have been cut off, slowing down business and crumbling our economies as the tight biting poverty can't be escaped. It is both sad and baffling that some people from the global North still think climate change is a scam. Labeling Africans as cry



Wrath of Climate Change in Kenya

babies that are looking for nothing but funds for survival.

As a Pan Africanist, a passionate Climate Justice Advocate, and a firm believer in the power of youth leadership, I am compelled to speak out. Climate change is real, and it is destroying our only home – the planet we call Earth.

Through my work with organizations like Tard Foundation, Fridays for Future, YOUNGO, and my own Climate Transformation

Network, I have witnessed the resilience and determination of our African youth. We are not just victims of climate change; we are the agents of change.

We are driven by the belief that through education, skills development, and advocacy, we can promote sustainable environmental practices and nurture the Christian values that are at the heart of our organization. We are here to serve, to lead, and to inspire others to take action against the great-

est threat facing our generation.

To the global community, I say: wake up and take notice. Climate change is real, and it is happening now. It is time to put aside our differences, our political agendas, and our biases, and come together as one human family to save our planet.

The future of our children, our communities, and our continent depends on it. Let us rise up, let us take action, and let us be the change we

wish to see in the world.

PREPARED AND COMPILED BY:
LINET NABWIRE
A UGANDAN YOUTH
PAN AFRICANIST
PASSIONATE CLIMATE
JUSTICE ADVOCATE
TEAM LEAD & FOUNDER OF CLIMATE TRANSFORMATION NETWORK (CTN)

The Diaspora Times Global

To advertise in Diaspora Times Global, read by the diaspora worldwide contact our exclusive **UK & Europe** Advertising and Marketing representatives.
Special introductory incentives available to new advertisers



ADLINK INTERNATIONAL (1989) MEDIA GROUP
16 Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0AF
Phone: 0330 606 1438 (44 330 606 1438)
Email: media@adlinkinternational.com
www.adlinkinternational.com
Contact: Mr Shamlal Puri

EXPONENTIAL INTERNATIONAL PROPERTIES

**FOR ALL YOUR PROPERTY NEED
IN
KENYA**



+ 254 733 540 110

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DiasporaGlobal>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DiasporaGlobal1>

Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/diaspora-global-1a15ab210/>

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Pelosi urges Gaza campus protesters to target Hamas as well as Israel

By: BBC
xxxxxxxxxxxx

.....

Nancy Pelosi, the former Speaker of the US House of Representatives, has urged protesters on college campuses to protest against Hamas' behaviour as well as Israel's conduct of the Gaza war.

Hundreds of people have been arrested on dozens of campuses across the US, where protests and encampments have sprung up in support of Palestinians in Gaza.

Ms Pelosi, who is a close ally of US President Joe Biden, told the BBC there was "complete justification" for speaking out about the growing humanitarian crisis there and the impact on civilians of Israel's bombardment was almost "unforgivable".

She has also criticised the actions of the Israeli government while arguing it has a right to self-defence, and is no fan of the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu.

However, she said she wanted the demonstrators to reflect on their tactics and also condemn Hamas's actions on 7 October.

"We would like to see some of that enthusiasm recognise Hamas as a terrorist organisation that did a barbaric thing in Israel," she said.

Ms Pelosi had her speech at the Oxford Union in the UK interrupted by



Nancy Pelosi, the former Speaker of the US House of Representatives

protesters on Thursday night. Demonstrators also dumped manure outside her own home in California. "I've said to those [protesters]... do you care about what Hamas has done, do you care about what happened in Israel, would you not, if that happened here would we not have a response?"

The war in Gaza began when

Hamas-led gunmen carried out an unprecedented attack on southern Israel on 7 October, killing about 1,200 people – mostly civilians – and taking 253 others back to Gaza as hostages.

Since then, at least 34,356 people – most of them children and women – have been killed in Gaza, the territory's Hamas-run health ministry

says.

The UN has warned of an impending humanitarian catastrophe and Israel has faced accusations of limiting the amount of aid reaching civilians by land.

Activists in the US have been calling for universities to "divest from genocide" and to stop investing large school endowments in companies

involved in weapons manufacturing and other industries supporting Israel's war in Gaza.

Israel is currently facing a case brought by South Africa at the International Court of Justice alleging that it is committing genocide against the Palestinians, an accusation Israel has rejected as "baseless".

She said such protests on college campuses were a "way of life" in the US and that there was "complete justification" for objecting to what has been happening.

"What's happening in Gaza challenges the consciousness of the world," she said.

Some of the protesters on US campuses have been accused of antisemitism. A number of Jewish students have said they have felt unsafe at Columbia and at other universities, although other Jewish students have joined the demonstrations.

Ms Pelosi said protesters needed to think about their tactics, asking: "What is their message, what is their purpose?"

She rejected the suggestion from the current leader of the House of Representatives, Mike Johnson, that the National Guard should be sent in to deal with the protests.

Universities have brought in police to force students to leave but some are negotiating with the demonstrators and say these talks are showing progress.

UN

UN migration agency assists survivors of deadly shipwreck off Djibouti

By: Christine Muchira and Release

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is offering medical care, food, shelter and psychosocial support to 33 migrants who survived a shipwreck off the coast of Djibouti on Monday, as local authorities continue search and rescue operations.

The migrants were on a boat carrying at least 77 people from Ras al-Ara off Yemen's coast which capsized off the coast of Djibouti, near Obock, leaving 24 dead and 20 others missing.

Just two weeks ago, a similar accident, resulting in the death of at least 38 migrants, occurred.

"The occurrence of two such tragedies within a span of two weeks highlights the dangers faced by children, women, and men migrating through irregular routes, underscoring the importance of establishing safe and legal pathways for migration," said Tanja Pacifico, IOM Chief of Mission in Djibouti.

Searching for a better life

In both cases, it is believed that migrants were trying to return to



© IOM/Alexander Bee Migrants sleep underneath a boat on the beach in Obock, Djibouti

Djibouti from Yemen after being unable to travel to Saudi Arabia for better work and other opportunities.

Each year, tens of thousands of migrants from the Horn of Africa, in particular Ethiopia and Somalia, attempt to travel through Djibouti for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf nations,

but are often unsuccessful and end up stranded in Yemen.

"We must work to prevent as much as possible those circumstances where migrants' safety and well-being are threatened and ensure that migrants are able to maintain contact with their families," Pacifico

said.

Numbers on the rise

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has reported that 3,682 migrants have left Yemen for Djibouti since the beginning of 2024 – this is more than double the figure

from last year.

Despite the dangerous and life-threatening journey, IOM's DTM recorded about 380,000 journeys along the Eastern Corridor from Africa to countries in the Arab Peninsula which claimed the lives of 1,350 – many more deaths have gone unreported.

IOM Djibouti is continually supporting local authorities to prevent similar deaths on sea and land. The organization has also partnered with 48 other humanitarian and development groups and governments to coordinate the Regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) which will respond to migrants' humanitarian needs along the Eastern Route.

Pacifico noted, "IOM, as Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, is actively working on actionable recommendations for providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in distress and addressing the plight of missing migrants and their families."

The Africa Largest eCOMMERCE



[www. gotyou.co.ke](http://www.gotyou.co.ke)

**NOW
OPEN**

Call/Text/WhatsApp: +254 714 090 155

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

FacebookK: <https://www.facebook.com/DiasporaGlobal>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DiasporaGlobal1>

Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/diaspora-global-1a15ab210/>

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Motivation

My First Teacher



By: Rakhimbayeva Madina
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth
Noting:

- You teach them to count, you recognize letters, you try to teach them to say words together and make sentences. You bring the owners of this little heart to the level of a perfect human being. You cannot spare time for your children while teaching science all day in an educational institution. Your main family will be these 25-30 students, your children.
- If one of your students is sick, you run around with your fists, looking for ways to improve his condition. At this time, you will forget yourself. Because your students are like children. If your child's soul hurts, your thousand souls hurt.
- When you go to a senior class, you forget your children, you miss them, they even enter your dreams. You remember the sweet memories you spent with them. Finally, when they graduate from school, they will see you and think



Uzbekistan Teacher in class

child's soul hurts, your thousand souls hurt.

One of the most honorable, responsible and difficult professions in the world is teaching. Let's get our elementary teachers. Children who play in the dirt and mud on the street and are covered in dust are brought up from a young age to become such talented students that it is impossible not to admire their patience and tenacity.

I had a teacher who was just as kind and had a fiery heart, whose eyes always shone with light. Their names are similar to their bodies, Sanamjon. They taught us for 4 years, but they never said a word that hurt us. They always addressed us as my son, my dear child, my daughter.

I was a very shy girl in elementary school. I was lagging behind my classmates in many things. And my teacher looked at me with loving eyes and asked me, what is Madina doing?! They held me by the hands. I still can't think about it. So much perseverance, master? Even if you hit a stone, it will break one day. Is the shield of love so strong?

teacher Teacher, you open your magical arms to a more playful child who has entered the 1st grade and does not yet know what studying is.

You teach them to count, you recognize letters, you try to teach them to say words together and make sentences. You bring the owners of this little heart to the level of a perfect human being. You cannot spare time for your children while teaching science all day in an educational institution. Your main family will be these 25-30 students, your children. If one of your students is sick, you run around with your fists, looking for ways to improve his condition. At this time, you will forget yourself. Because your students are like children. If your child's soul hurts, your thousand souls hurt.

When you go to a senior class, you forget your children, you miss them, they even enter your dreams. You remember the sweet memories you spent with them. Finally, when they graduate from school, they will see you and think:

"My first teacher's hair is gray, his face is wrinkled, but

I still remember the boundlessness of his love at that time." Did you see it? How did you find a way to the hearts of your readers? You never hit them, you planted the seeds of trust called love in your heart. Sprouts of hope sprouted from them. And now, right now, you are about to enjoy its fruits. It is not for nothing that our people emphasized that "the teacher is as great as your father". A father provides and educates his children in every way, and a teacher is their spiritual father and raises his students to the level of mature and perfect human beings who contribute to the development of society. In fact, a person needs a mentor in every field. As the saying goes, "A disciple without a teacher is a fool for every status", a person without a teacher is like a blind man who has lost his cane.

Teachers guide us like the star Sirius, wish us great flights like birds, and invite us to conquer the heights of knowledge. I still can't forget those days full of wonderful memories. My primary school teacher gave me love, and when I entered the 5th

grade, my native language teacher Nazira revealed my talents.

I am sitting in the class one day. The teacher and I were very close. But I said something that hurt me too much. At that time, my teacher told me to get up, leave, and don't come back. This word, spoken in anger, flashed like lightning and made my ears ring.

I was so scared, my heart burned so much that I fell into the abyss of despair for 3 or 4 seconds. Because I knew that people who hurt the teacher will not achieve anything. And these thoughts forced me to throw my life under the torture of these feelings. I did not pay much attention to such words of my teachers before. But it left a big mark on my heart.

And it reminds me every time. My teacher forgave me for doing this. They said that we also made such a mistake when we were young. I think that if we destroy someone's heart, we will face the punishment of Allah. God bless. Let us be those who cause hearts to shine like the sun, not those who destroy them. Diyora was my teacher who

opened a new page in my life. They not only taught me the secrets of science, but also supported me spiritually and psychologically.

Despite their young age, my teachers have achieved a lot. Everyone respects our teachers in our institute. I will try to be as enthusiastic as my teacher and justify their trust, I will be a winner of the Navoi State Scholarship.

In short, our teachers teach us the secrets of new ways of looking at things, thinking in a new way, and making discoveries and inventions in the field of science. Their springs of love have no limits.

Rakhimbayeva Madina was born on February 4, 2001 in the village of Bogholon, Yangibozor district, Khorezm region. Currently, she is a 2nd-year student of the Pedagogical Department of the Urganch State Pedagogical Institute. Many of her creative works have been published in international conferences, magazines and anthologies. She is diligent and inquisitive

DO YOU WANT TO GET PUBLISHED?

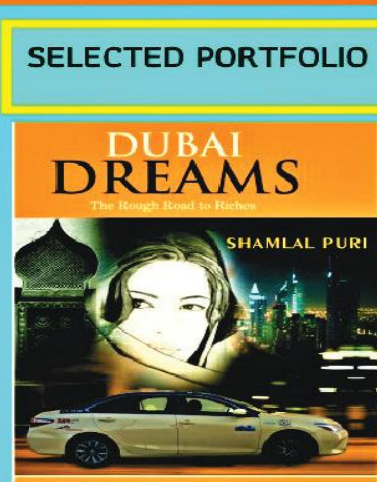
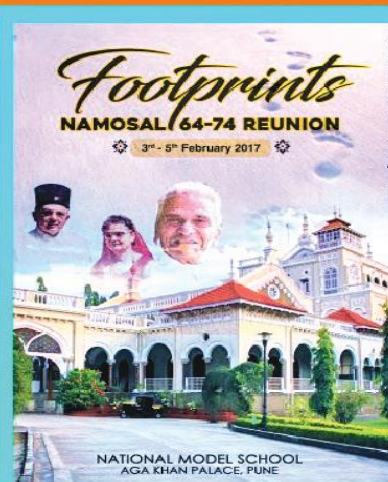
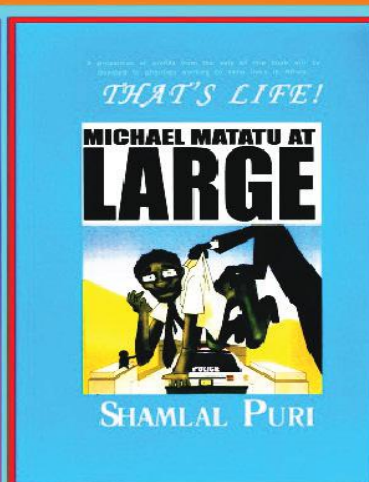
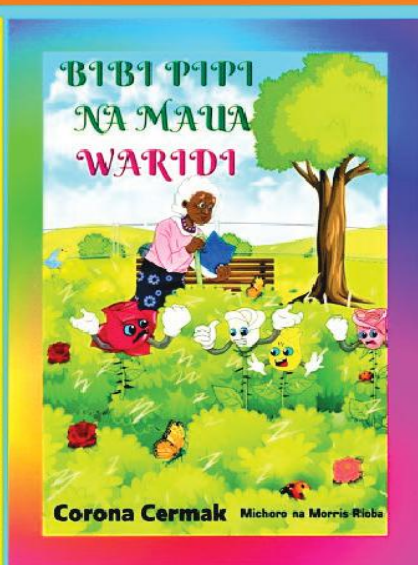
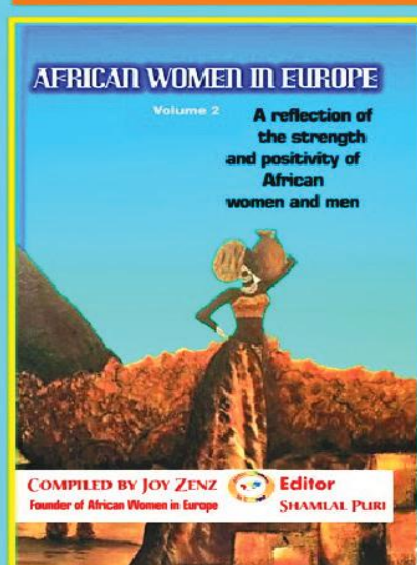
ARE YOU A WRITER OR CORPORATE?

Let Professional Editors and Authors turn your story into a Dream Book.

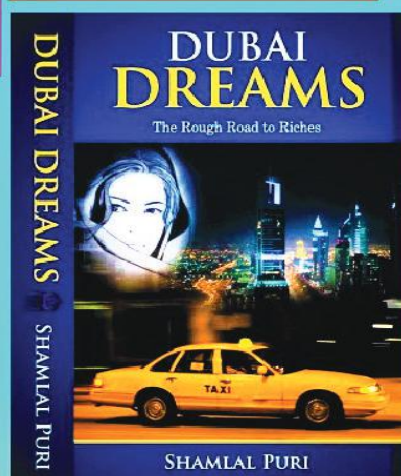
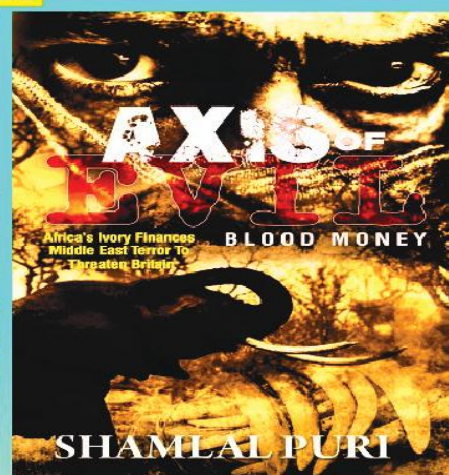
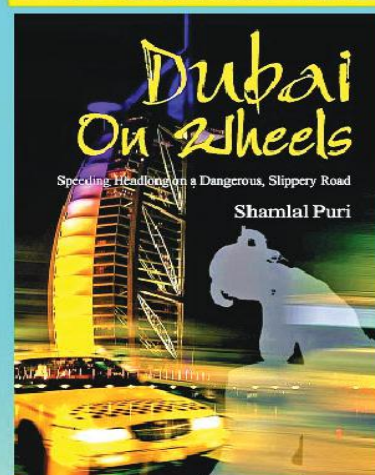
THRILLERS - FICTION - FICTION - BIOGRAPHIES - TRAVELOGUES - HUMOUR - COFFEE TABLE - BROCHURES

London-based contract Publishers for independent and self-publish authors.

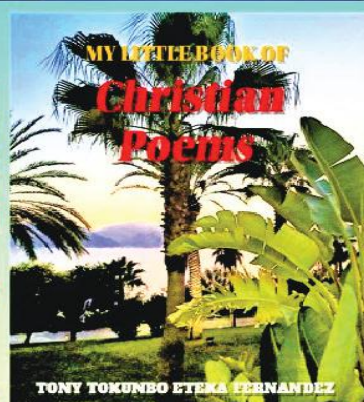
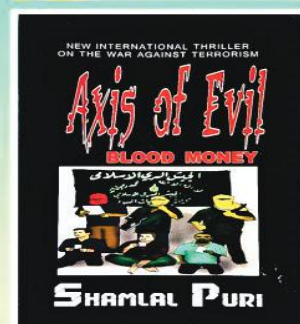
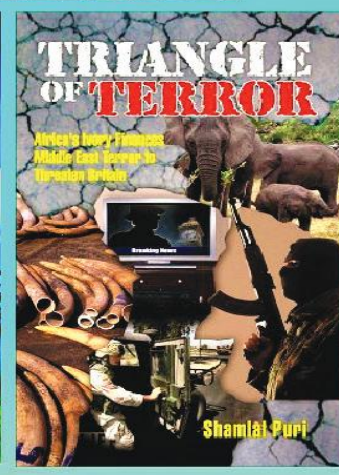
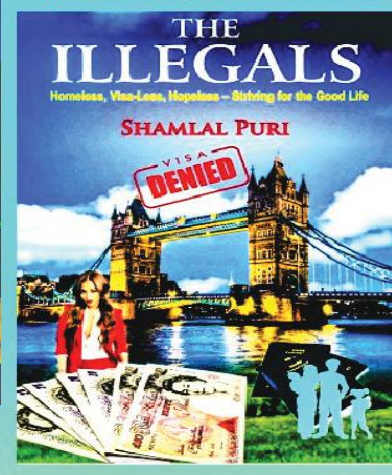
We offer one-stop top notch Editing, Expert Design, Proof Reading, Book Covers, Artwork, Digital, Litho Printing, E-Books, Corporate Brochures and UK ISBN number. Reasonable costs. We print and deliver books. Authors retain 100% sales profits.



SELECTED PORTFOLIO

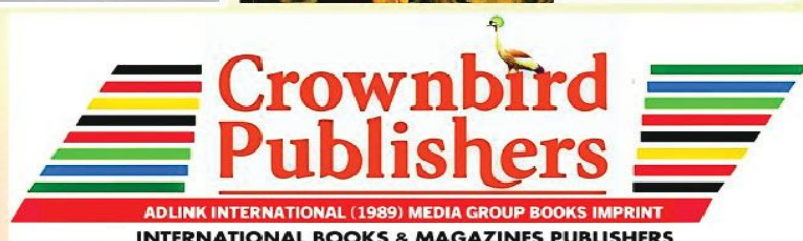


BEST SELLER NOVELS



The Crownbird Publishers logo and imprint owned by Adlink International (1989) Media Group London

Copies of some books available for sale: hard copy/digital. Contact us: media@adlinkinternational.com
Email Subject: Crownbird Books



ADLINK INTERNATIONAL (1989) MEDIA GROUP

Books Division

16 Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0AF (UK)

Tel: 44 330 606 1438

Email: media@adlinkinternational.com

www.adlinkinternational.com

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

FacebookK: <https://www.facebook.com/DiasporaGlobal>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DiasporaGlobal1>

Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/diaspora-global-1a15ab210/>

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Kenya-Zimbabwe

Ruto Roots For Agricultural Innovation To Eradicate Poverty

By: Presidential Communication Service
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

.....

Agricultural innovation and technology remain key to poverty reduction, President William Ruto has said.

The President pointed out that innovation has the potential to introduce economies to the possibilities of the digital economy and increase intra-Africa trade, thus accelerating regional integration.

With innovation, he said, barriers become bridges, borders transform into portals and challenges turn into opportunities.

President Ruto made the remarks during the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair held in Bulawayo where he was the chief guest.

“There is no doubt that the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair represents this country’s preparedness to usher in a new era of development driven by the country’s human and natural resources,” said President Ruto.

Saying he was convinced that Zimbabwe’s

commitment to transform its immense potential into sustainable abundance is robust, President Ruto cited the efforts, intentions and capability of leaders in the Southern African country to take its people and economy to the next level.

“I am also convinced that this intentionality is closely connected with the vision and theme of the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair,” he said.

President Ruto, who was accompanied by his Zimbabwe counterpart Emmerson Mnangagwa, noted that innovation empowers technologies to achieve more in volume and variety, making it easier to satisfy demand and offer choice.

In this connection, President Ruto said innovation reduces waiting time and leads to higher levels of satisfaction, enabling producers to attain and maintain higher standards.

“It guarantees both consistency and security, making both consumers and producers surer about their expectations,” he said.

He pointed out that an economy anchored on innovation-driven efficiency



President Ruto made the remarks during the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair held in Bulawayo where he was the chief guest/PCS

becomes and stays competitive and guarantees high returns to investors.

“In terms of potential, Zimbabwe exemplifies Africa’s best case scenario,” he said.

With a median age of just under 18, President Ruto said Zimbabwe is a young nation with one of Africa’s best literacy rates at 89.85 percent.

“The youthful population is, there-

fore, well-educated and highly skilled young powered. Their drive and motivation are thus unmistakable and compelling,” said President Ruto.

He asked all participants and visitors to take advantage of the trade fair and undertake vigorous networking to forge partnerships, collaborate and exchange ideas about the most innovative means of achieving mu-

tual benefit.

“Just as innovation has been defined as the catalyst of industrialisation and trade, I encourage you to make the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair your catalyst of more inspired engagements,” said President Ruto.

Kenya News

Ruto Secures Zimbabwe’s Backing For Kenya’s AUC Bid: President William Ruto has secured Zimbabwe’s support for Raila Odinga’s bid for the African Union Commission chairmanship

By: Presidential Communication Service
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

.....

Contd from Page 1

countries.

Meanwhile, Kenya and Zimbabwe will leverage on their rich shared history, socio-cultural, political and economic ties as well as abundant natural resources for the mutual benefit of their citizens.

President Ruto said the two countries have a deep understanding which underpins our mutual support over the years in diverse arenas.

“Based on this, I wish to declare Kenya’s unreserved support for Zimbabwe’s readmission to the Commonwealth, and for the African Union’s call for the immediate lifting of all illegal sanctions against the Republic of Zimbabwe,” said President Ruto.

Kenya’s commitment to the principle of sovereign equality of nations and states, and a rule-based multilateral system makes no room for the contemplation or imposition of unilateral coercive measures.

“I stand here to affirm Kenya’s commitment to the flourishing of our bilateral relations, and our shared determination to advance and enhance mutual benefit through partnership and consultation,” said President

Ruto.

President Ruto made the remarks on Friday evening during a banquet hosted in his honour at the Bulawayo State House in Zimbabwe.

Dr Ruto said President Mnangagwa’s emphatic commitment to accelerate the development of energy, transport and communications infrastructure as enablers of trade and investment, productivity and efficiency and, ultimately rapid economic growth is a substantial testament to the boldness and ambition of his vision for Zimbabwe’s economic turnaround.

“To underscore this observation, I further note your government’s decision to break new ground in monetary policy and inaugurate a new currency backed by gold and other asset reserves, as compelling proof of Your Excellency’s irrevocable intent to usher in a new era of economic recovery and transformation,” said President Ruto.

The Head of State said he was confident that the two countries are poised to accomplish immense growth together, on the basis of the bilateral frameworks of cooperation the numerous areas of potential mutual gains.

President Mnangagwa said Zimbabwe will forever be grateful to Kenya for standing resolutely with the country, particularly in the clarion



Raila Odinga

and unequivocal call for the removal of illegal Western-imposed economic sanctions.

“We have a common and rich liberation war history and a shared vision for prosperity, peace and progress. As we look into the future, we must now leverage on the current social, political and economic ties as well as natural endowments for the mutual benefit of our two countries and

peoples,” said President Mnangagwa.

He said Zimbabwe also took a leaf from Kenya, especially in infrastructure development that is now ubiquitous in the country as roads, that were in a state of disrepair, were now being resurfaced in every part of the country.

“We are on course to attain our national Vision 2030 to become an

empowered upper middle-income economy. The reforms undertaken since the inception of the Second Republic have seen a conducive business environment, which has in-turn increased both local and foreign investments across all sectors,” he said.

‘I can’t breathe’: Black man tells police before he died, video shows

By Reuters

Ohio police released video of a Black man who died at a local hospital after repeatedly telling officers “I can’t breathe” as they pinned him to the floor of a bar and handcuffed him, evoking memories of the killing of George Floyd in 2020.

In a body camera video released on Thursday by the Canton Police Department, officers are seen apprehending the man, identified as Frank Tyson, 53, who was suspected of leaving the scene of a single-car accident on April 18.

The Canton Police Department was not immediately available for comment on the video, which was posted online by several local media outlets, or to confirm details about the incident.

The 36-minute clip begins with a patrol officer coming upon a car that had struck an electrical pole and a bystander telling him that the driver of the vehicle had fled into a nearby tavern.

Officers are then seen entering the establishment, where they find Tyson standing at the bar. An altercation ensued as they attempted to grab his arms, and he repeatedly shouted “They are trying to kill me” and “Call the sheriff.”

Officers wrestled Tyson to the



A police officer places a knee in the back near the neck of a Black man identified as Frank Tyson, 53, in Canton Township, Ohio, U.S., April 18, 2024, as seen in this screen grab taken from a handout Police body camera video. Canton Police Department/Handout via REUTERS

ground and handcuffed him. One of them is seen placing a knee on his back near his neck for about 30 seconds.

Tyson can be heard repeatedly saying, “I can’t breathe. I can’t... get off my neck,” as an officer yells “Calm down” and “You’re fine” before standing up.

The video next shows Tyson lying motionless, face down on the floor for about six minutes, while officers speak with bar patrons.

The officers then check on Tyson, who appears to be unresponsive. They can be heard saying, “Is he breathing?” and “Does he have a pulse?”

Eight minutes after the officers handcuffed Tyson, they removed the cuffs and began CPR. Paramedics then arrive at the scene and take Tyson out of the bar on a stretcher and into a waiting ambulance, the video shows.

Tyson died at a local hospital, according to WKYC, an NBC affiliate

in Cleveland. Reuters could not immediately confirm the report. The official cause of death has not been determined.

The incident is reminiscent of Floyd’s deadly encounter with Minneapolis police four years ago. A cellphone video of Floyd’s killing, which went viral, unleashed a wave of protests worldwide against police brutality and racism.

It shows a white officer, Derek Chauvin, kneeling on Floyd’s neck for more than nine minutes as Floyd, who was Black, begs for his life, repeating “I can’t breathe” before falling silent.

Chauvin and three of his fellow officers was eventually convicted of manslaughter and other crimes.

The Canton Police Department officers involved in the Tyson incident were identified as Beau Schoenegge and Camden Burch, WKYC reported.

Both were placed on administrative leave and the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (OCI) is investigating the incident, the station reported.

Calls to the OCI were not immediately returned.

Russia

Russian missiles pound power plants in central and western Ukraine

By Reuters

Russian missiles pounded power facilities in central and western Ukraine on Saturday, increasing pressure on the ailing energy system as the country faces a shortage of air defences despite a breakthrough in U.S. military aid.

The airstrike carried out with ballistic missiles and cruise missiles fired by Russian strategic bombers based in the Arctic Circle, was the fourth large-scale aerial assault targeting the power system since March 22.

“The enemy again massively shelled Ukrainian energy facilities,” said DTEK, Ukraine’s largest private electricity company, adding that four of its six thermal power plants had suffered damage overnight.

Rescuers battled to put out fires at several energy facilities in the western regions of Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk, which border NATO members Poland and Romania, officials said.

After strikes on energy facilities in the central Dnipropetrovsk region, running water supplies were disrupted in President Volodymyr Zelenskyy’s hometown of Kryvyi Rih, officials said.

Ukrainian air defences brought down 21 of the 34 incoming missiles, the commander of the air force said in a statement.

None of the facilities hit was identified by name, a security measure intended to prevent Russia quickly assessing the impact of its strikes.

Russia, which began its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, denies targeting civilians but says the Ukrainian energy system is a legitimate military target. Ukrainian authorities said one energy worker was hurt overnight.

In the northeastern city of Kharkiv, which has been heavily bombed in recent weeks, a missile struck a hospital holding 60 patients overnight, injuring a woman and damaging the building, nearby water pipes and power lines, the regional governor said.

Ukraine, which has tried to take the fight back to Russia in recent months using long-range drones, attacked the Ilsky and Slavyansk oil refineries in Russia’s Krasnodar region overnight, a Ukrainian intelligence source told Reuters.

The drone strike conducted by the SBU security service caused fires at the facilities, the source said. Russia’s Kushchevsk military airfield was also attacked in the southern region, the source added.

The Slavyansk oil refinery was forced to suspend some operations after being damaged in the attack, Russian state news agency TASS cited an executive overseeing the plant



as saying.

ROLLING BLACKOUTS

Ukraine has lost 80% of its thermal power generation and 35% of its hydroelectric capacity during Russian attacks, officials say.

Though the core of the energy system comes from nuclear power, that lost capacity serves a balancing function in the grid and its loss could be a big problem when consumption rises later this year, officials say. Rolling blackouts have been introduced in several regions, but the full impact of the attacks has not been

felt as consumption, which peaks in winter and the height of summer, is low because of mild weather.

There were no planned blackouts for now in the Lviv region, but the governor urged residents to economise on electricity use, especially during the evening hours of peak consumption.

Zelenskyy called for more air defence supplies, faster deliveries and decisive actions from Kyiv’s allies. The United States approved a major aid package for Ukraine this week, overcoming a congressional deadlock that dragged on for six months

as Kyiv’s weapon stocks became depleted.

The Pentagon said on Friday it would buy \$6 billion worth of new weapons for Ukraine including interceptors for the Patriot air defence system.

Australian Defence Minister Richard Marles, who visited Lviv on Saturday, announced a \$100 million military aid package including short-range air defence and drones with air-to-ground precision munitions coming separately.

Buckingham Palace

King Charles to resume public duties after progress in cancer treatment

King Charles will resume public engagements this week after making encouraging progress in his cancer treatment, Buckingham Palace has said.

By: BBC
xxxxxxxxxxxx

.....

Worth Noting:

- A picture of the King and Queen Camilla, taken earlier this month in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, has also been released.
- It remains uncertain if he will be attending some of the big events coming up in the calendar, such as Trooping the Colour, the D-Day commemorations, summer garden parties, Royal Ascot, and overseas trips in the autumn.
- Decisions will be made according to medical advice nearer the time, says the palace.
- But it added that it would not be a “full summer programme”.
- The King has missed customary royal public engagements since a procedure for an enlarged prostate and his subsequent cancer diagnosis announced in February,
- Next week’s trip to a cancer treatment centre will be made with Queen Camilla, and he will meet patients and staff and show his support for cancer research. It is not where he is receiving treatment.



King Charles

King Charles will resume public engagements this week after making encouraging progress in his cancer treatment, Buckingham Palace has said.

It won’t yet be a full return to official engagements for the King, but the palace is sending positive signals.

The King will begin on Tuesday with a symbolic trip to a cancer treatment centre.

His summer plans include a state visit, where he will host the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

In the coming weeks, the palace said, he would undertake more external engagements.

The King is said to be “greatly encouraged” to be going back to more public events.

It’s a message of cautious optimism, but the King’s treatment – which began in February – is still continuing and there is no date given

for its conclusion.

Buckingham Palace gave the update on the King’s return to public-facing duties and his condition in a statement released on Friday.

“It is too early to say” for how much longer his treatment will continue, the palace said.

It added that doctors were “very encouraged by the progress made so far and remain positive about the King’s continued recovery”.

The type of cancer has not been disclosed, but the King’s medical team are “sufficiently pleased with the progress made so far that the King is now able to resume a number of public-facing duties”.

A picture of the King and Queen Camilla, taken earlier this month in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, has also been released.

It remains uncertain if he

will be attending some of the big events coming up in the calendar, such as Trooping the Colour, the D-Day commemorations, summer garden parties, Royal Ascot, and overseas trips in the autumn.

Decisions will be made according to medical advice nearer the time, says the palace.

But it added that it would not be a “full summer programme”.

The King has missed customary royal public engagements since a procedure for an enlarged prostate and his subsequent cancer diagnosis announced in February.

Next week’s trip to a cancer treatment centre will be made with Queen Camilla, and he will meet patients and staff and show his support for cancer research. It is not where he is receiving treatment.

Although he has been carrying out his private work as head of state, including the regular meetings with the prime minister, this visit will be his first official public engagement this year.

At an Easter Sunday church service in Windsor, he surprised the crowds by greeting well-wishers and shaking people’s hands.

In late June, the King will receive the Emperor and Empress of Japan in his role as head of state – the first official state visit by Japan since 1998.

The highlights of such visits usually include a state banquet at Buckingham Palace and a carriage parade, but there could be adaptations for this visit, depending on the King’s condition.

The Royal Family has had a difficult start to the year, with the Princess of Wales also undergoing treatment

for cancer.

They have also faced intense public scrutiny and social media speculation, and the palace will hope this more positive news draws a line under what has been a rocky time for the royals.

Since his cancer diagnosis, the King has spoken of how moved he has been by all the messages and cards wishing him a good recovery, particularly seeming to enjoy some of the funnier cards.

On Friday, Buckingham Palace said the King and Queen “remain deeply grateful for the many kindnesses and good wishes they have received from around the world throughout the joys and challenges of the past year”.

20 Cambodian soldiers killed in ammunition base explosion

By AFP

Twenty Cambodian soldiers have been killed in an ammunition explosion at an army base, Prime Minister Hun Manet said Saturday. The blast at around 2.45 pm (0745 GMT) at the army base in Kampong Speu province to the west of the capital also wounded several soldiers, according to the PM, with the army saying that an entire truck of munitions had exploded. “I am deeply shocked to receive the news of the ammunition explosion incident,” Hun Manet said in a statement on Facebook, expressing his “deepest condolences” to the families of those killed. It was not immediately clear what had caused the explosion. Pictures on social media showed a destroyed one-storey building wreathed in smoke, with residents of a nearby village also sharing images online of broken windows. Other images showed what appeared to be civilians with cuts and gashes being treated in hospital. Munitions accidents are not uncommon in Cambodia, which is awash with ammunition following decades of civil conflict -- accidents that are exacerbated by frequently lax safety standards. Cambodia’s army said the incident



0 Cambodian soldiers killed in ammunition base explosion. — file pic

was a “warehouse ammunition explosion”, that had destroyed a truck fully loaded with weaponry. An office building as well as nearby barracks were destroyed, with 25 nearby homes also battered by the resulting explosion. In his statement, Hun Manet said he had ordered the defence minister and the commander-in-chief of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces to urgently arrange funerals for the soldiers who died. He also said that the families of

those killed would receive roughly \$20,000 each, while injured soldiers would get \$5,000. - Unexploded ammunition - Cambodia is littered with discarded ammunition and arms from decades of civil war from the 1960s.

In 2005, five Cambodians were killed and three injured after an explosion in a major military arms depot some two kilometres outside the northwestern town of Battambang. It was unclear what had caused the explosion and resulting fire. Deaths from mines and unexploded ordnance are more frequent, with roughly 20,000 people killed in Cambodia since 1979 and twice as many wounded in landmine and unexploded ordnance accidents. In 2018, an Australian and a Cambodian were killed when war-era ordnance exploded during a de-mining training exercise in southern Cambodia. Clearance work continues to this day, with the government vowing to clear all mines and unexploded ordnance by 2025. Only last week four people were also killed by unexploded ordnance (UXO), according to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre. Last year thousands of pieces of UXO left over from the civil war were unearthed inside a northeastern school, including some 2,000 explosives.

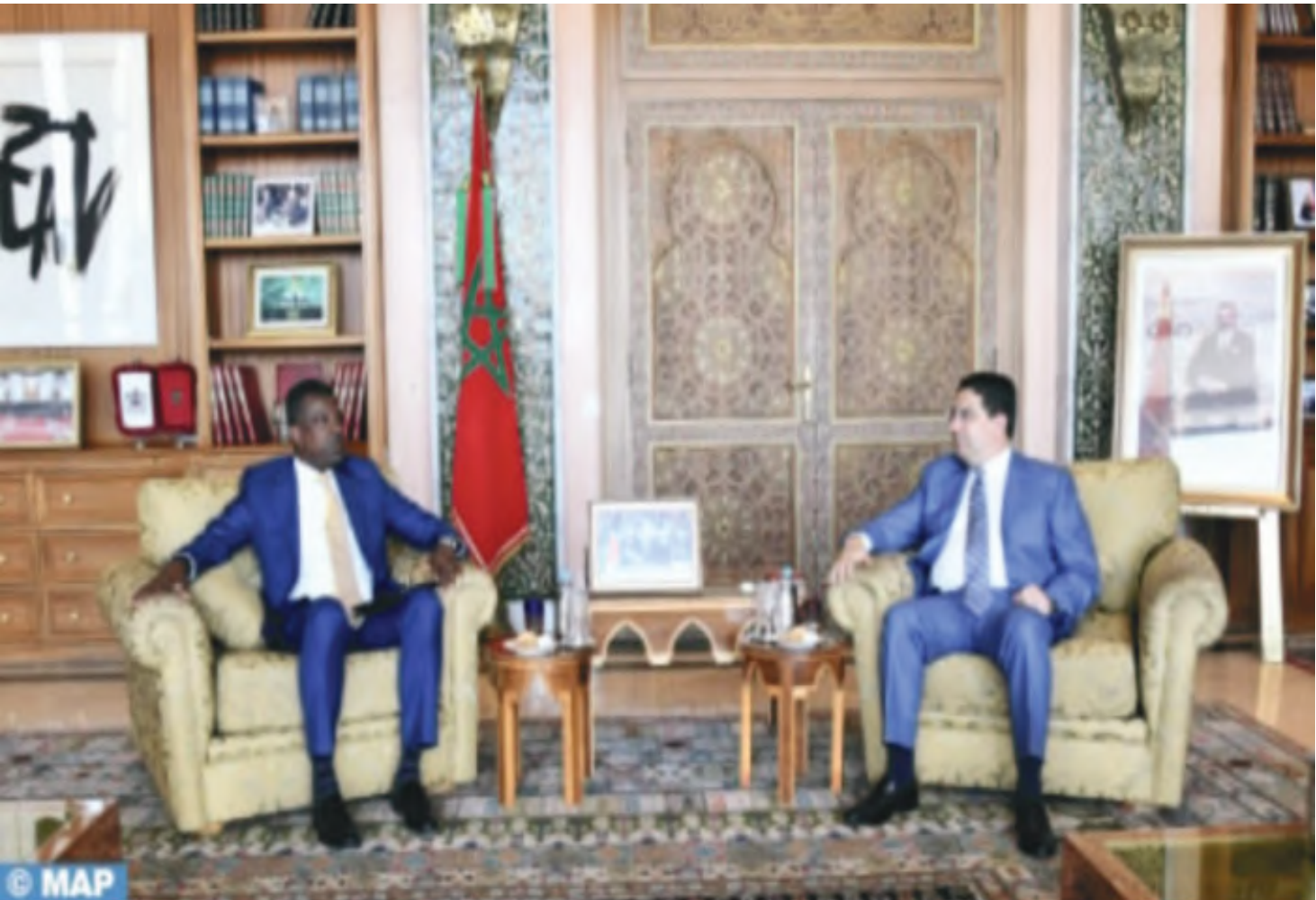
Morocco

Commonwealth of Dominica reiterates support for Morocco’s territorial integrity

By: KBC Digital News

The Commonwealth of Dominica reaffirmed, on Monday in Rabat, its support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Morocco over all its territory, including the Moroccan Sahara. This position was expressed in a Joint Communiqué issued following talks between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates, Nasser Bourita, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Business, Trade and Energy of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Vince Henderson. In this Joint Communiqué, Henderson reiterated his country’s support for the Autonomy Plan, presented by Morocco in 2007, as the only credi-

ble, serious, and realistic solution for resolving the dispute over the Moroccan Sahara. In this regard, he praised the efforts of the United Nations as the exclusive framework for achieving a realistic, practical, and lasting solution to this regional dispute. As a member of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Commonwealth of Dominica welcomed the opening of an OECS Embassy in Rabat on October 18, 2018 and a Consulate General in Dakhla on March 31, 2022, which will certainly represent a great opportunity to further consolidate bilateral exchanges between the Kingdom of Morocco and the six Eastern Caribbean States, the Communiqué emphasizes.



India

India's monumental leap in clean energy with the Khavda Renewable Energy Park

By: Dr. Divya Rani.
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

The project spans a vast area, roughly the size of Singapore (726 square kilometers or 280 square miles). It is expected to generate a significant amount of clean energy, supplying 30 gigawatts annually upon completion. That's enough to power roughly 18 million homes in India. This aligns with India's ambitious goal of reaching 500 gigawatts of clean energy capacity by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2070. The project is therefore likely to play a major role in India's transition to renewable energy sources. The Indian government anticipated the project to cost at least \$2.26 billion. The development came in the wake of the critical discussions on renewable energy at the recent COP28 climate summit. World leaders are considering setting an ambitious goal to triple the global reliance on renewable energy sources while phasing out the use of coal, oil, and natural gas – major contributors to climate change.

power is enough to energize millions of homes.

In just one year, Adani Green Energy Limited (AGEL), India's leading renewable energy company, completed the massive solar power project. They built a 551 megawatt (MW) solar plant in Khavda, Gujarat, which is now supplying clean energy to the national grid. This impressive feat involved more than just installing solar panels. AGEL had to first develop the entire area, including building roads and creating a support system for the 8,000 workers needed for the project. They even transformed the challenging desert of the Rann of Kutch to create a habitable environment for their workforce.

The project spans a vast area, roughly the size of Singapore (726 square kilometers or 280 square miles). It is expected to generate a significant amount of clean energy, supplying 30 gigawatts annually upon completion. That's enough to power roughly 18 million homes in India. This aligns with India's ambitious goal of reaching 500 gigawatts of clean energy capacity by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2070. The project is therefore likely to play a major role in India's transition to renewable energy sources. The Indian government anticipated the project to cost at least \$2.26 billion. The development came in the wake of the critical discussions on renewable energy at the recent COP28 climate summit. World leaders are considering setting an ambitious goal to triple the global reliance on renewable energy sources while phasing out the use of coal, oil, and natural gas – major contributors to climate change. India's electricity generation relies heavily on fossil fuels, with coal being the main source. Coal fired power plants produce over 70% of the country's electricity. Renewable energy sources, like solar and wind power, are still under development and contribute only about 10% to the energy mix. This dependence on fossil fuels makes India the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, following China and the United States. India has ambitious plans to become a leader in solar energy. In 2014, the central government launched a scheme to create large solar parks across the country. This plan was expanded in



Photo Credit: adanigreenenergy.com

2017 to reach a target capacity of 40,000 MW. Gujarat is a frontrunner in this initiative. The Gujarat government also lifted restrictions on solar power generation to meet its own target of 30,000 MW by 2022.

Gujarat has been a leader in solar energy since 2009, when they put in place a specific policy to support solar power. This policy was driven by a desire to fight climate change and promote sustainable development through clean energy. Their efforts contribute to the national goals set by the Prime Minister of India to reach 175 GW of solar power by 2022 and 450 GW by 2030. One advantage of solar energy is that it is predictable and generates power during the day, which is exactly when there is a high demand for electricity in the agricultural sector. A report released in March of 2020 showed that Gujarat was the Indian state that received the most central financial assistance in the year 2019-2020. In 2021, Gujarat led the nation in installing solar panels, contributing a whopping 68% of all the 79,950 installations in India. In 2021, Gujarat held the fifth position in the country's solar power capacity, next to Karnataka, Telangana, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh.

This project is located in the harsh Rann of Kutch desert. The Rann of Kutch is a vast salt desert and marsh in western India, and it's isolated-even the nearest town is 70 kilometers away. It is far from any town and close to the border with Pakistan. This remote location, right next to a tense international border, makes the project

unique. The area is uninhabited and experiences scorching temperatures, reaching 35 degrees Celsius in the daytime. With no people or obstacles around, relentless sun and uninterrupted winds blow freely across the barren landscape. These conditions make this desert perfectly suited for the government's purposes.

The area has some of the best wind and sunshine in India, making it perfect for building a massive renewable energy project. This project will also help create a reliable and long-lasting supply chain based in India. Before starting construction, Adani Green spent the last five years doing many studies on the land, including soil tests, environmental impact assessments, and feasibility studies. They also came up with new solutions that can be used for other big renewable energy projects around the world. For instance, they used special underground structures to strengthen the soil. The project will use the biggest onshore wind turbines in India, along with high-tech solar panels that capture sunlight from both sides. To keep everything running smoothly, they will use an advanced computer system with artificial intelligence to automatically monitor the entire project in real-time.

Ajay Mathur, head of the International Solar Alliance, an organization promoting solar power globally, observed that India has made impressive advances on the renewable energy front. Two decades ago, India was no different from many developing countries in this regard. Mathur believes

large-scale projects like the Khavda solar park will serve as an inspiration for other developing nations. Mathur essentially points to India's journey as a blueprint, demonstrating that a country facing similar challenges can successfully transition towards clean energy.

Meanwhile, around 200 kilometers away on the Gujarat coast, the industrial city of Mundra is witnessing a different side of this transformation. The Adani Group has set up a facility there, one of the few in India, that manufactures parts for solar and wind energy projects from scratch. These factories resemble laboratories due to the strict hygiene protocols in place to prevent dust particles, which can damage solar cells, from affecting production.

Disha Agrawal, an expert at CEEW, a Delhi-based energy think tank, explains that states with vast wastelands like Gujarat and Rajasthan are ideal locations for large solar parks. These parks create jobs, generate power for the state, and even allow excess electricity to be sold for additional revenue.

Another advantage of solar power is its low generation cost. At Rs 3 per unit, it's cheaper than coal-fired power plants (Rs 3.5-4 per unit). While integrating solar power with the existing grid adds some cost, it doesn't outweigh the benefits. Experts point out that this integration cost is the responsibility of transmission companies, and the low generation cost of solar power makes it a viable option even with this added expense.

The construction of the

world's largest renewable energy park has brought significant economic benefits to the region. The park itself has become a bustling hub, now housing around 8,000 workers. This influx of workers has spurred economic activity in the area, marking a major turning point for the region. The promoters are committed to aligning with India's vision of self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat). They're not just focused on clean energy generation, but also on building strong local supply chains. This means they will increasingly source materials and equipment, like wind turbine generators (WTGs) and trackers, from within India. Their commitment goes beyond clean energy production. They're using innovative waterless robotic cleaning for solar panels in the dry Kutch region. This helps conserve water, contributing to UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 for clean water and sanitation. Additionally, AGEL actively supports the communities around their projects. They focus on education, healthcare, empowering women, water conservation, and improving infrastructure. These efforts demonstrate a well-rounded approach (ESG) to social and environmental well-being in the region.

*Dr. Divya Rani is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science, BHU, Varanasi. She contributes regular articles on the issues of utmost importance for humanity.

NEWS PAPER

IN BUSINESS



The Mount Kenya Times

+254 724 439 949, +254 720 918 828, +254 721 103 040, +254 713 318 438

website: <https://mountkenyentimes.co.ke>

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyentimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DiasporaGlobal>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DiasporaGlobal1>

Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/diaspora-global-1a15ab210/>

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Europe

How a ragtag army defended Bosnia and Herzegovina against two aggressors

ARBIH, formed in April 1992, managed against all odds to successfully defend the country's sovereignty.

By: Mersiha Gadzo
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Faruk Sehic's left foot was so heavily injured in March 1994 that he couldn't walk.

He'd just been hit by shrapnel on the battlefield of Hasin Vrh mountain in western Bosnia.

Having broken the front lines of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ARBIH), Serb forces (known as VRS, Army of Republika Srpska) were near enough that Sehic could hear them shouting to each other.

As Serb forces fired shells at them nearby, his colleague was carrying him, but with each detonation, they would fall to the ground.

The outcome did not look good, but surrendering was never an option for the young commander, 24 years old at the time.

"I had some bullets in my automatic rifle, and I was thinking completely rationally to kill myself so that I'm not captured alive and tortured," he told Al Jazeera from his home in Sarajevo. "It's better to decide for yourself."

Sehic did not know of a single soldier from his brigade who made it out alive after being captured.

But before he would pull the trigger on himself, special units of the ARBIH arrived just in time, saving their front line and their soldiers.

April marks the 32nd anniversary of the start of the war in Bosnia, which caught much of its population off guard.

On April 15, 1992, Bosnia's armed groups united and ARBIH was officially formed to defend the country's population and sovereignty against attacking Serb forces who wanted to create a greater Serbia and were supported by Belgrade.

Later into the war, ARBIH also resisted Croat forces (known as HVO) whose goal was creating a Greater Croatia, directed by Zagreb.

The UN Security Council imposed an arms embargo in September 1991 for territories of former Yugoslavia, following the war of independence in Slovenia and then Croatia. The embargo lasted for the entirety of the Bosnian war, with the argument that if the embargo was lifted, it would fuel more bloodshed.

But in reality, it disproportionately limited ARBIH's chances of defending the country and its civilian population as Serb forces, for instance, were already heavily armed having inherited the stockpile of the JNA (Yugoslav People's Army), at the time the fourth strongest military force in Europe.

Despite being caught unprepared and defenceless, the ARBIH managed against the odds to fight Serb



Faruk Sehic (right, with his fellow ARBIH troops) are photographed in October 1993 in Cazin, western Bosnia, after returning from the front line [Courtesy of Faruk Sehic/Al Jazeera]

and Croat forces.

In March 1992, 22-year-old Sehic was studying veterinary medicine in Zagreb, the Croatian capital when the Serb Volunteer Guard (also known as Arkan's Tigers), a Serbian paramilitary unit headed by the Serbian strongman Zeljko Raznatovic (Arkan), began heavily attacking Bijeljina, a town in northeastern Bosnia by Serbia's border, at huge human cost.

Yugoslav army units and Serb paramilitary forces continued their campaign of "ethnic cleansing" as they made their way south along eastern Bosnia, killing civilians in Zvornik, Visegrad and Foca.

Evident that a war was starting, Sehic returned to his hometown of Bosanska Krupa in western Bosnia in April 1992 to defend the country. "My dad gave me a rifle he took off a dead Serb soldier, and I joined the Territorial Defence (the first armed forces in Bosnia, that later officially became ARBIH)."

On April 21, 1992, gunfire started in Bosanska Krupa and Sehic, along with all of his friends and local acquaintances joined the defence, wearing and owning nothing more than their civilian clothes – jeans and sneakers.

They became refugees overnight, Sehic said, as Serb forces had occupied the right side of the bank where their homes were.

'Tremendous disadvantage'

At the start of the war, ragtag groups of civilians-turned-defenders formed spontaneously across the country with whatever weapons they had – mostly hunting rifles and outdated guns.

In May 1992, they managed to defend the capital and the presidency

from occupation when the JNA and Serb fighters attempted to force the legal government to surrender.

By the end of the war, the loosely connected groups of defenders had evolved into seven corps and were quickly reclaiming back territory in Bosnia.

Manpower wasn't a problem as some 200,000 people had joined to help.

The morale to defend Bosnia was high and the troops were young. Many were just 16 or 17. Few were older than 25.

"There was this big, positive idealism ... people have this biological instinct that gives you huge energy," said Sehic.

"My ideal was a Bosnia which was multiethnic, multireligious, multicultural, single, whole, undivided, independent ... these were words that we, ordinary people, believed in. We fought for this idea, for Bosnia."

According to Marko Attila Hoare, historian and associate professor at the Sarajevo School of Science and Technology, the VRS meanwhile had "suffered from increasingly poor morale, resulting from their involvement in systematic atrocities against civilians and from unclear war aims".

"The Bosnians began the war in 1992 at a tremendous disadvantage, given their leadership had not expected war while their fledgling armed forces were woefully underarmed in comparison to the great Serbian aggressor," Hoare told Al Jazeera.

"But the pressure of fighting a war for national survival against genocidal destruction steadily distilled into the Bosnian defenders the morale and discipline needed to resist successfully, while Bosnia and Herzegovina's military leadership

steadily established an efficient military organisation and managed to capture or import more weapons.

"Even after the aggressor occupied around 70 percent of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the first year of the war, the defenders still occupied the heartland around the Sarajevo-Zenica-Tuzla triangle, with greater resources of manpower than were possessed by the so-called 'Republika Srpska.'"

'Insanely brave'

The obvious differences in the quality and quantity of weaponry meant the odds were stacked against Bosnia's survival.

General Jovan Divjak, deputy commander of ARBIH, said in February 1995 that from more than 200,000 Bosnian soldiers, only 50,000 were armed.

"Not one of our units is fully armed because of the arms embargo," he said.

Sehic said in the beginning, the diaspora collected and sent money to the brigades, which they used to buy ammunition, bullets and guns flown

into an improvised military airport near the town of Cazin by hired Ukrainian pilots from Croatia.

But when HVO attacked ARBIH in early 1993 and a separate war ensued between the two, that route of supplies also came to an end.

Sehic recalled they only had light weapons and no armoured vehicles, while Serb forces had heavy artillery and "everything that we didn't have". The Fifth Corps had only two or three tanks which they had captured from Serb forces. Most of ARBIH's heavy weaponry was obtained by capturing it from Serb forces on the battlefield.

"That was the case in the rest of the corps. We made up for the lack of weapons with our courage," Sehic said.

The battle at the mountain of Hasin Vrh against Serb forces in the winter of 1994 where he was injured, was particularly difficult, so much so that one shift lasted for 48 hours, he recalled.

It was of paramount importance to defend their position at the plateau – if Serb forces were to descend, they would take control of the hydroelectric power plant a few kilometres away that was the only source of electricity in the region.

Full of energy and enthusiasm, the troops ascended the hill towards the front line. A fierce battle with 1,000 soldiers, including the respected 505 Buzim Brigade led by the renowned commander Izet Nanic, awaited them.

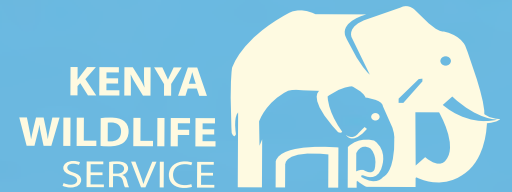
Dressed in white to blend in with the snow, it was difficult, rocky terrain and they were fighting for a small space of just 100 metres (328 feet).

"In those positions at the top ... they were shelling us the whole day and then attacking on foot," Sehic said. "Unfortunately, we didn't have enough shells to reciprocate whenever they shelled us."

They managed in the end to defend their position but due to a lack of weaponry, especially shells, the ARBIH suffered significantly during the two-month offensive. Some 371 of their soldiers were killed, including many from Sehic's unit.



Arkan (centre) and his 'Tigers' were first accused of war crimes during fighting in Croatia in 1991 [File: Ron Haviv/Al Jazeera]



Lake Nakuru National Park

A Beautiful Wildlife Haven



EXPLORE • EXPERIENCE • CONSERVE

   Kenya Wildlife Service | www.kws.go.ke



Karibu, Tutunze Pamoja!

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

FacebookK: <https://www.facebook.com/DiasporaGlobal>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DiasporaGlobal1>

Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/diaspora-global-1a15ab210/>

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Diaspora

People’s wellbeing is of utmost importance in Chinese modernization – Xi

Xi chairs symposium on boosting development of China’s western region in new era

By: Diaspora Times Team
xxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- China’s western region has seen significant achievements on eco-environmental conservation and restoration over the past five years, but the region’s development is still faced with difficulties and challenges, Xi pointed out.
- Developing industries that leverage local strengths should be the main focus, he said, adding that efforts are needed to adopt a region-specific approach in developing emerging industries and expedite industrial transformation and upgrade in the western region.
- Xi highlighted the imperative to strengthen integration between sci-tech innovation and industrial innovation, and strive for breakthroughs in a batch of core technologies in key fields.
- Measures should be taken to speed up technological upgrade of traditional industries, advance equipment renewals in major industries, and sharpen the competitive edge of traditional industries, he noted.



Chinese President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, communicates with residents while visiting a community in Jiulongpo District in southwest China’s Chongqing Municipality, April 22, 2024. Xi inspected southwest China’s Chongqing Municipality from Monday to Tuesday.

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, said people’s wellbeing is of utmost importance in Chinese modernization during an inspection trip to southwest China’s Chongqing Municipality. Xi made the remarks on Monday while visiting a community in Jiulongpo District, which has taken on a new look and is in good order. The CPC aims to ensure that the people live a happier life, Xi said. Xi chairs symposium on boosting development of China’s western region in new era In the meantime, Chinese President Xi Jinping on Tuesday stressed further efforts to usher in a new stage in the development of China’s western region featuring well-coordinated environmental conservation, greater openness and high-quality development. Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, made the remarks while chairing a symposium on boosting the development of China’s western region in the new era. At the symposium, he called for action to write a new chapter in the development

of the western region. China’s western region has seen significant achievements on eco-environmental conservation and restoration over the past five years, but the region’s development is still faced with difficulties and challenges, Xi pointed out. Developing industries that leverage local strengths should be the main focus, he said, adding that efforts are needed to adopt a region-specific approach in developing emerging industries and expedite industrial transformation and upgrade in the western region. Xi highlighted the imperative to strengthen integration between sci-tech innovation and industrial innovation, and strive for breakthroughs in a batch of core technologies in key fields. Measures should be taken to speed up technological upgrade of traditional industries, advance equipment renewals in major industries, and sharpen the competitive edge of traditional industries, he noted. Xi stressed fostering new quality productive forces in accordance with local conditions, exploring the development of modern manufacturing and strategic emerging industries, and mapping out plans for developing industries of the fu-

ture to nurture new growth drivers for the region. He underscored the importance of high-level ecological protection in sustaining high-quality development, and the significance of safeguarding national ecological security. Vigorous efforts should be made to promote energy saving and carbon reduction in traditional sectors, as well as the clean and efficient usage of coal, he added. Xi underscored boosting the development of the western region with greater openness and expanding opening up both within the country and to the outside world. He considered it imperative to promote the construction of the new western land-sea corridor, and advance the development and openness of regions along the corridor to help them deeply integrate into the Belt and Road Initiative. More should be done to optimize the layout of industrial parks, economic cooperation zones in border areas, and cross-border economic cooperation zones, and promote the high-quality development of pilot free trade zones, Xi said. He said it is essential to steadily expand institutional opening up and foster a market-oriented, law-based and internationalized business environment.

Xi emphasized the necessity of coordinating development and security, and of enhancing China’s ability to ensure the security of energy and other resources. He urged efforts to boost the capacity of the west-to-east power transmission program and accelerate the formation of national exploitation and processing bases of mineral resources. He also urged vigorously promoting the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle. It is necessary to promote new urbanization and comprehensive rural revitalization in a coordinated way, and to safeguard and improve people’s well-being in the course of development, Xi stressed. Xi pointed out that it is necessary to forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation and to effectively safeguard ethnic unity and border stability. He called for action to help the border areas prosper and enrich local residents in the new era, strengthen the construction of infrastructure and public service facilities in border areas, and boost border tourism and other industries. Li Qiang, premier, Cai Qi, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, and Ding Xuexiang, vice premier, attended

the symposium. They are all members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Li said that the development of the western region should be planned and promoted during the process of Chinese modernization, and targeted measures should be taken in a region-specific and category-based manner. He urged coordinated efforts to both defuse local government debt risks and ensure stable development, expand opening up both within the country and to the outside world, align the development of the western region to other regional development strategies, and engage the western region in the international circulation. Ding demanded continued steps to prevent and control pollution in an accurate, scientific and law-based approach to further improve the ecology and the environment. He also called for action to accelerate the green and low-carbon transformation of economic growth, develop new quality productive forces in a region-specific manner, and actively yet prudently work toward peaking carbon dioxide emissions and achieving carbon neutrality.

MT KENYA BUSINESS CONFERENCE

CIRCUIT!

SARIT EDITION



28-30 JUNE, 2024

8:00AM - 5:00PM



VENUE

SARIT CENTRE
NAIROBI - KENYA



GALA DINNER

JACARANDA
HOTEL NAIROBI



THEME:

"BEYOND BORDERS:
EXPLORING GLOBAL
BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES"

PARTICIPATING ENTERPRISES BENEFITS:

- Strengthen Your Professional Network Connections;
- Stay Ahead of Industry Trends and Competition;
- Level up Your Existing Skills;
- Gain Insights From Keynote Speakers;
- Benefit From Different Perspectives and Fresh Ideas;

+254 724 439 949 / +254 720 918 828
+254 713 318 438 / +254 721 103 040

business@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

<https://businessconference.mountkenyatimes.co.ke>



EXPONENTIAL
INTERNATIONAL

Lebanon

Is everyone 'potentially an enemy'?

Worth Noting:

- Since March, a national advertising campaign has called on the international community to "undo the damage" caused by the continued presence of displaced Syrians in Lebanon. Widely reported crimes like the recent murder of an elderly East Beirut resident - committed, local media outlets reported, by Syrian burglars - stoked more public anger against Syrian refugees. And there had been many reports of mob violence against Syrians, particularly in predominantly Christian areas.
- Anti-Syrian sentiments in Lebanon go far back.
- Some still revile Damascus's military intervention in the Lebanese civil war (1975-1990) and subsequent occupation of Lebanon until 2005 - at times unable, or unwilling, to distinguish between the past regime and present refugees.
- In October 2019, with the onset of Lebanon's unprecedented economic crisis, more Lebanese - often following their political leaders' example - started blaming the country's financial collapse on the burden of hosting more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees.



Syrian refugees walk as they carry containers at an informal tented settlement in the Bekaa valley, Lebanon March 12, 2021 [Mohamed Azakir/Reuters]

On April 9, the night before Eid al-Fitr celebrations got under way in Lebanon, Syrian refugee Hussein came home to find his front door smashed in.

A day earlier, the Lebanese army had announced the abduction and murder of Pascal Sleiman, a local official for the influential Christian political party, the Lebanese Forces. Authorities pointedly identified the suspects as Syrian.

While Lebanese Forces leadership floated the possibility of a political assassination, vigilantes turned their ire on Syrian refugees. The ensuing mob violence swiftly found its way to Hussein's doorstep in the Christian-dominated East Beirut neighbourhood of Geitawi.

"Some guys had broken open the door and messed up my stuff," Hussein recalled. "I interpreted it as them saying: 'We are here.'" Hussein's neighbour came to his defence when his home was attacked, telling him that he had confronted four young men and sent them away before they wreaked more havoc. While thankful for his neighbour's loyalty, Hussein - a resident of Geitawi for 10 years - no longer sees the area the same way. "It's hard for me to accept that everyone around me is potentially an enemy."

Tensions had already been mounting against Syrians for weeks before Sleiman's killing.

Since March, a national advertising campaign has called on the international community to "undo the damage" caused by the continued presence of displaced Syrians in Lebanon. Widely reported crimes like the recent murder of an elderly East Beirut resident - com-

mitted, local media outlets reported, by Syrian burglars - stoked more public anger against Syrian refugees. And there had been many reports of mob violence against Syrians, particularly in predominantly Christian areas. Anti-Syrian sentiments in Lebanon go far back.

Some still revile Damascus's military intervention in the Lebanese civil war (1975-1990) and subsequent occupation of Lebanon until 2005 - at times unable, or unwilling, to distinguish between the past regime and present refugees.

In October 2019, with the onset of Lebanon's unprecedented economic crisis, more Lebanese - often following their political leaders' example - started blaming the country's financial collapse on the burden of hosting more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees.

In the aftermath of Sleiman's murder, prominent Lebanese from across sectarian lines swiftly decried the presence of Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Bassam Mawlawi, the caretaker interior minister, called for fewer Syrians in Lebanon, while Minister of Social Affairs Hector Hajjar said any Lebanese person describing all Syrians as refugees was a "criminal conspirator" against the state.

Earlier in April, caretaker Prime Minister Najib Mikati said nothing united the Lebanese more than the "issue of displaced Syrians". He also said most of the refugees would be repatriated once the international community recognises "secure zones" in Syria for them, despite the ongoing war in Syria and the persistence of a regime millions of Syrians have fled.

Political incitement, once unleashed, can prove hard to rein in. "When [political parties] use political violence, their supporters translate that into physical violence," observed Hussein. For now, this latest bout of anti-Syrian violence has seemingly eased, as it did after similar waves in the past. But the threat of even more widespread clashes remains. "Violence and deportations have largely affected the working class, but more middle-class youth have also been targeted. That's precisely what makes this moment so dangerous: The spread of lawless violence will affect everyone," said Alex Simon, research director of Synaps, a Beirut-based research organisation.

It does not help matters that Lebanon's security forces, which would need to quell such a violent conflict, find themselves under-resourced and overstretched during the economic crisis.

Hussein had joked about the possibility of far-right Christian vigilantes breaking into his apartment while speaking to Al Jazeera a month before Sleiman's murder.

In May 2023, someone had forced entry to his home, without causing serious damage. Hussein added that, if Christian vigilantes had in fact been the culprits, they might have been surprised by what they found in his living room.

"A while ago, a Bible ended up in my house by chance, and it's still there," Hussein, an atheist, laughed. "They would also be impressed by my collection of empty arak bottles."

Hussein lives in Geitawi because he finds it to be more tolerant.

A few years ago, he rented a

cheaper apartment in Furn el-Chebbak, a more working-class suburb of Beirut, but returned to Geitawi after five months. The "za'ran" (thugs) menacing Syrian refugees in Furn el-Chebbak were just less present in Geitawi.

"Here, you have what I call 'friendly racism,'" he explained. "People will say things to me like: 'But you don't look Syrian.'"

Hussein, who comes from near Homs and spent years in Damascus as an activist, does not fit the stereotypical image many Lebanese have of Syrians.

With his pale skin, he lacks the golden tan of the many Syrian agricultural and construction workers who have worked in Lebanon long before the Syrian refugee crisis began.

Often, these labourers hail from rural, socially conservative regions of Syria - and seldom project Hussein's aesthetic, with his long hair and fondness for heavy metal band t-shirts.

Yet, Geitawi had felt unsafe at times. Aside from the two break-ins, Hussein says, Lebanese vigilantes sometimes set up informal checkpoints in the neighbourhood when anti-Syrian rhetoric rose around the country. At these illegal stops, they would allegedly halt passing traffic to identify Syrians and, in some cases, beat them.

"As Syrians, we have bad memories of such things," Hussein said. "When the [Syrian civil] war started, there were armed, informal 'shabiha' [pro-government groups of men] who used force."

That is why Hussein opposes community security initiatives like a short-lived project backed by local Christian MP Nadim Gemayel.

Running from November 2022 for about seven months, it employed young Lebanese men to patrol East Beirut's streets overnight to prevent crimes - after only a one-day "guidance session". Gemayel claims the initiative had the blessing of Lebanon's embattled security forces, but residents were not willing to fund the project, so it was suspended.

After the latest break-in, Hussein sought refuge in a nearby language school for a few days but has since returned to his home. Nevertheless, for now, he plans to avoid walking down Geitawi's main thoroughfare, which contains local branch offices of the Christian par-

ties Lebanese Forces and Kataeb - places where angry locals sometimes gather outside if social tensions are running high.

"I have lived with this psychological violence before, when I was in Syria," he recalled. "As an activist, I used to take complicated routes to avoid all the checkpoints."

"Now the same s*** is happening here in Lebanon." Many trace Lebanese Christian antipathy towards Syrian refugees to the community's historical struggles against the Syrian regime. During the Lebanese Civil War, Christian militias fought bloody battles with Syria's military. After the conflict, many Christians felt especially persecuted under Damascus's subsequent occupation of Lebanon. The period's bitter memories still linger.

Ramy, who wishes to avoid using his real name for safety reasons, is a Syrian refugee who has lived in the Beirut suburb of Dekwaneh since 2016. He says his Christian faith offers scant protection from Lebanese Christian vigilantes.

"Growing up in Hassakeh [in northeastern Syria], I believed Lebanon was a protector of Christians in the region," he said. "But the moment that you say that you are Syrian, it's over - that's the trigger."

Synaps director Simon stressed that these dangerous sentiments are not limited to Lebanese Christians. "It would be a mistake [...] to overstate the sectarian dimension: non-Christian politicians have played a leading role in whipping up anti-Syrian sentiment, and diverse state institutions have been involved in cracking down on Syrians," he said.

In the summer of 2023, a particularly virulent strain of anti-Syrian rhetoric swept across Lebanon, culminating in a night of brutal mob attacks on Syrian refugees in the Beirut suburb of Doura. Soon after, Ramy reports he encountered an informal vigilante checkpoint on the lookout for any Syrians. His friend, a Lebanese citizen, implored the man who stopped the pair not to harm Ramy.

The vigilante allowed them to proceed but warned that Ramy should avoid the place from then on. His logic was simple: He could not guarantee that another vigilante would be so lenient.

Both Ramy and Hussein monitor Lebanese media for

Lebanon

Is everyone 'potentially an enemy'?



Syrian refugee children in a car with their family as they wait to cross the border back home to Syria, in the eastern Lebanese border town of Aarsal, Lebanon, on October 26, 2022 [Hussein Malla/AP Photo]

spikes in anti-Syrian rhetoric, which occurred both last summer and after Sleiman's murder. Ramy often watches *Sar al-Waqt* (It's Time) – a popular primetime political talk show – precisely because, he says, controversial host Marcel Ghanem “pumps hatred”.

“My brother asks me why I force myself to watch the show,” Ramy explained. “I tell him that I want to be updated, to know if trouble is coming.”

Alain Aoun, a parliamentarian with the Christian Free Patriotic Movement (FPM) draws the same link between media rhetoric and street violence, despite his own party's vocal support for deporting Syrians from Lebanon.

“The media created the climate for the clash in Doura because everyone was getting angry about the Syrian presence here.”

Ramy stayed indoors in his apartment for several days following Sleiman's murder, just in case, even though Dekwaneh remained relatively calm in his estimation.

Yet, that small mercy does not assuage Ramy's fears for the future. “Syrian refugees are a card that Lebanese politicians will always use,” predicted Ramy. “[Rounds of violence] will be on and off all the time.” An hour's drive from Beirut lies the verdant Bekaa region, with sprawling farms that stretch from Lebanon's central mountain range to the Syrian border. For many years, agricultural workers have come from Syria to tend the region's fields. These days, the Bekaa Valley hosts 39 percent of Lebanon's registered Syrian refugees – by far the highest regional proportion in the country.

The immense presence of Syrian refugees has strained Bekaa's public infrastructure, which the cash-strapped Lebanese state already struggles to maintain.

At times, sewage and rubbish facilities have approached a breaking

point. Local Lebanese highlight increased competition for jobs – a phenomenon that has grown more concerning with the onset of Lebanon's crippling economic crisis – as another source of simmering tension.

The public finances crisis has also compromised the capacity of Lebanon's security forces. The devaluation of officers' salaries has led many either to resign or moonlight in second and third jobs. Meanwhile, budgets to maintain equipment – or even to fill vehicles with gasoline – fall far short of actual needs.

Across the country, the security forces increasingly rely on local actors, who are not employed by the state, to plug these widening gaps and help to maintain the peace. In the central Bekaa's many informal tent settlements for Syrian refugees, the main such figure is the shawish, the designated leader for each camp. Since 2013, Abu Fares, a Syrian refugee, has been the shawish for a large informal settlement of 140 tents, in a field just outside the town of Bar Elias, in central Bekaa, a roughly 30-minute drive away from the Syrian border. Like other shuwashaa (the plural of shawish), Abu Fares intervenes to resolve disputes involving camp residents.

“If anyone doesn't like living here, we tell them to leave immediately,” he explained. The shawish also informs Lebanese security forces about comings and goings in the camps and helps handle any conflict that might flare up with host communities.

As soon as anger started to spread over Sleiman's death, Abu Fares and other shuwashaa reported receiving calls from the security forces requesting that, as a precaution, each shawish ensure that Syrian refugees remained safely inside their camps until the tide of public fury had ebbed.

According to Abu Fares, his longstanding coordination with Leba-

nese security forces bears certain social privileges. In one incident, he says, local authorities had wanted to impound a car he was travelling in with a Lebanese friend. Apparently, one officer – who knew Abu Fares from their frequent collaboration on security matters – persuaded his colleagues to let the matter slide.

“My friend wondered how Abu Fares – a displaced Syrian – could use his connections to keep a Lebanese car out of custody,” he recounted with a smile.

The camp's residents generally enjoy harmonious relations with Bar Elias, even without Abu Fares's personal authority. When interviewed, many local Lebanese ascribed the relatively welcoming environment in Bar Elias to cultural and economic ties that stretch back over time immemorial.

“We have relied since ancient times on trade with the Syrians,” said Hussein Beiruti, a Lebanese businessman. Beiruti adds that the inhabitants of Bar Elias, a Sunni-majority town, share many religious customs with the predominantly Sunni camp residents.

Abu Fares decided to establish his camp near Bar Elias based on fond memories from before the Syrian civil war, when he would come each year to Terbol – around 15 minutes by car from Bar Elias – as a seasonal agricultural worker. Relations remain “very good”, he says, between camp residents and their host community, despite the massive influx of refugees and Lebanon's financial meltdown.

Bar Elias residents typically agreed. While noting that Syrian refugees had driven up local competition by opening their own shops and workshops, Beiruti and others acknowledged that those same Syrian businesses pay lucrative rents to Lebanese landlords, while also attracting foreign donors to invest in their community.

But not all communities in the area extend the same welcome. “The Bar Elias municipality does not bother Syrians,” remarked Abu Fares. “But the municipality of Zahle does.”

The capital of the Bekaa governorate, Zahle's urban sprawl climbs up into the foothills of the Lebanon mountains, offering sweeping views across central Bekaa's agricultural plains, towns like Bar Elias and – more recently – a patchwork of informal tent settlements for Syrian refugees, scattered around the fields.

Zahle, a Christian-majority town, has a checkered history with Syria. Residents still recall the Syrian army laying siege to Zahle during the Lebanese civil war, battling against Lebanese Christian militiamen in an unsuccessful attempt to capture the town.

“Syria tried to enter our city by force,” said Maroun Ramia, a Christian Lebanese businessman in Zahle. “The Syrians have their ambitions in Lebanon, and this will never change.”

Some Syrian refugees report discomfort at times in Zahle. One female refugee claimed she and her friends have faced harassment for wearing the hijab in town; another Syrian woman alleged to have been told that she would never find a house to rent in Zahle, even though she has valid Lebanese residency papers.

While registered refugees are formally entitled to receive a residency permit in Lebanon, an abundance of red tape places these papers beyond the reach of most. According to UNHCR, the UN refugee agency, just 16 percent of Syrian households report that all members above 15 years of age are legal residents. For the rest, the resulting legal uncertainty makes many fearful of passing through military checkpoints, losing their homes or livelihoods, and being deported – grave risks that become built into their everyday lives. Hind, a shawish of three camps near Saadnayel, often travels to neighbouring Zahle to shop.

“Why wouldn't I?” she asked flatly. “I know my rights.”

Hind is officially registered with the UNHCR as a Syrian refugee but does not possess a Lebanese residency card.

According to her, she has never faced discrimination in Zahle, and she knows several refugees who enjoy friendships with Zahle residents. “But yes, these relationships are individual,” she said. “There aren't strong ties at the community level.” Since Lebanon's economic crisis began, Zahle's authorities have applied residency and labour laws more stringently against Syrian refugees than Bar Elias has. For example, they have forced Syrians to close unlicensed stores, evicted Syrians from homes rented informally, and rounded up unregistered refugees for deportation.

These crackdowns reflect the wider political narrative recently evoked by Hajjar, the minister of social affairs – which claims that many Syri-

ans do not have legitimate claims to refugee status but stay there for economic incentives like accessing foreign aid and undercutting Lebanese people by working illegally. Instead, this narrative alleges

“All these accusations are directed against us,” said Hind. “But we feed the economy [...] whether in terms of [foreign] aid or spending our money here.”

Hind's economic argument seemingly resonates with at least some of Zahle's residents. At times, the authorities have reportedly evicted Syrian tenants from houses and shops in the Zahle municipality, only to rescind the decision shortly after. In these cases, the property owners had asked the authorities to reconsider, so that they could continue receiving rent from the Syrian tenants.

Ramia, the businessman, disputes how much Syrian refugees contribute to the region's economy, claiming: “[Their] money goes to Syria [...] they do not invest or spend it in Lebanon.” Nevertheless, he admits that his construction company relies heavily on Syrian labourers, who request lower wages and – in Ramia's view – work harder than the typical Lebanese worker.

Abu Fares, who receives a tidy cut for dispatching his camp residents each day to work as farmhands, sees the same dependence in the agriculture sector. He claims that, as Syrian refugees grew worried after Sleiman's murder, several Lebanese farmers contacted him to dismiss fears about his community's safety – so that they would continue working.

Abu Fares mused: “Who will work and sow [the fields] for the farmer if the Syrians leave?”

Even as the Lebanese news cycle moves on from Sleiman's unsolved murder, the underlying sources of tension concerning Syrian refugees remain unaddressed.

Politicians have done little more than scapegoat refugees instead of seriously trying to identify genuine claims to asylum or better regulate refugees' legal status in Lebanon.

On April 20, Lebanese Forces leader Samir Geagea called the presence of Syrian refugees in Lebanon an “existential threat” to the country.

Geagea added that his party stands ready to provide “volunteers” to help local authorities carry out deportations if they lack the resources to do so alone.

And so it appears inevitable that the violent scenes will return whenever foul political winds blow in the direction of heaping blame on Syrians. What is less certain is that Lebanon's Syrian refugees will continue to avoid confrontation when faced with new rounds of persecution.

“Syrians are not going to take this forever,” said Ramy, the Dekwaneh resident. “It's almost as though they want a Syrian to kill or stab someone [...] to justify an escalation.”

Source: Al Jazeera

Diaspora

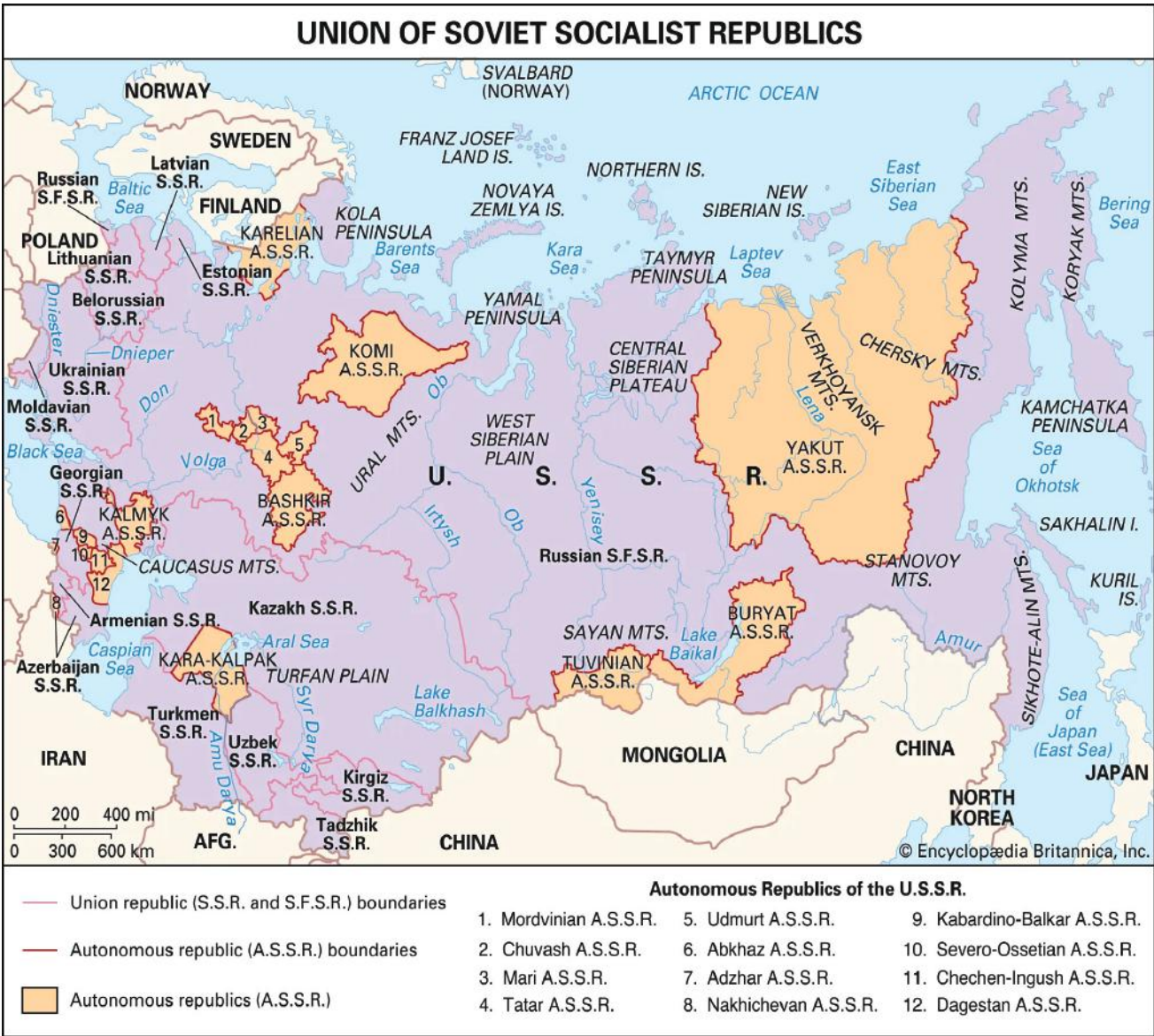
The Repressive Policy Of The Soviet Authority In Uzbekistan In The Second Half Of The 20s And The 30s Of The 19th Century And Its Consequences



By: Orzikulov Komiljon .
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- The Soviet regime, along with repression of national leaders in the judiciary, also raised the sword of punishment to intellectuals in the field of education. In August 1930, a group of leaders of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbekistan SSR was arrested in the city of Samarkand.
- People's Commissar of Education Mannon Ramziy Mannon Abdullayev of the OzSSR was involved in the narco-compress case. they were accused of poisoning the educational system with nationalism, and this situation was condemned as a manifestation of chauvinism on the educational front. Botu and his supporters were sentenced to 10 years in prison. However, they were later shot in prison.
- The destruction of Munavvarqori and his comrades. On November 5, 1929, in Tashkent, 38 people led by marifat-parvar Munavvargari Abdurashidkhanov were imprisoned. Soon after that, the number of those arrested reached 87 people.



Inogomov worked as the Head of the Press Department of the Central Committee of the OzKP(b) and the People's Commissar of Education of the OzSSR. When it comes to the "Inogomovchilik" group, it is clear that all the accusations against it have been thoroughly investigated. It is known that Rahim Inogomov worked as the Head of the Press Department of the Central Committee of the OzKP(b) and the People's Commissar of Education of the OzSSR. The "Kasimovchilik" group was another fabrication deliberately organized by the Soviet ruling regime in 1929-1930 for the purpose of repressing and punishing national cadres and intellectuals. S., who served as chairman of the Supreme Court of the SSRKasimov and his close associates: N.Aimov, Musaboyev, Sharipov, Sirojiddinov and a total of 7 others were imprisoned in the second half of 1929 on charges of complicity in the "printing" movement. They were accused of communicating with nationalist organizations in the republic. 4 members of this group were shot on such baseless

charges. The rest were sentenced to many years in prison. For the rulers of the autocratic system, the only condition for keeping the leaders and employees of the National Soviet Republic, like Uzbekistan, in full obedience is not to allow their independent activities, to shake them from time to time, to punish them cruelly if they find any mistakes or shortcomings was the way. As a result of such an inhumane and illegal approach to the activities of national personnel, in the republic, he dedicated his conscious life and active work to the false and false ideas of the Soviet Union and the victory of socialism. how many mature party and state leaders fought foThey drowned in the oppression.The fate of Akmal Ikramov, Fayzulla Khojayev, Abdulla Rahimboyev, Isroil Artikov, Abdulla Karimov and dozens of other local leaders, who showed selflessness for the development of Uzbekistan, the happiness of the people, ended with such a tragedy. Soon after, the next job was found. On May 5, 1932, on June 15, the mobile session

of the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR held a trial against Shamsutdin Badriddinov, the former prosecutor of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, and his 5 colleagues. this time, the prosecutor was Armenian R. Katanyan, who was known for his hatred towards the Turkic peoples. Sh. Badriddinov was accused of being a close friend and associate of Munavvarqori and Sadulla Kasimov, having contacts with members of the Milli Ittihad organization and publishers. Sh. Badriddinov was first sentenced to be shot, and then the verdict was replaced by a 10-year prison sentence. Five of his comrades were also sentenced to long prison terms. The Soviet regime, along with repression of national leaders in the judiciary, also raised the sword of punishment to intellectuals in the field of education. In August 1930, a group of leaders of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbekistan SSR was arrested in the city of Samarkand. People's Commissar of Education Mannon Ramziy Mannon Abdullayev of the OzSSR was involved in the

narco-compress case. they were accused of poisoning the educational system with nationalism, and this situation was condemned as a manifestation of chauvinism on the educational front. Botu and his supporters were sentenced to 10 years in prison. However, they were later shot in prison. The destruction of Munavvarqori and his comrades. On November 5, 1929, in Tashkent, 38 people led by marifatparvar Munavvargari Abdurashidkhanov were imprisoned. Soon after that, the number of those arrested reached 87 people. They were accused of being members of the National Union and National Independence Organizations. The investigation process was later transferred to Moscow. this situation shows that the soviet regime is eager to expose the nationalism of the Jadids. On April 25, 1931, during the court session held in Moscow, 15 members of the national independence movement led by Munavvarqori were shot, and the remaining 72 peopleand he was sentenced to a long prison term.15 children of the Uzbek people were shot near Moscow.

Almost no one returned to Tashkent from prison.[4] To summarize, the repression of the "Group of 18", "Inoghamov", "Kasimov", "Narkompros", "National Union" and "National Independence" groups in the late 20s and early 30s of the XX century by the Soviet state The basic essence of the Uzbek politics was to destroy the dream of the Uzbek people to achieve independence, to make the people easily dependent on the nation and to control the nation by using their own management method by losing the national state and national values. The policy of repression is mainly the declaration of traitors to the state by defaming the names of persons working in high government positions, i.e. Supreme Court, prosecutors, public education and other persons, and removing them from their positions. Done Thus, Stalin's repression was a period filled with bloody tragedies and shameless losses for all spheres of our republic's life. It has left a complicated mark on the fate of millions of people and created unprecedented ugly consequences. Despite this, our people showed their indomitable will and perseverance, strived for brighter days to come, and lived in struggle. He withstood all the violence of the stalinist people, kept his age-old values, traditions, paintings and customs, remained loyal to his faith and always continued to move boldly towards national independence. We, the people of the era of national independence, should always keep the memory of dear people who fought for the freedom and independence of our country and were victims of Stalinist repressions in our hearts. The actions and courage of such persons are commendable.

Orzikulov Komiljon was born on January 21, 2002 in Narpay district of Samarkand region, currently he is a student of the 4th stage of the Faculty of History of the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute.

Images In The Epic Ramayana



By: Saidova Mahzuna Farhod
xxxxxxxxxxxx



Worth Noting:

- The play begins with Dasharatha, the king of Kushala, being childless. He prays to the gods for a blessing. Lord Vishnu, the savior, receives a divine boon and gives it to Dasharatha. The king gives divine blessings to his wives. After this, the king's first wife Kavshaliya gives birth to the first son Rama, his second wife Kaikeyi gives birth to Bharata, and his third wife gives birth to twins Lakshmana and Shatrughna. Children grow up.
- Lakshmana is in love with Rama and Shatrughna is in love with Bharata. The sage Vishramitra asks Dasharatha to take Rama to protect his forest abode from the Rakshas. Lakshmana also joins them. Rama tames the Rakshas in the forest. After that Vishramitra invites Rama and Lakshmana to the land of Mithila. King Janak was performing a great sacrifice there.

Abstract: This article talks about the epic "Ramayana", which is a famous ancient Indian epic, and at the same time about each character, character, and their characteristics, their definition and description.

Keywords: *Ramayana, epic, character, hero, Rama, Sita, Ravana.*

Epos is a Greek word that means story. In the epos, the past of peoples, the events that happened in a certain period are described in the language of the storyteller. One of its main features is that it is often written in prose. In the epic, through words, an artistic reality is created in the reader's imagination that corresponds to real life.

I would like you to explain the core of ancient tales, myths and legends... The main idea of these is to lighten the burden of workers in ancient times, to increase their work productivity, to arm themselves against four-legged and two-legged enemies, and to use the power of words - "avrash", "spell" to protect people from the dangers of nature. aimed at influencing events. Before talking about "Ramayana" and its characters, let's briefly get acquainted with its plot.

The play begins with Dasharatha, the king of Kushala, being childless. He prays to the gods for a blessing. Lord Vishnu, the savior, receives a divine boon and gives it to Dasharatha. The king gives divine blessings to his wives. After this, the king's first wife Kavshaliya gives birth to the first son Rama, his second wife Kaikeyi gives birth to Bharata, and his third wife gives birth to twins Lakshmana

and Shatrughna. Children grow up.

Lakshmana is in love with Rama and Shatrughna is in love with Bharata. The sage Vishramitra asks Dasharatha to take Rama to protect his forest abode from the Rakshas. Lakshmana also joins them. Rama tames the Rakshas in the forest.

After that Vishramitra invites Rama and Lakshmana to the land of Mithila. King Janak was performing a great sacrifice there. He was also tough. Janak was plowing the ground with a holy plow in order to build a mihrab suitable for sacrifice, when suddenly a girl came out of the field. Janak takes her as his own child and names her Sita, meaning Egat.

The princess grows up. Janak proclaims to the whole world, "Whoever can tie a string to Shiva's magic rainbow, I will give Sita to him." Rama accomplishes this. Janak declares Sita to be the head of Rama. King Dasharatha was getting old and weak. He wants to leave Rama as the heir to the throne. But after hearing this, Kaikeyi is chased away by the blacksmith Monthra and conspires to put Bharata on the throne.

He orders Ramani to go into exile for 14 years. Rama begins to live in the forest. Meanwhile Dasharatha dies. Kaikeyi tells Bharata the whole truth about how she got him on the throne. Hearing this, Bharata leaves his mother and goes in search of Rama. He finds Rama, begs him to return home and sit on the throne, but Rama refuses and stays in the forest. After some time, a conflict arises between Ravana, the ruler of the Rakshas, and Rama. Ravana kidnaps Sita.

Rama rescues Sita with the help of the monkey king Sugriva and returns to his homeland. Bharata hands over the kingdom to Rama. Dasharatha - King of Kushala, skilled hunter, loving father, forced to exile Rama to the forest for 14 years because of his wife Kaikeyi. Even then Rama said, "Don't look at my words, my son! Put me in prison with my hands and feet tied, and sit on the throne, the throne is yours!" he begs.

Vishnu, the savior god, will be born as the four sons of Dasharatha. A sage who gave a divine boon for Dasharatha to have a child. Kovshalya - Dasharatha's first wife, wife of wives, Rama's mother.

Kaikeyi - Dasharatha's mean, beloved wife, Bharata's mother.

Sumitra - Dasharatha's younger wife, mother of Lakshmana and Shatrughna.

Rama is the main character of the work, a brave and brave prince. He embodies the mind of Brihaspati and the passion of Indra. It is no exaggeration to say that the work is dedicated to Rama. Bharata is a brave, brave prince. His brother tries to bring Rama back home and eventually returns the throne to him as well.

Lakshmana is one of the small towns. He is very fond of Rama, even goes with him in exile.

Janak - King of Mithila, Sita's father.

Sita - Queen of Mithila, daughter of Janak, daughter of Rama. A symbol of loyalty. When Rama is exiled for 14 years, he insists that if I don't go with you, I'm dead, and Rama is forced to take Sita away.

Ravana is the king of the is-

land of Lanka. In the play, Ravana falls in love with Rama's daughter Sita, but when she rejects him, he transforms into a monstrous figure and abducts her. The epic mainly portrays Ravana as a villain.

Hanuman is the symbol of duty of honor. Child of the wind god. Hanuman helps Rama a lot in finding Sita. Sugriva - king of monkeys, ruler of Rakshas is wounded by a spear. He played an important role in the rescue of Sita.

Valadi Danu - enemy of gods, demons, children of Danu.

Aditi is the mother of the twelve goddesses, including Varuna, the god of the ocean, Indra, the god of lightning, and Surya, the god of the sun. In the play, Kovshalya, Rama's mother, is equated with Aditi.

In addition, several mountain names are mentioned in the work:

- ✓ Sahya
- ✓ Krishna
- ✓ Vindhya
- ✓ Astochal

✓ Gandhamadana is the name of the mountain rich in flowers. ✓ One of the Himalayan ranges.

"Ramayana" is also one of the rarest works whose essence is deep, its content is taken from real life and expressed in mythical and fantastic forms. It has undergone several revisions over the centuries, but it is nevertheless considered to be the oldest and literally the first example of fiction ("adikavya") in the history of Indian culture, and its author (said to be Valmiki) the first poet ("adikavi"). . In it, love for the country, loyalty in love, value for the benefit of good, courage in the army; truthfulness, promise, justice are sung, oppression

and violence, treachery and hypocrisy, selfishness and unnecessary bloodshed, disastrous conflicts and deadly wars are condemned, good will surely triumph over evil, the idea that justice and peace will certainly be celebrated is "proved". Separation of lovers, pains of separation and infidelity are very important in it, and they are expressed with high artistic skill.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the reason why this ancient work has been passed down from century to century, from generation to generation, is that the images and characters in it show positive qualities, heroism in the path of goodness, and the victory of goodness over evil.

In general, the dedication of the work to Rama, the introduction of Rama and Sita as the main characters, and the portrayal of Rama as a brave, brave, and virtuous young man in the work will not leave any reader indifferent, that is, it will attract him. This work, written in ancient Sanskrit, was translated into Uzbek by Muhammad Ali Ahmedov. Epos is also enriched with folk products. In addition, the influence of this work can be felt in the composition of several works created in Eastern and Western literature.

The daughter of Saidova Mahzuna Farhod was born on July 24, 2004 in Kitab District, Kashkadarya Region. Currently, he is a second-year student of the Uzbek language and literature department of the Shahrizabz State Pedagogical Institute.

The article "Devonu lug'at at - the study of some old Turkish terms in the Turkish work" was published in the international scientific journal "Modern Science and Research". In addition, the article "The influence of Arabic language on the development of the Uzbek language" took place at the scientific-practical conference on the topic "Current issues of teaching the Uzbek language as a mother tongue and as a foreign language" organized at the Shahrizabz Pedagogical Institute. Participant of the international scientific and creative almanac "NEW RENAISSANCE YOUTH" and "Creative Flight" collections. Several of his articles have been published in English in the international magazines "Kenya Times" and "Raven Cage".

Russian, African journalists embark on developing an information strategy

The gathering welcomed approximately 100 attendees from 32 countries, including Russia, various African nations, the Middle East, India, and Brazil.

By: **Beth Nyaga.**
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- The gathering welcomed approximately 100 attendees from 32 countries, including Russia, various African nations, the Middle East, India, and Brazil.
- The forum was skillfully moderated by esteemed figures including Alexander Berdnikov, Anna Gladkova, Louis Gouend, and Ilya Shershnev, all instrumental in fostering constructive dialogue and collaboration.
- Addressing the attendees, Oleg Ozerov, Ambassador at Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, emphasized the pivotal role of truthful media in shaping public perception.
- He highlighted the forthcoming Russia-Africa Ministerial Conference scheduled for November in Sochi, stressing the importance of a robust information framework to support bilateral relations.
- Elena Vartanova, Dean of the Journalism Faculty of Lomonosov MSU, underscored the forum's significance on the eve of the university's 270th anniversary, reflecting on its profound impact on national development.



The Second International Journalists Forum of Russia and Africa marked a significant milestone on April 18, 2024, dedicated to commemorating the anniversary of signing the memorandum on information interaction. Hosted by the Russian-African Club, Faculty of Journalism, and Faculty of Global Studies of Lomonosov Moscow State University, the event garnered notable support from the Secretariat of the Russia-Africa Partnership Forum of the Russian Foreign Ministry.

Diverse participants including diplomats, government officials from African nations, media industry leaders, producers, journalists, public figures, scientists, educators, and cultural representatives, convened at the forum. The gathering welcomed approximately 100 attendees from 32 countries, including Russia, various African nations, the Middle East, India, and Brazil.

The forum was skillfully moderated by esteemed figures including Alexander Berdnikov, Anna Gladkova, Louis Gouend, and Ilya Shershnev, all instrumental in fostering constructive dialogue and collaboration. Addressing the attendees, Oleg Ozerov, Ambassador at Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, emphasized the pivotal role of truthful media in shaping public perception. He highlighted the forthcoming Russia-Africa Ministerial Conference scheduled for November in Sochi, stressing the importance of a robust information framework to support bilateral relations.

Elena Vartanova, Dean of the Journalism Faculty of Lomonosov MSU, underscored the forum's significance on the eve of the university's 270th anniversary, reflecting on its profound impact on national development.

Vartanova also commemorated the 225th anniversary of Alexander Pushkin, emphasizing his foundational role in Russian journalism. Yves Ekoué Amaiso, Director of a think tank for Afrocentrism in Togo, advocated for a unified strategy in response to the geopolitical and information challenges facing Russian and African media.

Speakers from various African nations including Zenebe Kinfu, Leonard Dossou, Ondua Ovona Joseph Julien, and Tokologu Tau, highlighted concerns regarding increasing Western influence on African media and stressed the necessity for collaborative action plans. Jamal Othman, representing the Main Department for Media Content Monitoring in Libya, shed light on efforts to combat disinformation and promote responsible journalism.

Ilya Shershnev, Program Director at Lomonosov Moscow State University, emphasized the importance of preventive journalism and announced plans for an advanced training course to address contemporary challenges in media.

Dwivedi Ratnesh, an expert from India, commended Russia's model of media governance and highlighted the need for balanced media practices. Maxim Reva, Deputy Editor-in-Chief for economics at the African Initiative news agency, underscored the significance of direct engagement between journalists and audiences, emphasizing the agency's correspondent points in Africa.

Louis Gouend introduced the information portal rusafromedia.ru, aimed at fostering collaboration between Russian and African journalists. Furthermore, Gouend announced a journalistic competition to commemorate personalities fostering Russia-Africa relations, with winners to be announced on Africa Day in Moscow.

The forum also welcomed virtual participation from Sergei Chesnokov, currently in Cameroon, who emphasized the mutual interest between Cameroonians and the Russian delegation in fostering partnership. Participants like Patrick Boyanga Bozi, Georges Romain Zobo, Rex Essenovo, and Said Ali voiced support for initiatives fostering media collaboration and mutual understanding between Russia and Africa.

In conclusion, Alexander Berdnikov affirmed the commitment to integrate forum proposals into the Journalists Association of Russia and African Countries' agenda, underlining the forum's consensus on the necessity of a robust information strategy to fortify Russian-African relations.