

Prime Minister Rishi Sunak apologised for cutting short his attendance at the 80th anniversary in France

Sunak's Tax Cut

This was a week of manifestos for all the parties, promising to outdo each other :



Struggling Sunak's tax cut sweeteners as woes mount, more MPs resign:
SUNAK SAYS SORRY, UNHAPPY TORIES TAKE A HIT, LABOUR
FIGHTS ITS TROUBLES AMID PROMISES OF HAPPY DAYS

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

As the election bandwagon in Britain rolls on into its fourth week, a furtive game of ballot box musical chairs is under-way with promises and more promises as the British polls edge towards its climax on July 4.

This was a week of manifestos for all the parties, promising to outdo each other and offer the best to the voters.

The British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak said a profound sorry to the nation after a major blunder in which he cut short his official visit to the D-Day celebrations at Omaha Beach in Normandy, France, on June 6 in what was viewed



Under pressure, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak makes a point during the Sky News live debate earlier this week to explain the Conservative Party's strategy for the next five years

by British war veterans and their families as an affront to their sacrifices in the world wars.

It is a political tradition for the British Prime Minister to attend these international celebrations, regardless of the pressing engagements in their diary.

Prime Minister Rishi Sunak apologised for cutting short his attendance at the 80th anniversary in France to record an ITV interview in a political blunder that may be remembered for a long time.

The opposition jumped at him, accusing him of unforgivable insensitivity, and that too at the time of the general election, but his followers be-

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G7 backs President Ruto on reform of international financial architecture

The G7 summit
Economy



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US vice presidential candidates: Everything you need to know

Vice President
America



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Russia, China absent as world leaders meet for Ukraine peace conference

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South Africa's Ramaphosa re-elected after coalition deal

South African President Cyril Ramaphosa
Africa



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News Backpage
Kenyan Esther Kimani bags £50,000 for inventing crop pest detection device



In Canada, a pattern of police intimidation of journalists is emerging

On the morning of April 15, I headed to a branch of Scotiabank in downtown Montreal to cover a pro-Palestine protest. Activists had chosen the venue due to the Canadian bank's investments in Israeli defence company Elbit Systems. I watched as protesters blocked the bank's ATMs

and teller booths and the police were called in. Police officers showed up in riot gear. When it was announced the activists were going to be arrested, I didn't expect that I would be included with them. Despite identifying myself as a jour-

nalist numerous times and showing officers my press pass, I was apprehended alongside the 44 activists I was covering. It was inside the bank that I was processed and eventually released after hours of being detained.

I now potentially face criminal charges for doing my job. The mischief charges I face carry a maximum jail sentence of two years and a fine of up to 5,000 Canadian dol-

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Uzbekistan Is Our Common Home

Uzbekistan is a home for all Uzbek peoples and representatives of different peoples



By: Odina Ikromova Ulugbekovna
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- In particular, more than 1 million people, including 200,000 children, 151,604 Crimean Tatars, 110,000 Meskhetian Turks from Georgia, 175,000 Chechens from the North Caucasus, 4,500 Bulgarians and Greeks, and more than 20,000 Ingush were evacuated to the territory of Uzbekistan.
- The local population showed goodwill to the resettled Uzbek people and helped them with their hospitality, tolerance and sincerity. He accepted children of different nationalities into his family, treated them like his own children, and brought them up. Among our heroes, the family of Shoahmad Shomahmudov, an ordinary blacksmith, adopted 15 children, Hamid Samadov, a veteran of the Great Kurgan war and returned as a disabled person, 13 children, and Fatima Qoriyeva, a coal worker, adopted and raised 10 children. In this way, our ranks expanded and our country became a multi-ethnic Uzbekistan.



Uzbekistan

This country is a country that unites people with different cultures, history, traditions, and values, who have historically lived together, worked together, established blood-kinship ties, and formed as a single nation is a rich land. Since ancient times, there have been more than 130 nationalities with their own culture and traditions living in the territory of Uzbekistan. Therefore, the state of Uzbekistan is creating ample opportunities to ensure that the languages, customs and traditions of all nations and peoples living in its territory are respected, and to create conditions for their development. If we take a look at the history, the Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak and Turkmen peoples lived in this land called Turan. Therefore, the past of the Uzbek people is closely connected with the history of these peoples. Due to the events that took place during the captivity, military campaigns, colonies and migrations of peoples, different peoples were gathered.

As a result of Genghis Khan's invasion, the Karakalpak peoples settled here due to the settlement of Mongol settlers who invaded the territory of Turkistan, or the Karakalpak peoples, who began to form as a people in the 8th century, settled in the foothills of Syr Darya and Aral Bay as a result of the Mongol attack. We can point out as an example that they are getting closer to the Uzbeks of the archipelago, taking root and living here. Also, as a result of the policy of Russification in the territory of Uzbekistan during the former USSR, the Kazakh people were resettled together with the Russian people. Even during World War II, which killed millions of people and caused the complete destruction of poor nations, the Uzbek people embraced many nations and peoples. In particular, more than 1 million people, including 200,000 children, 151,604 Crimean Tatars, 110,000 Meskhetian Turks from Georgia, 175,000 Chechens from the North Caucasus, 4,500 Bulgarians and

Greeks, and more than 20,000 Ingush were evacuated to the territory of Uzbekistan.

The local population showed goodwill to the resettled Uzbek people and helped them with their hospitality, tolerance and sincerity. He accepted children of different nationalities into his family, treated them like his own children, and brought them up. Among our heroes, the family of Shoahmad Shomahmudov, an ordinary blacksmith, adopted 15 children, Hamid Samadov, a veteran of the Great Kurgan war and returned as a disabled person, 13 children, and Fatima Qoriyeva, a coal worker, adopted and raised 10 children. In this way, our ranks expanded and our country became a multi-ethnic Uzbekistan.

From the first years of independence, the development of the culture of tolerance and humanity, the strengthening of inter-ethnic harmony and harmony, and the creation of equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, regardless of nationality, religion and social

origin, have been defined as one of the important directions of state policy. Also, serious attention was paid to the creation of legal bases for strengthening equality and solidarity. These principles are clearly and strictly sealed in the Constitution of Uzbekistan and all our laws. In Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is an important rule that "The people of Uzbekistan are made up of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality" and in Article 18, "All citizens of our country have the same rights and freedoms, regardless of gender, race," regardless of nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personality and social status, are equal before the law" [Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2017]. Wide opportunities have been created for representatives of all nationalities and peoples living in our country to study and get education in their native languages.

Another situation observed in rare countries of the world is that education in Uzbekistan is conducted in 7 languages. In addition to the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, Russian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tajik and Kyrgyz languages can be included among these. They are provided with the necessary amount of educational materials and textbooks. As an example, I should mention that 170,000 people of Turkmen nationality live in Uzbekistan, and education is conducted in Turkmen in 44 schools.

80% of the population of Uzbekistan are Uzbeks, 4.9% Tajiks, 3.8% Russians, 3.6% Kazakhs, and 7.7% representatives of other nationalities (compared to 2017). Of these, 88% believe in Islam, and more than

10% believe in other religions.

The Cathedral of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, or the Polish Church in the vernacular, is a unique Gothic-style building in the center of Tashkent and is one of the first and only Catholic churches in Tashkent. The cathedral belongs to the apostolic administration of Uzbekistan. The construction of the Catholic Church in Tashkent began in 1912. In order to expand inter-religious tolerance, there are several churches in our country, in particular, Alexander Nevsky Russian Orthodox Church in Termiz, Catholic Church in Toshkent, 16 religious denominations. National cultural centers operate to meet the cultural needs of representatives of different nationalities living in Uzbekistan. The first national cultural centers were established by Koreans, Kazakhs, Jews, and Armenians in the regions of our republic in 1989. If in 1992 there were 10 national cultural centers, in 1995 their number reached 72, and in 2003 there were 135. Currently, 145 national cultural centers are operating in the country.

All national cultural centers have been actively participating in state-level public holidays and events. Festivals such as "Our strength is in unity and solidarity", "Our strength is in unity and cohesion", "The motherland is one, the motherland is one" dedicated to the Independence Day serve to further strengthen the bonds of inter-ethnic friendship and increase year by year is going Tolerance is a true Islamic virtue characteristic of the Uzbek people. It comes about because of sincerity, open communication and conscience and faith. Also, it is not only a moral duty, but also a political and legal necessity.

Reach Editorial Team on:

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



Senior Editor India & Asia
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10, Balughat Main Road,
Near Shubham Poultry Farm,
Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India. Pin
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Quality Education

Quality Education - The Guarantee Of The Future

By: Sotvoldiyeva Nodirabegim
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

It would be no mistake to say that this situation is one of the great advantages of the educational system. We must not forget that it takes some responsibility to achieve such results. We must not forget that education and training are inextricably linked.

It is of no use to sleep with someone who is educated. What are the individuals in quotation marks reading? he insists that he will. Unfortunately, it is a sad tragedy that they do not understand that this idea is wrong. Therefore, in order to prevent such situations, a number of things are being done in our country, decisions and orders are being adopted and their implementation is being put into practice.



Quality Education

Knowledge is experience and research. Many reforms are being implemented in this system. Conditions are being created for this and doors of opportunities are being opened. In the course of lessons, the increasing interest of students from traditional lessons to non-traditional lessons encourages teachers to work on themselves. Special importance is attached to pedagogy in higher educational institutions and they are equipped with modern equipment.

In order to meaningfully organize the free time of students, science olympiads are holding various competitions, discovering talented young people, introducing educational exchange, and

applying theoretical knowledge in practice. It has a positive effect. Depending on the age limit, various interactive methods have been developed and are being used by teachers in training. Also: encouraging young men and women from 14 to 30 years old is unprecedented in the world.

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this idea is wrong. Therefore, in order to prevent such situations, a number of things are being done in our country, decisions and orders are being adopted and their implementation is being put into practice.

As our head of state said: "The more educated our children are, the faster the economic sectors based on high technologies will develop, the more social problems will be solved." Therefore, if I say that the threshold of the new Uzbekistan starts from the school, I think that our entire nation will support this idea". It's up to each person to find out. Special attention is also being paid to the issue of youth. Beneficial reforms will be implemented in this regard, and attention to youth will be strengthened. At the heart of everything is hard work. If we give up laziness and read more books in order to turn our dreams into reality, we will find the answers

to the questions without any difficulty without facing obstacles anywhere. Of course, the knowledge we have gained in this regard will bear fruit. Knowledge acquired at a young age is like digging a well with a needle. If we give people our knowledge, our knowledge will increase every moment, every moment.

If we look at the history: our great-grandfathers wrote their scientific works in candlesticks. At that time there was no development like today. We are now XX| We live in the age of technology. Let's not waste our precious time on idle things. Only then can we make quality education the guarantee of the future.

Zulayho Ergashaliyeva was born in Andijan. She is a 10th grade student of creativity school named after Muhammad Yusuf.



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Algeria endorses Kenya’s AUC chairmanship bid, boosts Raila’s support

By: DAVIS AYEKA

Kenya’s candidacy for the Chairmanship of the African Union Commission (AUC) received significant support on Friday when Algeria endorsed Raila Odinga’s bid. The endorsement from Algeria came after President William Ruto held discussions with Algerian President Tebboune Amadjid during the G7 meeting in Apulia, Italy. Algeria joins a growing number of African countries, including Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe, that have endorsed Kenya’s bid. Raila is seeking to replace the current chair, Moussa Faki, in the February 2025 elections. “I have held a discussion with President Tebboune Amadjid, Algeria, on the sidelines of G7 meeting in Apulia, Italy, who has pledged support for Kenya’s Africa Union Commission chairmanship bid,” President Ruto said. Raila is competing against two other candidates: Djibouti’s Foreign Affairs minister Mahmoud Youssouf and Somalia’s former deputy prime minister and current member of the Federal Parliament, Fawzia Yusuf. The Kenyan government, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has since established a dedicated secretariat to lead Raila’s campaign efforts.



President William Ruto with Algeria’s President TebbouneAmadjid during tha sidelines of G7 meeting in Italy on June 14, 2024. Image: PCS

US-KENYA

President Ruto not US pawn in Africa – Ambassador Whitman

By: Davis Ayeka.
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US Ambassador to Kenya Meg Whitman has refuted allegations that President William Ruto is a surrogate of President Joe Biden’s administration, aimed at expanding US influence in Africa. Ambassador Whitman and President Ruto, both nearly two years into their tenure, maintain a cordial relationship, leading critics to speculate that the US government is using President Ruto as a gateway into the African continent. In May 2024, President Ruto undertook a historic state visit to the United States facilitated by Ambassador Whitman, marking the first such visit by an African leader in over 15 years, upon President Biden’s invitation. “I don’t think America ever can utilize people to do that kind of work. What is true is that America is now very interested in Africa,” Whitman said in an exclusive interview with this writer. In recent years, the US has been increasing its influence in Africa amidst China’s growing presence.



US Ambassador Meg Whitman during an interview with Capital FM journalist Davis Ayeka at her official residence in Nairobi in June 2024. /SHARON RESIAN.

Critics labeled President Ruto’s US State Visit as an explicit bolder attempt by the US to use him as a proxy in reclaiming dominance on the continent. Ambassador Whitman acknowledged that US influence in the African continent has been diminishing over the past 20 years, and steps are

now being taken to rectify this to reclaim their influence. “In the last 20 years, there’s no question that some of our, you know, other global competitors were here. And in life, in business and politics, half the battle is showing up. And so we’re showing up more broadly in Africa,” she said.

During President Ruto’s State Visit, Kenya secured investments totaling Sh1 trillion, a substantial amount that Ambassador Whitman points to as evidence of the US government’s commitment to making a significant impact on the African continent. While US investment seems to com-

pete with Chinese influence in the region, many African countries have shifted their foreign interactions towards the East. The scramble for Africa between the US and China often revolves around which nation provides substantial investments. Many countries in Africa tend to lean towards China, primarily due to its robust support for infrastructure development in the region. Ambassador Whitman however, underscored the African region’s significance, highlighting it as a lucrative investment hub. “I mean, you know, this one in four people on earth will live In Africa in 2051 and so we need to show up,” she said. Ambassador Whitman described Kenya as one of the US’s trusted allies in East Africa, a sentiment reiterated by President Biden during President Ruto’s US State visit. In June 2024, Kenya and the US celebrated 60 years of partnership, a significant milestone for both nations.

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Motivation

Kindness...



By: Jo'rayeva Marjona

xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth
Noting:

- A good person is one who has a clean heart, a smile on their face, and is afraid of hurting others' feelings. They are always ready to help others. As everything in the world has its opposite, the opposite of kindness is cruelty.
- Who does cruelty? Cruel people? No. A person is not born cruel. It is their environment, the people they are surrounded by, that changes them. Anyone can be cruel, consciously or unconsciously. "The work of a cruel person never prospers." Yes, someone may benefit or achieve a goal by being cruel to others and may even find happiness, but it's not sustainable. Some people want to succeed by showing the right path and by doing what the situation demands. However, we misunderstand them and choose cruelty. Cruelty is the result of a person's wrong spiritual and physical state.



kindness

Life is never the same for everyone: "Five fingers are not equal." Throughout our lives, we may experience joyful and happy days, as well as events that we never forget. Everything that happens in our lives, whether good or bad, is mainly because of ourselves. Therefore, when you wake up early in the morning, it's important to say to yourself, "I am fortunate," "Today will be a wonderful day," and so on. When a person changes themselves, their inner world, they can also change those around them.

Be kind... Start being kind to those close to you, parents, siblings, grandparents, relatives... Yes, of course, we are rewarded for the kindness we show to our loved ones. Treat someone who has been kind to you ten times, a hundred times better. Let's pray for people who are always striving for our benefit, looking out for us, and progressing in their endeavors. It's important to pray for others even if they don't know about your prayers, because God never leaves prayers unanswered.

Extend kindness from your hand, do it willingly, and without hesitation. By easing someone's burden, help-

ing them find solutions to their problems, and showing them the right path, we improve our own well-being and become content.

Finding good people is difficult,

It's difficult to be good to someone else.

In times of difficulty, not for yourself, Being good to everyone is difficult...

We may have been kind to many, but they are not remembered. However, whoever has been kind to us should remain in our memory. Therefore, someone, somewhere, remembers the kindness we have shown.

Kindness reduces injustice in human relationships and ensures kindness and helpfulness towards each other. "Kindness towards one another" fosters relationships between individuals, supports friends, and promotes unity in society, assisting each other, and embracing important qualities such as humanity. These qualities among individuals also influence the development of society.

A good person is one who has a clean heart, a smile on their face, and is afraid of hurting others' feelings. They are always ready to

help others. As everything in the world has its opposite, the opposite of kindness is cruelty.

Who does cruelty? Cruel people? No. A person is not born cruel. It is their environment, the people they are surrounded by, that changes them. Anyone can be cruel, consciously or unconsciously. "The work of a cruel person never prospers." Yes, someone may benefit or achieve a goal by being cruel to others and may even find happiness, but it's not sustainable.

Some people want to succeed by showing the right path and by doing what the situation demands. However, we misunderstand them and choose cruelty. Cruelty is the result of a person's wrong spiritual and physical state. In this state, a person doesn't engage in interesting activities, doesn't appreciate the world's most beautiful events, and eventually fills their heart with grudges. No matter how close someone gets to greed, envy, or jealousy, one day they will drown in the "quagmire of cruelty."

Even if someone has been cruel to us, let's continue to be kind to them. Maybe they are on the wrong path, let's

not join them on that path.

Have I offended you, forgive me, have I spoken harsh words to you, speak kind words, have I caused you pain, do not cause pain to others. Every moment of life passes, minutes pass, and they show who is who to you. No matter how well you treat such people, do not stay close to them. Someone who has once been cruel can certainly repent.

Let's imagine you're walking down the street and you see someone struggling to carry a load. You could offer help, but you choose not to. What would you have done in such a situation? Everyone's response to this question is unique, shaped by their worldview and character. Some may say they would go to help the struggling person, while others might delay but still offer assistance. Ultimately, it all comes down to our own inclinations. If we were to quickly act and offer assistance to that person, it would indeed be possible. For instance, imagine you quickly rushed to help the person and, afterward, encountered a traffic jam on your way. If you had helped that person, perhaps you would have reached your destination despite the de-

lay caused by the traffic jam. Everything we do, every action we take, is influenced by our inner world. Truly desiring to do good opens up paths for us, and our acts of kindness are rewarded in return. Yes, dear ones, good deeds elevate individuals, enriching both individuals and society with respect. In conclusion, kindness brings peace to the soul. Helping others with a sincere intention can be a form of kindness, even when we least expect it. We all have the capacity for kindness, but it's essential to act on it when the opportunity arises. Offering help to someone in need not only provides immediate assistance but also instills hope and trust in them. No matter how much you give to a needy person, it may seem little to you, but they will still wish for more.

Jo'rayeva Marjona was born on October 18, 2003, in the Surxondaryo region, Termiz district. She is a second-year student at the Faculty of Philology at Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, specializing in Uzbek language and literature education.

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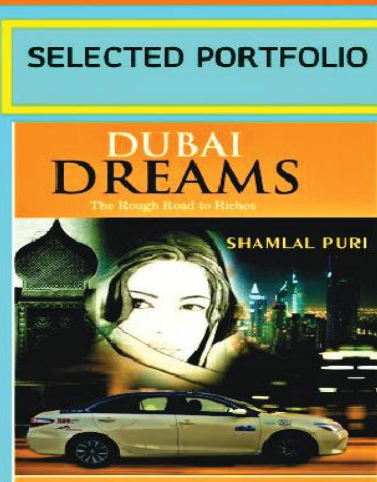
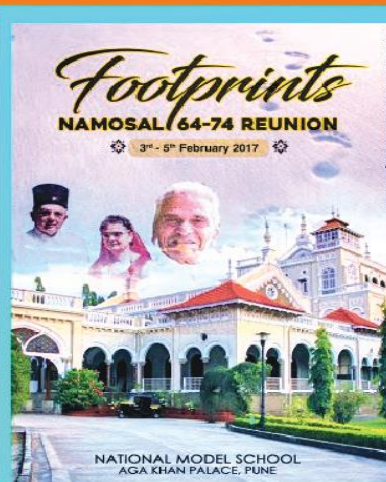
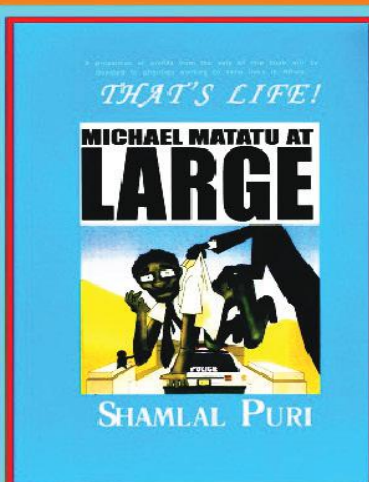
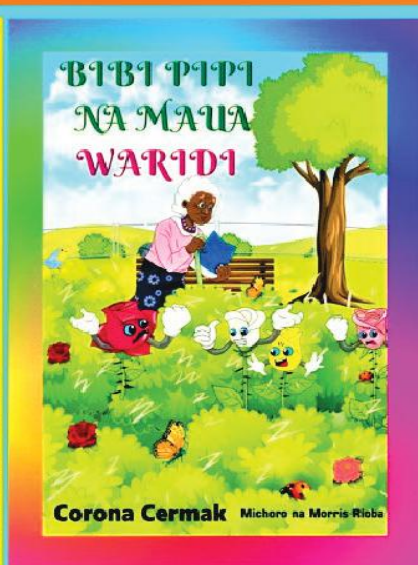
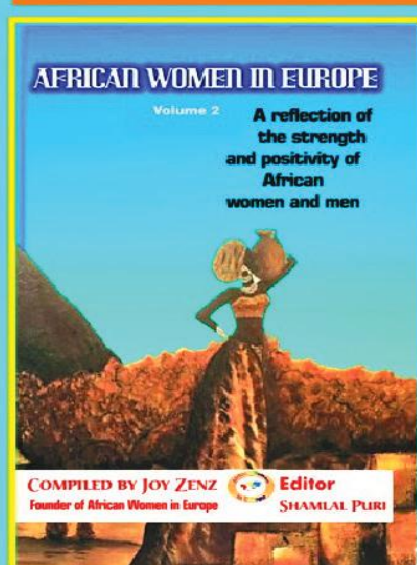
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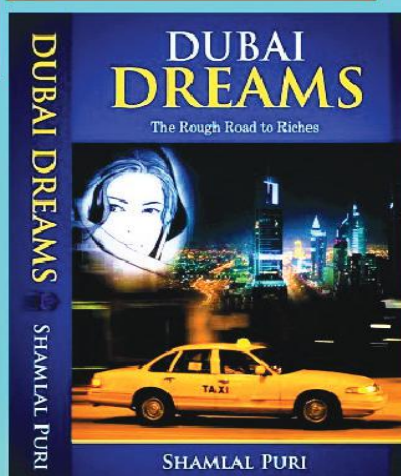
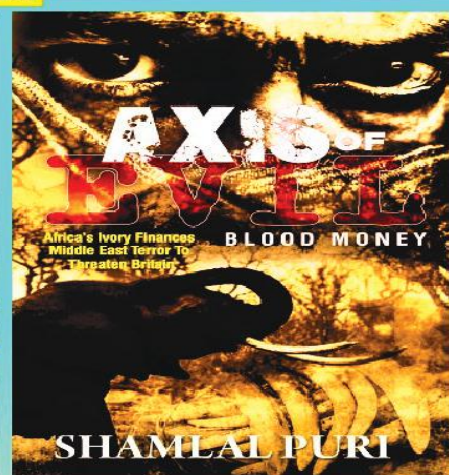
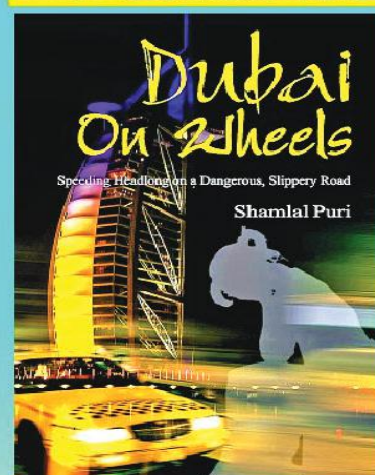
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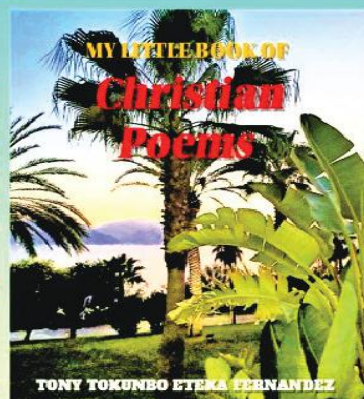
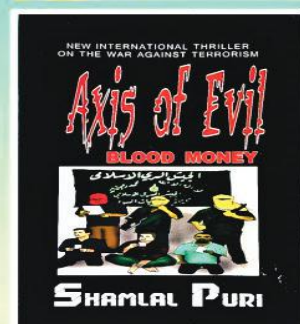
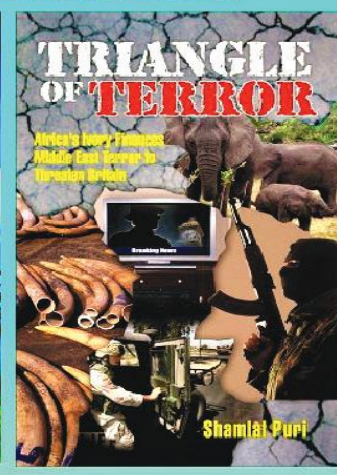
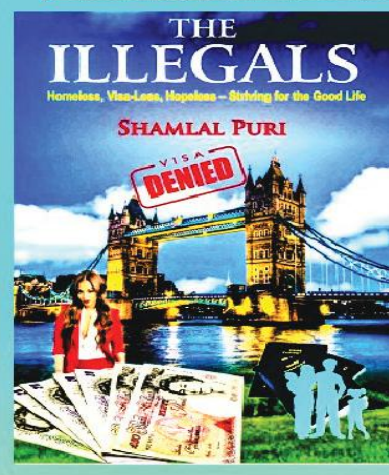
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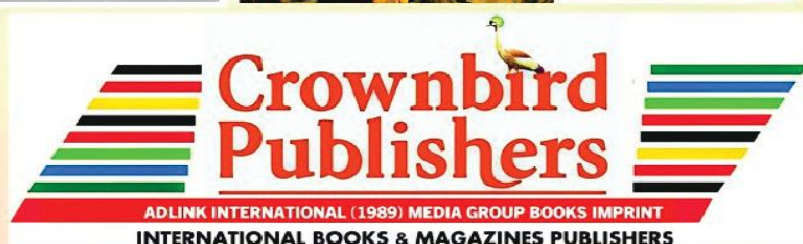


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UK News

Struggling Sunak's tax cut sweeteners as woes mount, more MPs resign: SUNAK SAYS SORRY, UNHAPPY TORIES TAKE A HIT, LABOUR FIGHTS ITS TROUBLES AMID PROMISES OF HAPPY DAYS



By: Shamlal Puri
Associate Publisher
& Senior Editor - UK
shamlalpuri4@gmail.com

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- Prime Minister Rishi Sunak apologised for cutting short his attendance at the 80th anniversary in France to record an ITV interview in a political blunder that may be remembered for a long time.
- The opposition jumped at him, accusing him of unforgivable insensitivity, and that too at the time of the general election, but his followers believe that either Mr Sunak's advisers or aides failed to step in and remind him of the importance of completing his D-Day appointment or it was his personal decision.
- He could have held back the interview and rescheduled it rather than cut short his visit, which has not gone well, with British voters already disenchanted with him.
- They say that even though a day is long in politics, a lot has happened as we continue our election watch with yet another debate between rival party leaders on Wednesday, June 12, in Grimsby.

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They say that even though a day is long in politics, a lot has happened as we continue our election watch with yet another debate between rival party leaders on Wednesday, June 12, in Grimsby.

Great Grimsby is a port town and the administrative centre of Northeast Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire, England.

The debate, The Battle for Number 10 (Downing Street), was hosted by seasoned political presenter Beth Rigby on Sky News.

The debate was a damp squib for many election watchers expecting fireworks between the two leaders facing one another, almost akin to a school playing field brawl. The one-hour debate took a peaceful turn from the one on ITV the previous week when the two leaders went into a war of words.

In the June 12 debate, each leader was called in turns to answer questions and put their selling point to an invited audience.

It started with the Labour Leader Sir Keir Starmer, followed by a question session from the audience in the first half.

Starmer was out through paces of tough questions, which he handled but was stumped by questions he had not expected.

The Conservative Party leader and Prime Minister Rishi Sunak led the second half, followed by a tough questions session with the audience.

Sunak looked more weakened and confused at times. Sir Keir looked more confident and composed and managed himself in a statesman's way, answering Rigby's questions, but he had weak moments and was cut off mid-sentence at times.

Contesting elections in a full-throttle democracy is not a cakewalk, as the contesting parties' leaders are experiencing.

Rishi Sunak is feeling the heat, and his loyal friends in the Party are almost giv-

ing up, showing the white flag resigned to believing that the Conservatives will be badly bruised in the elections.

The June 6 debate showed flaws in the Tories.

Sunak was booed by the audience of the night when he tried to shift the blame of rising waiting lists at the National Health Service (NHS) on the doctors going on strike, ducking the issue of budget constraints and the Government's continued failure not only to meet the costs of pay rises for the medics but also being slow and tardy with funding the creaking health service on which the bulk of the population depends.

YouGov poll immediately after the debate showed that Starmer had the upper hand with 64% audience approval this time, while Sunak lost it at 34%.

The one point all the parties are trying to evade is the taxes.

The major parties are saying there will be no tax rises. But these claims are untrue as tax rises would finance their manifesto promises. The devil lies in the details of these promises to usher in happy days.

As they say, in the business world, there is nothing like a free lunch, so it holds in the political world.

Labour has promised growth and prosperity with almost utopian offers of rebuilding the country.

Just for the election season and in the fervent hope they could ride back to power, the Tories are offering a sweetener of a 2% tax reduction in the National Insurance and some tax benefits, but that would erode soon after they win if they do win. Promising is one thing; delivering those promises is quite another unless there is a bottomless purse.

Labour critics say Sir Keir Starmer's Party is not telling voters that it will increase taxes in what is now called a tax trap of £8.5 billion and significant cuts in public services.

This is so because there are severe doubts over how Starmer would pay for these happy days.

Labour promised that it would recruit more teachers



Go on, I am listening... Labour leader Sir Keir Starmer listens to a question from the audience during the Sky News live debate earlier this week



Manifestos 2024 week...Five years to go and many promises to keep. Photo Courtesy

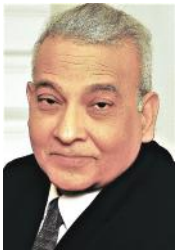


Scare tactics or the problems to expect under a Labour Government...Conservative Party warning sign

Contd Page 11.

UK News

Struggling Sunak's tax cut sweeteners as woes mount, more MPs resign: SUNAK SAYS SORRY, UNHAPPY TORIES TAKE A HIT, LABOUR FIGHTS ITS TROUBLES AMID PROMISES OF HAPPY DAYS



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

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- Starmer was out through paces of tough questions, which he handled but was stumped by questions he had not expected.
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- Contesting elections in a full-throttle democracy is not a cakewalk, as the contesting parties' leaders are experiencing.

to meet the drastic shortage in the number of teachers in UK schools, but critics dismissed this as a pipe dream. Responding to the Labour manifesto, Tania Bowers, Global Public Policy Director at the Association of Professional Staffing Companies (APSCO), while lauding the Party's decision, asked where they come from. With the education sector suffering from staff shortages, the commitment to hire more teachers is undoubtedly welcome, but the critical question is where these resources will come from. The UK needs a coordinated national strategy for skills that aligns education investment with regional economic strengths. The information currently shared by Labour does not clarify how these additional roles will be filled or how future skills development will be sustained. It has been known for a long time that there are hundreds of unfilled teaching vacancies, and many schools suffer from severe teacher shortages, leaving the burden of daily teaching responsibilities on the teachers who feel overstretched and have been quitting the profession. In their manifesto, the Labour Party says they will reform the planning system in the construction industry and set a goal of building 1.5 million homes in the next five years. Construction industry experts say that while the idea is welcome, it is not short of being called a pipe dream as the UK lacks tradespeople, infrastructure, and even raw materials to deliver this promise. Critics say many governments have promised to get Britain building again, and many have failed to deliver on this, crashing on the rocks. Optimistic like Andrew Montlake, managing director of Coreco, welcomed such a possibility in theory and hoped the Labour Party could follow up and turn this into a reality. Justin Moy, managing director at EHF Mortgages, is forthright when he said, "Building 1.5m new homes is a pipe dream as we lack the tradespeople, infrastructure, and raw materials to deliver it. "These plans will take a long time to implement, and there are plenty of homes that could be regenerated quickly, combined with bet-

ter mortgage rates, which would provide a quicker and more effective exit from the current mess that is the UK property market." Under the Tories, Britain has been buying luxury houses, but they are suited to people with deep pockets. In contrast, people at the grassroots level have difficulties buying low-cost homes. Several sceptical critics believe that contrary to Labour's manifesto; government bureaucracy could hit the construction industry in making planning permissions, making it an arduous process. They believe complex planning laws, lack of complete reform, and easing of procedures would take a hit, with a strong possibility of alienating the private sector and the formidable challenges of local government coordination, which could lead to the Party struggling to achieve its declared objectives. As for the Conservative Party, Rishi Sunak is struggling to find solutions for the five years ahead if his Party wins. The NHS is creaking under the weight of problems; the long delays in Accident and Emergency units of hospitals to as long as 20 hours before being seen by doctors and waiting lists point to an abysmal record which is forcing many traditional Tory voters to turn their attention to the Labour in the fervent hope that what the ruling Party failed to achieve in 14 years of power can be solved by the rival Labour. Ongoing party-political debates point to an abysmal performance by the Conservatives, with Rishi Sunak already looking like a defeated man.

On Tuesday, June 11, the Conservative Party officially launched its 2024 election manifesto. Entitled 'Clear plan, bold action, secure future', the 80-page document sets out the governing Party's pitch for re-election, with headline pledges covering tax, support for families and immigration. Their manifesto has shortcomings as it is not fully funded and could hit its declared policies for future continuity without finding the funds to finance it. The way out would be to raise



Release of Labour Party manifesto and Labour MP with Sir Keir Starmer in the front



Out on Labour Campaign trail in Beckenham and Penge in Greater London



Tory campaigners with Rishi Sunak and his team on the election canvassing trail

Contd Page 13.

The G7 summit

G7 backs President Ruto on reform of international financial architecture

The G7 summit has responded positively to President William Ruto’s call for increased support for Africa’s development.

By: PCS
xxxxxxxxxxxx

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Worth Noting:

- They emphasised the importance of domestic resource mobilisation as detailed in the Nairobi-Washington Initiative started by Presidents Ruto and Joe Biden when the Kenyan leader was on a State Visit to the US last month.
- The leaders have promised to work with various stakeholders to provide coordinated support from multilateral development banks, facilitate favourable private finance and encourage private sector involvement to ensure that multilateral support effectively benefits developing countries.
- They committed to collaborate with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other crucial institutions to advance this plan, pilot it in various countries by the end of 2024 and eventually implement it.
- Moreover, the G7 has pledged to increase support for African nations striving for sustainable development, democratic governance, global stability, prosperity and adhering to the United Nations Charter.



The G7 summit has responded positively to President William Ruto’s call for increased support for Africa’s development. During the summit in Italy, President Ruto urged the G7 leaders to champion the reform of the international financial architecture to foster equity and inclusion. He said the reforms would provide the Global South, particularly Africa, with access to concessional, long-term and agile finance, and also enhance the developing countries’ participation in decision-making. On its part, the G7 has committed to modernising the international financial architecture and enable it to meet contemporary global challenges. As part of their resolutions, the G7 pledged to support initiatives such as the G20 Compact with Africa and the Paris Pact for People and Planet (4P). These initiatives aim to improve collaboration among global stakeholders and increase financing for development, climate solutions and private sector investment. The G7 leaders also called on the international community to enhance sustainable and transparent financing for developing countries committed to substantial reforms and private investment. They emphasised the importance of domestic resource mobilisation as detailed in the Nairobi-Washington Initiative started by Presidents Ruto and Joe Biden when the Kenyan leader was on a State Visit to the US last month. The leaders have promised to work with various stakeholders to provide coordinated support from multilateral development banks, facilitate favourable private finance and encourage private sector involvement to ensure that multilateral support effectively benefits developing countries. They committed to collaborate with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other crucial institutions to advance this plan, pilot it in various countries by the end of 2024 and eventually implement it. Moreover, the G7 has pledged to increase support for African nations striving for sustainable development, democratic governance, global stability, prosperity and adhering to the United Nations Charter. The G7 plans to align its efforts with the African Union Agenda 2063 and the specific needs and priorities of African countries, including enhanced local and regional food security, infrastructure, trade and agricultural productivity. The group also supports the operationalisation of the African Continental Free Trade Area which, the members believe, will be crucial for Africa’s growth in the coming decade. They aim to bolster mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation with African nations and regional organisations, improve the management of local resources and promote increased private investment. Endorsing the call from African countries for a greater voice in international forums, the G7 welcomed the African Union’s participation in the G20 as a permanent member and supported the creation of a third chair for Sub-Saharan Africa on the IMF Executive Board this November. The G7 reiterated its support for the G20 Compact with Africa, which aims to boost private sector investment, promote structural reforms, support local entrepreneurship, and enhance energy sector cooperation. G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, including initiatives like the EU Global Gateway, provides a framework to promote a vision of sustainable, resilient and economically viable infrastructure in Africa, featuring transparent project selection, procurement and finance. The G7 reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, pledging to double efforts to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Their goal is to achieve long-term sustainable development, uphold strong environmental, social and governance standards, and foster shared prosperity globally.



UK News

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Contd from Page 11

Worth Noting:

- Promising is one thing; delivering those promises is quite another unless there is a bottomless purse.
- Labour critics say Sir Keir Starmer's Party is not telling voters that it will increase taxes in what is now called a tax trap of £8.5 billion and significant cuts in public services.
- This is so because there are severe doubts over how Starmer would pay for these happy days.
- Labour promised that it would recruit more teachers to meet the drastic shortage in the number of teachers in UK schools, but critics dismissed this as a pipe dream.
- Responding to the Labour manifesto, Tania Bowers, Global Public Policy Director at the Association of Professional Staffing Companies (APSCo), while lauding the Party's decision, asked where they come from.
- With the education sector suffering from staff shortages, the commitment to hire more teachers is undoubtedly welcome, but the critical question is where these resources will come from.

taxes and cutbacks.

Its proposal to reduce immigration via cap is likely to have a fiscal impact, which has not been costed, notes the Institute for Government in its manifesto analysis.

Despite its declared intention, the proposals will do little to address public services' biggest problems. As might be expected from a party in power for the past 14 years, many headline public services pledges in the manifesto restate existing government policy. This includes providing 30 hours of free childcare a week from the age of nine months to the start of school, delivering the NHS Long Term Workforce Plan published last year, combining A levels and T levels into a new Advanced British Standard qualification, and banning the use of mobile phones during the school day.

The most significant new announcement is the proposal to add 8,000 more police officers. This is a memorable proposal but increasing the number of police staff and Police Community Support Officers, rather than expensively trained officers with the power to make arrests, would be a more cost-effective way of boosting police performance. Even more problematically, the manifesto does not grapple with the reality that the already overwhelmed courts and prison systems would be unable to cope with the increased number of charges expected from increasing officer numbers, notes The Institute of Government in its analysis.

The manifesto also lacks serious plans to tackle public services' most significant issues, including access to general practice, scores of local authorities on the edge of bankruptcy, record court backlogs, full prisons, and a broken children's residential care market.

It also raises questions about plans to cut thousands of NHS managers, making it even harder for the Conservatives to improve their NHS productivity.

The detailed manifesto would take a long time to analyse, but it has drawbacks. It has some good points, but it has some negative points. The voters are looking more towards the negative points than placing stress on the few positive points.



I am registered to vote...A call from the Election Commission urging everyone eligible to register their right to vote

My Sunak is handicapped by the number of MPs stepping down, which will rob him of any chances of a landslide victory for his Party. He suggested a hung parliament or a coalition government, which was scoffed at by political observers, believing that the time had come for the Tories to move on.

There is no doubt a lot of confusion now. Still, judging the polls and the popularity of the Labour Party, Britons are ready for a change and for Sir Kier Starmer to prove his worth at the helm and 10 Downing Street.



Innovative way to encourage people to register as voters in London



Fair or unfair... A Labour Party post paints the Conservatives as nothing but chaos

Canada

In Canada, a pattern of police intimidation of journalists is emerging

The silence from politicians over my arrest highlights the lack of political will to stop intimidation of journalists.

By: Savanna Craig
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- Canadian police can only suggest charges, so the prosecution has to decide whether or not to charge me. This process alone can take anywhere from a few months to a year.
- I am the second journalist to be arrested in Canada while on assignment since the beginning of 2024.
- In January, journalist Brandi Morin was arrested and charged with obstruction in the province of Alberta while covering a police raid on a homeless encampment where many of the campers were Indigenous. It took two months of pressure for the police to drop the charges against her.
- Over the past few years, a pattern of arrests has emerged, with police specifically targeting journalists working freelance or with smaller outlets. Many of these journalists have been covering Indigenous-led protests or blockades. Often they claim that the media workers they have come after “do not look like journalists”.



Demonstrators in support of Palestine rally to call for a ceasefire, at Dorchester Square in Montreal, Canada on November 18, 2023
[Alexis Aubin/AFP]

lars (\$3,600). I could also be restricted from leaving the country.

Canadian police can only suggest charges, so the prosecution has to decide whether or not to charge me. This process alone can take anywhere from a few months to a year.

I am the second journalist to be arrested in Canada while on assignment since the beginning of 2024.

In January, journalist Brandi Morin was arrested and charged with obstruction in the province of Alberta while covering a police raid on a homeless encampment where many of the campers were Indigenous. It took two months of pressure for the police to drop the charges against her.

Over the past few years, a pattern of arrests has emerged, with police specifically targeting journalists working freelance or with smaller outlets. Many of these journalists have been covering Indigenous-led protests or blockades. Often they claim that the media workers they have come after “do not look like journalists”.

The Canadian police continue to use detention to silence and intimidate us despite our right to free speech under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. To specify, under section two of the charter, Canadians’ rights to free-

dom of thought, belief and expression are protected. The charter identifies the media as a vital medium for transmitting thoughts and ideas, protecting the right for journalists and the media to speak out.

Furthermore, a 2019 ruling by a Canadian court reasserted the protection of journalists from being included in injunctions in situations where they are fulfilling their professional duties.

The court decision was made in the case of journalist Justin Brake, who was arrested in 2016 while documenting protests led by Indigenous land defenders at the Muskrat Falls hydro project site in Newfoundland and Labrador. Brake faced criminal charges of mischief and disobeying a court order for following protesters onto the site, as well as civil contempt proceedings.

Despite Brake’s victory in the court case, journalists have still been included in injunctions. In 2021, another high-profile arrest of two Canadian journalists occurred in western Canada. Amber Bracken and Michael Toledano were documenting Indigenous land defenders protecting Wet’suwet’en territory near Houston, British Columbia, from the construction of the Coastal GasLink pipeline when they were arrested.

They were held in deten-

tion by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for three days until they were released. In an interview, Toledano said he and Bracken were put in holding cells with the lights on 24 hours a day, minimally fed and denied access to both toothbrushes and soap. “We were given punitive jail treatment,” Toledano explained. They faced charges of civil contempt which were dropped a month later.

Even though I knew about these cases, had analysed numerous press freedom violations in Canada over the last few years, and had researched the different ways in which journalists can experience harassment or intimidation, nothing prepared me for the experience. Since I was arrested, I have not had the same sense of security I used to have. The stress, feeling like I have eyes on me at all times and waiting to see whether charges will be laid, has taken a mental toll on me. This is not only exhausting but it distracts me from the very important and essential work I do as a journalist.

I have also, however, received a lot of support. It has been genuinely heartwarming that Canadian and international journalists rallied behind me following my arrest. Journalists’ solidarity in such cases is crucial. If just one journalist is arrested, it means that none of us are

safe, and the freedom of the press isn’t secure.

I know that I did nothing wrong and the charges against me are unjust. Being arrested won’t deter me from covering blockades, Indigenous-led protests or other demonstrations. However, I am concerned about how my arrest may discourage other journalists from reporting on these topics or working for independent outlets.

I have been covering pro-Palestine activism in Montreal for eight years, and more intensely over the last eight months due to the war in Gaza. For years I have been one of the few journalists at these protests, and often, the only one covering these actions.

The public must see what’s happening at these actions, whether they are pro-Palestine demonstrations opposing Canada’s role in Palestine or Indigenous land defenders opposing construction on their territory. Regardless of its judgment on the matter, the Canadian public has the right to know what fellow citizens are protesting for and if they face police abuses. The presence of a journalist can sometimes be the only guarantee that police and institutions are held to account if there are excesses.

However, there is a clear lack of political will among officials to protect journal-

ists and make sure they can do their work undisturbed. Montreal Mayor Valerie Plante did not denounce my arrest or urge police to drop my charges. Instead, when asked for a comment on my arrest, her office stated that press freedoms are important and that they will allow police to carry out their investigation.

Just one city councillor wrote to the mayor’s office urging for my arrest to be denounced. Local politicians have also been largely mute on detentions of other journalists, too, with few exceptions.

The comment from the mayor’s office reflects the attitude of most politicians in Canada, who otherwise readily declare their respect for freedom of expression.

On May 3, World Press Freedom Day, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau put out a statement saying that “journalists are the bedrock of our democracy”. Yet he never took a stance to defend Morin, Brake, Bracken, Toledano and many others who were arrested while on assignment. He, like many other politicians, falls short on words and action.

Until concrete steps are taken to prevent law enforcement officers from intimidating or silencing journalists through arrest, press freedom will continue to be in danger in Canada. Journalists should be protected and their chartered rights should not be disregarded when certain subjects are covered. If journalists continue to be bullied out of doing their work, then the public is at risk of being kept in the dark about important events and developments.

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

Savanna Craig is a reporter, writer and video journalist covering social movements, policing and western imperialism in the Middle East.

NEWS PAPER

IN BUSINESS



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America

US vice presidential candidates: Everything you need to know

Al Jazeera looks at the VP position in the US, how candidates are chosen and their role in elections and governance.

By: Ali Harb
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- Modern US history has seen powerful vice presidents – like Dick Cheney, especially during George W Bush's first term – as well as ones who had a low profile and were not seen as pivotal to their administration, such as Mike Pence, Trump's former VP.
- Devine said the president ultimately shapes the role of the vice president.
- "It's really up to the individual presidents. So vice presidents can be used as a great asset to advise the president on important matters. They could also be pushed to the side," he told Al Jazeera.
- Lindsay Chervinsky, a presidential historian, said another factor that determines vice presidents' level of influence is their own experience and relationships.
- For example, Cheney had served as a defence secretary, congressman and White House chief of staff.

The vice presidency in the United States does not come with much power, yet the names of vice presidential nominees appear on the ballot, yard signs and campaign merchandise next to the main candidates for president.

Vice presidents can play an outsized role in the White House beyond the narrow authorities granted by the US Constitution. And as candidates, they can help carry the message of their campaign and boost it.

This year, President Joe Biden Biden is expected to stick with Vice President Kamala Harris as his running mate. Former President Donald Trump is set to announce his VP pick during or shortly before the Republican National Convention next month.

The VP is elected as part of the presidential ticket. So, if people vote for Biden's re-election as president, they indirectly elect Harris for another four-year term as VP.

As the campaign season heats up, Al Jazeera looks at the VP position in the US and how vice presidential nominees are chosen.

What is the vice president's role in the constitution?

Christopher Devine, a political science professor at the University of Dayton who has written two books about vice presidential candidates, said the VP has a "very limited set of responsibilities" according to the constitution.

"The VP takes over for the president if something happens – death, resignation or even in case of temporary incapacity. That's the big one," Devine told Al Jazeera. The vice president also casts the tie-breaking vote in the Senate – something that Harris did regularly in the first two years of Biden's presidency when the chamber was split 50-50 between Republicans and Democrats.

The vice president is also the president of the Senate, but VPs have largely stopped presiding over legislative proceedings – a mostly ceremonial role – in past decades.

What does the VP do beyond official duties?

Nowadays vice presidents



Dick Cheney (left), George W Bush's vice president, is seen as one of the most influential VPs in modern US politics [File: Doug Mills/AP Photo]

act as presidential advisers. They are expected to be the "last person in the room" before the president makes major decisions, Devine said.

"They also play other roles, like being a liaison to Congress, helping to negotiate on legislative matters," he told Al Jazeera.

"Of course, they have some role in foreign policy – meeting with foreign heads of states or doing diplomatic missions, attending funerals and the like. So there's lots that vice presidents do. But most of what they do is not required by the constitution."

Who defines the role of the VP?

Modern US history has seen powerful vice presidents – like Dick Cheney, especially during George W Bush's first term – as well as ones who had a low profile and were not seen as pivotal to their administration, such as Mike Pence, Trump's former VP.

Devine said the president ultimately shapes the role of the vice president.

"It's really up to the individual presidents. So vice presidents can be used as a great asset to advise the president on important matters. They could also be pushed to the side," he told Al Jazeera.

Lindsay Chervinsky, a presidential historian, said another factor that determines

vice presidents' level of influence is their own experience and relationships.

For example, Cheney had served as a defence secretary, congressman and White House chief of staff.

"They need to have something that they can bring to the table in a way that allows them to call on their expertise and connections in order to make an impact," Chervinsky said of vice presidents.

How are VP candidates chosen?

Unlike candidates for president, VP candidates do not run in party primaries. They are chosen after the presidential nominee is determined.

Presidential candidates pick their own running mates who then get the official nomination during their party's convention.

Devine said candidates usually start with a long list of candidates and then start narrowing it down after rounds of interviews and background checks.

"The vetting process is incredibly invasive because they're trying to find out if there are any skeletons in the closet that could come out about the vice presidential candidate during the campaign," Devine said.

"So they ask for tax records, medical records, they do interviews with people who have worked with the candi-

dates, with family members. They want to know everything."

What do presidential candidates look for in a running mate?

Chervinsky said candidates typically want their VP pick to be a good public speaker to advance the campaign's message; being an "attack dog" who can effectively rebuke opponents also helps. "They're also usually looking for someone who is different from them in some way," Chervinsky added.

The considerations could include race, age, gender and experience, to help with so-called ticket-balancing, which is meant to broaden the appeal of the campaign. For example, Biden picked Harris – a Black woman who is considerably younger than him. Barack Obama, a first-term senator at the time, chose Biden, who had been in the Senate for 35 years.

Devine said beyond electoral politics, candidates also look for a capable governing partner.

"They're looking at who can help win the election, but they're also looking at long term who can help govern once in office," he said.

Do VP picks matter in elections?

Both Devine and Chervinsky said VP nominees do not make or break campaigns.

"To the extent they matter, it's by influencing how people see the presidential candidates' judgement," said Devine. "Do they make responsible decisions or not?"

What about Trump's VP pick?

Trump had fallen out with his former VP after Pence refused to use his ceremonial role of counting the electoral college votes in Congress to reverse Biden's victory.

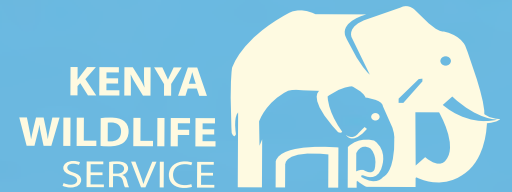
"It's clear that Trump is looking for someone who is loyal to him above all other things, including the constitution," Chervinsky said.

She added that he may choose a woman or a person of colour as his running mate to appeal to those subsets of voters.

Trump's rumoured VP picks include Congresswoman Elise Stefanik, Senator Tim Scott, Senator JD Vance and North Dakota Governor Doug Burgum. Scott is the only Black Republican in the US Senate.

"Ideally, he should be looking for someone who could be the responsible governing party partner, but I don't really think that's generally how his considerations are made," Chervinsky said of Trump.

Source: Al Jazeera



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Diaspora

Russia, China absent as world leaders meet for Ukraine peace conference

China's non-participation in Switzerland summit raises questions over point of event, which Russia dismissed as 'futile'.

Worth Noting:

- “The summit risks showing the limits of Ukrainian diplomacy,” said Richard Gowan, United Nations director at the International Crisis Group.
- “Nonetheless, it is also a chance for Ukraine to remind the world that it is defending the principles of the UN Charter.”
- Nevertheless, speaking to reporters on Saturday, Zelenskyy predicted “history being made” at the conference.
- Speaking alongside Swiss President Viola Amherd, Zelenskyy said the gathering itself was already a positive development.
- “We have succeeded in bringing back to the world the idea that joint efforts can stop war and establish a just peace,” he said.
- He added those in attendance must determine “what a just peace means for the world and how it can be achieved in a lasting way”.



Ukraine's Zelenskyy (centre) is welcomed by Switzerland's ambassador to Ukraine Felix Baumann (left) and other officials as he arrives at the Zurich airport before the Ukraine summit [Michael Buholzer/AFP]

World leaders are gathering in Switzerland for a summit aimed at pressuring Russia to end its war in Ukraine, but the absence of powerful allies of Moscow such as China is expected to blunt its potential impact. United States Vice President Kamala Harris and the leaders of the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan are among those who joined Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy at the summit on Saturday. All told, host Switzerland said more than 50 heads of state, as well as foreign ministers and lower-level delegations from dozens more countries were set to attend. India, Turkey and Hungary, which maintain friendlier relations with Russia, also joined the event. But China has stayed away after Russia was frozen out of proceedings after Moscow dismissed the event as “futile”. Without China, Western hopes of isolating Russia have faded, while recent military reverses on the battlefield have put Ukrainian forces on the back foot.

“The summit risks showing the limits of Ukrainian diplomacy,” said Richard Gowan, United Nations director at the International Crisis Group. “Nonetheless, it is also a chance for Ukraine to remind the world that it is defending the principles of the UN Charter.” Nevertheless, speaking to reporters on Saturday, Zelenskyy predicted “history being made” at the conference. Speaking alongside Swiss President Viola Amherd, Zelenskyy said the gathering itself was already a positive development. “We have succeeded in bringing back to the world the idea that joint efforts can stop war and establish a just peace,” he said. He added those in attendance must determine “what a just peace means for the world and how it can be achieved in a lasting way”. That vision, he said, can then be “communicated to the representatives of Russia”. German Chancellor Olaf Scholz, meanwhile, called the gathering an important

step towards progress. “Many questions of peace and security will be discussed, but not the very biggest. That was always the plan,” he said, speaking to Welt TV before travelling to Switzerland. “This is a small plant that needs to be watered, but of course, also with the perspective that more can then come out of it.” For his part, Polish President Andrzej Duda said the summit aimed to bring home to more geographically distant countries the scale of the threat to the world posed by Russia.

Moscow's demands

On Friday, Russian President Vladimir Putin said his country would end the war if Ukraine agreed to drop its NATO ambitions and hand over the entirety of four provinces claimed by Moscow – demands Kyiv swiftly rejected as tantamount to surrender. Ukraine, the US and other Western allies swiftly dismissed Putin's demands. Meanwhile, Scholz said: “Everyone knows that this was proposal wasn't meant

seriously, but had something to do with the peace conference in Switzerland.” On Saturday, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen warned against any agreements that saw Russia remain in Ukrainian territory. “Freezing the conflict today, with foreign troops occupying Ukrainian land, is not the answer,” she said. “It is a recipe for future wars of aggression.” “Instead, we need to support a comprehensive, just and sustainable peace for Ukraine, one that restores Ukraine's sovereignty and its territorial integrity,” she said. Still, some saw Putin's statement as reflecting growing confidence that Russian forces have the upper hand in the war. Russian troops, who already control vast swaths of eastern and southern Ukraine, have made territorial gains in recent months. However, Ukrainian forces had recently regained large tracts of territory, notably near the southern city of Kherson and the northern city of Kharkiv.

Speaking to Al Jazeera from Kyiv, Peter Zalmayev, the director of the Eurasia Democracy Initiative (EDI), said a pledge by G7 leaders earlier this week to use interest from frozen Russian funds for a \$50bn loan to Ukraine will serve as a “lifeline”. Still, he said the war, which remains “lopsided” in Moscow's favour, has already turned into one of attrition for both countries. Talks will likely be the only way to broker an eventual peace, he said, adding, “The sides are as far away from each other as they've been throughout this entire conflict.” Russia has cast what it calls its special military operation in Ukraine as part of a broader struggle with the West, which it says wants to bring Russia to its knees. Ukraine and the West reject this and accuse Russia of waging an illegal war of conquest.

Source: Al Jazeera and news agencies

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Diaspora

South Africa’s Ramaphosa re-elected after coalition deal

South African President Cyril Ramaphosa was re-elected for a second term on Friday, after his humbled ANC cobbled together an unprecedented coalition government.

By:AFP
xxxxxxxxxxxx



South African President Cyril Ramaphosa smiles after being re-elected as the leader for the African National Congress (ANC) in Johannesburg on December 19, 2022. | PHILL MAGAKOE / AFP

Worth Noting:

- ANC Secretary General Fikile Mbalula said on Friday the broad coalition brings together a majority of the 18 parties that won representation in the 400-seat National Assembly.
- These include the centre-right Democratic Alliance (DA), the Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party and other smaller groups.
- Ramaphosa was re-elected by fellow MPs with 283 votes in a secret ballot.
- He saw off a last-minute challenge by Julius Malema, the firebrand leader of the radical leftist Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), whose candidacy gained 44 votes.
- Ramaphosa will be sworn in next week in Pretoria and then unveil his new cabinet.
- South Africa’s BRICS ally China welcomed Ramaphosa’s re-election on Saturday, with President Xi Jinping sending him a congratulatory note, according to state media.

South African President Cyril Ramaphosa was re-elected for a second term on Friday, after his humbled ANC cobbled together an unprecedented coalition government. Lawmakers in Cape Town voted overwhelmingly to put Ramaphosa, 71, back in office for another five years after the May 29 general election that produced no outright winner. “I am humbled and honoured that you, as members of the National Assembly, have... decided to elect me to be the President of the Republic of South Africa,” Ramaphosa said in his acceptance speech. Last month’s election marked a historic turning point for South Africa, ending three decades of dominance by the African National Congress of the late Nelson Mandela. The party that led the anti-apartheid struggle won only 40 percent of the vote and, for the first time, lost its absolute majority in parliament. It has now struck a deal to form what it calls a government of national unity. “This is a historic juncture in the life of our country, which requires that we must work and act together,” Ra-

maphosa said. ANC Secretary General Fikile Mbalula said on Friday the broad coalition brings together a majority of the 18 parties that won representation in the 400-seat National Assembly. These include the centre-right Democratic Alliance (DA), the Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party and other smaller groups. Ramaphosa was re-elected by fellow MPs with 283 votes in a secret ballot. He saw off a last-minute challenge by Julius Malema, the firebrand leader of the radical leftist Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), whose candidacy gained 44 votes. Ramaphosa will be sworn in next week in Pretoria and then unveil his new cabinet. South Africa’s BRICS ally China welcomed Ramaphosa’s re-election on Saturday, with President Xi Jinping sending him a congratulatory note, according to state media. Earlier, Chief Justice Raymond Zondo had opened the parliament’s first sitting, swearing in MPs in batches ahead of votes on the election of a speaker and deputy speaker. The first post went to the ANC’s Thoko Didiza and, in

a first sign the power-sharing deal was working, the second went to the DA’s Anelie Lotriet. Both are women and Lotriet is from South Africa’s white minority. - ‘Illegal’ - Lawmakers cast their ballot one by one in a lengthy ceremony held in a Cape Town convention centre, as the parliament building is being rebuilt after a 2022 fire. EFF members took the oath wearing red overalls and in some cases rubber boots and plastic construction worker helmets. They declined to support the incoming administration, having refused to countenance joining an alliance with right-wing or white-led parties. “This is not a government of national unity, this is a grand coalition between the ANC and white monopoly capital. History will judge you harshly,” Malema said, after conceding defeat. Graft-tainted former president Jacob Zuma’s new party uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), which came third in the election, has disputed the results and its MPs boycotted Friday’s sitting. “The sitting of the national assembly today as far as we’re concerned is ille-

gal and unconstitutional,” MK spokesman Nhlamulo Ndhlela told AFP. A former trade unionist turned millionaire businessman, Ramaphosa will preside over a government combining radically different political views. The ANC is a historically pan-Africanist, progressive party of the left that has overseen welfare and economic empowerment programmes for poor, black South Africans. The largest coalition party, the DA, pushes a liberal, free-market agenda. Smaller parties that are understood to have agreed to join the government range from the left to the far right. “At the heart of this government of national unity statement is a shared respect and defence of our constitution and the rule of law,” DA leader John Steenhuisen said. - No easy road - The agreement extended to regional coalitions in Johannesburg’s Gauteng province and in KwaZulu-Natal. Zuma’s MK won the most votes in the latter but was left empty-handed as coalition members managed to get a wafer-thin majority of 41 out of 80 provincial

councillors. Steenhuisen added that the coalition agreement included a consensus mechanism to deal “with the disagreements that will inevitably arise”. “This is not the end of the process. And the road ahead will not be an easy one,” Steenhuisen said, explaining that the two-week deadline imposed by the constitution to form a government did not leave enough time to iron out all details. Ramaphosa first came to power in 2018 after Zuma was forced out under the cloud of corruption allegations. Under his watch South Africa suffered from record power cuts, the economy languished and crime remained rife. Unemployment is at almost 33 percent. He will now have the arduous task to bridge conflicting views within government to turn around South Africa’s economic fortunes. “Rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth” was listed as a top priority in a draft of the coalition deal. GDP grew by only 0.6 percent in 2023 and was down 0.1 percent in the first three months of 2024.

Diaspora

Chemical Composition And Nutritional Value Of The Clover

The microstructure of the starchy part of the grain endosperm is of great technological importance.



By: Askarova Khurshida Ekram .
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

I	Saratov 29	94,6	4,6	0,8	17,5	51,3	31,2
II	Almaz	90,2	7,8	2,0	7,3	59,7	31,0
III	Greikum 114	97,5	2,0	0,5	19,1	41,2	39,7
IV	Bezostaya 1	95,6	3,5	0,9	13,5	46,8	39,7
V	Albidum 114	94,1	4,0	2,9	17,2	43,3	39,5

Abstract: Grain is a complex product as a biological object. Each part of it, like the entire grain, carries in itself certain information about the given output and quality of the finished product, the technological methods necessary to obtain it and the regime parameters necessary in the conduct of the technological process.

Keyword: cereals, breakfast cereals, dairy products, cereals.

The microstructure of the starchy part of the grain endosperm is of great technological importance. A micrograph of the central part of the endosperm is shown in Figure 3.4. Grain cells will be filled with starch granules and surrounded by a number of proteins. Protein layers are well developed in wheat and barley grains, starch granules have different areas (from 1 μm to 50 μm).

The microstructure of the starchy part of the grain endosperm is of great technological importance. A micrograph of the central part of the endosperm is shown in Figure 3.4. Grain cells will be filled with starch granules and surrounded by a number of proteins. Protein layers are well developed in wheat and barley grains, starch granules have different areas (from 1 μm to 50 μm).

The grain of buckwheat and rice has a size from 2 microns to 10 microns in starch granules and very little protein between starch granules. Thus, this isolation is the reason that the endosperm of precious masterpieces of cereals is very thin and durable.

The endosperm of oatmeal is characterized by a

porous microstructure, and starch granules are weakly bound to protein layers.

In the endosperm of rice and buckwheat grains, starch granules form complex processes. In the endosperm of rice, the question of protein arises, and this is the granules question. These proteins are unreliable for the formation of protein layers between starch granules. Today, individual copies of this culture are kept in museums and private collections.

See the micrograph of the central part of the endosperm of various cereals: a-wheat; b-rye; c-barley; g-oats; g-rice; e-buckwheat. The preparation and fractional distribution of starch granules in wheat grain by weight is shown in Table 3.1.

In all wheat grains, the fine fraction of starch granules by size is higher than 90.0% and up to 97.5%, but in terms of volume mass they are low in quantity - 7.3% to 19.1%. In the endosperm of wheat grain, the main mass of starch is formed by large and medium starch granules.

Microtosing of the wheat endosperm determines the properties of the grain. With an increase in the number of starch granules with moderate arithmetic dimensions, the amount of protein in the grain also increases. When the amount of small starch granules is high, the amount of protein in the endosperm decreases the grain constantly participates in the process of heat and moisture exchange with the environment. This process develops much more intensively when drying grain and hydrothermal treatment of grain. Heat displacement is determined by the specific heat capaci-

ty, thermal conductivity and temperature permeability of the grain, depending on the moisture and temperature of the grain.

When preparing grain for flour weighing in a mill, the grain is moistened with room temperature or heated water, or with saturated water vapor at normal atmospheric pressure. In the production of cereals, the modes of hydrothermal processing of grain include: steaming, drying, cooling, basing grain in heated water. In all variants of hydrothermal treatment, each grain is processed not into grain floors.

The change in the state of The Associated water also quickly affects the properties of the grain. This makes it possible to actively influence the technological properties of the grain.

In this case, such modes of water and Heat are selected so that the grain has optimal indicators of technological properties.

In the manufacture of products with reduced cooking time and do not require cooking, the raw materials (flour and cereals) are affected by moisture and heat. Raw materials in the production of fast-ripening barley and wheat cereals (barley and wheat cereals) 25...It is soaked up to 27%, evaporated 3 min at a vapor pressure of 0.1 MPa and 23 before patching the cereals... Dried to 25% moisture. 12 in a ready-made patched cereal dryer...Dried to 14% moisture. Barley, grechikha, oats and rice, which do not require cooking, are mixed with untreated flour water in its production (the ratio of flour and water is 1:1.5 to 1:4, depending on the type of flour). The resulting particle solution is 40...Heated

to 50 0s and 140 in valli dryers...Dried at a temperature of 150 0s. The dried product is ground into flour. Their microstructure changes when the semolina and it are exposed to water and heat. A photo of a barley flour microstructure that does not require cooking is shown in Figure 3.2. Change in microstructure when exposed to barley flour with water and heat: a-untreated barley flour; B,V – barley flour that does not require cooking; G-barley flour processed at a temperature of 150 0s in extruder.

In the untreated barley flour microstructure (figure 3.5, a), starch granules and protein layers are well visible. In barley flour, which does not require cooking (figure 3.5, B, v), under the influence of heat, the protein is denatured and the starch granules are completely glued. As a result of processing into it with high temperatures and strong mechanical action in the extruder, as well as instantly drying out the particle solution at the exit from the extruder, the starch granules of the flour are glued and a crease is formed on the surface.

When flours that do not require cooking are mixed with water or milk with a temperature of 45-50 0s (in a 1:10 ratio), porridge is formed that does not require ready-made cooking. Flours that do not require cooking are mainly used for young children and dietary tastes. Modern ideas about the relationship of various properties of grain G.A. Egorov's works are given much more logically. The main idea of the author is that grain as an object of processing has the four most general properties. These properties are transformed into five groups of primary properties, quality characteristics and characteristics of the structure: anatomical structure and microstructure characteristics, biological, physical and chemical, mechanical structure, biochemical properties and chemical composition. Initial properties and quality marks affect the technological properties of secondary, including grain, which are completely dependent on them.

The scheme of correlation of various properties of grain (sx 1) shows that the effectiveness of the flour or cereal industry, as well as the

quality of the finished product (flour, cereals), is determined by the technological properties of the grain.

The optimization of these properties is provided by hydrothermal treatment (GTI), as a result of which their transformation occurs. The technological properties of grain depend on its anatomical structure and physical-chemical, mechanical structure, biochemical, physical thermal and hydrothermal properties. The biological properties of grain take the place of domination, and this determines their managerial role. In the scheme, a clear hierarchy of various properties of grain at a sufficient level is visible. This shows the basic interactions between groups of properties using simple lines. The scheme shows only the correct connections, although in practice there are many inverse connections that are characteristic of all living organisms. Anatomical structure of grain. The grains of all bushy crops consist of murtak, endosperm (Reserve substances) and bark (fruit and seed pods). Each anatomical part of the grain consists of multicellular tissues that have a different moisture content and perform different tasks, thus differing from each other in their structure by their specific properties, structural-mechanical properties and chemical composition.

The anatomical structure of the grain affects many physical indicators that are used when considering it as a raw material for obtaining flour, cereals and omixta-feed. In practical technology, the anatomical structure of grain is considered from two positions:

1. What technological methods are most effective when choosing the main technological operations;

2. What is the output of the product and what quality is achieved in this.

Askarova Khurshida Ekram's daughter
4th year student of Berdak Karakalpak State University, Faculty of Chemical Technology, Department of Food Technology
Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent region.

Worth Noting:

- The microstructure of the starchy part of the grain endosperm is of great technological importance. A micrograph of the central part of the endosperm is shown in Figure 3.4. Grain cells will be filled with starch granules and surrounded by a number of proteins. Protein layers are well developed in wheat and barley grains, starch granules have different areas (from 1 μm to 50 μm).
- The grain of buckwheat and rice has a size from 2 microns to 10 microns in starch granules and very little protein between starch granules. Thus, this isolation is the reason that the endosperm of precious masterpieces of cereals is very thin and durable.
- The endosperm of oatmeal is characterized by a porous microstructure, and starch granules are weakly bound to protein layers.

Analysis Of Chingiz Aimatov’s ‘White Ship’

Chingiz Aitmatov’s story tells about the innocent heart of a 7-year-old orphan boy living on the banks of Issyk-Kul, his world, his simple outlook and how truthful he is.



By: Sotvoldiyeva Nodirabegim
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

o Chingiz Aitmatov’s story tells about the innocent heart of a 7-year-old orphan boy living on the banks of Issyk-Kul, his world, his simple outlook and how truthful he is. The boy lived in his own world. He believed only in the sincere tales of his grandfather. Shokhdar used to imagine the story of Mother Deer, which was told by her grandfather, in connection with her life. Some people are hard-pressed, others do not appreciate the gift of a child and give it up.

• The most interesting thing is that this contradiction is depicted side by side in the work. Grandpa’s eldest daughter has been suffering from childlessness for several years, while his youngest daughter has abandoned her mother. Bukey We, the readers, know little about how the aunt felt every time she saw the child and talked to him, and what kind of pain she felt in her heart.



Chingiz Aimatov

“How difficult it is to give birth and raise a person, but how easy it is to kill” Ch. Aitmatov’s work “White Ship” attracts the reader with its sincerity. The child’s thoughts are depicted in such an emotional way that we feel like we are in that situation. The more times I read the work, the more I think about the images. The work focuses on the issue of family. (Loneliness of a child, longing for his father, childlessness of Orozgul, sufferings of a believing old man). A white ship is a symbol of love. That’s why the boy always wants to go to the White Ship. The faithful old man is the epitome of a hardworking, intelligent person. He has noble qualities, but he does not always follow the right path. The reason for this is Orozgul - the worries of the world. The nature of a child (heart) needs kindness and kindness. He begs Mother Reindeer to help Orozgul. The mother deer is faith. The inability of a person to stand firm in his faith caused the wounding of the soul. Ch. Aitmatov emphasizes that laziness in the matter of faith is the cause of a great tragedy, the loss of human humanity. The work teaches to live with special attention in every aspect of life. The first issue is purity of heart; The second is halal sustenance; The third is firmness of belief; These three issues are symbolized by the example of a child’s life. It seems to me that Ch. Aitmatov is encouraging people to protect their hearts and treat them with extreme care. How innocent a child’s heart is.

Chingiz Aitmatov’s story tells about the innocent heart of a 7-year-old orphan boy living on the banks of Issyk-Kul, his world, his simple outlook and how truthful he is. The boy lived in his own world. He believed only in the sincere tales of his grandfather. Shokhdar used to imagine the story of Mother Deer, which was told by her grandfather, in connection with her life. Some people are hard-pressed, others do not appreciate the gift of a child and give it up. The most interesting thing is that this contradiction is depicted side by side in the work. Grandpa’s eldest daughter has been suffering from childlessness for several years, while his youngest daughter has abandoned her mother. Bukey We, the readers, know little about how the aunt felt every time she saw the child and talked to him, and what kind of pain she felt in her heart.

The character of the child in the work is described objectively and sincerely. Even though the child’s name is not given, we can know how simple and gentle he was. One may wonder why he was not a cheerful child like other children, who splashes blue when he hits the ground. First, the child was alone without parents. He only had love for Baba Momin. Other children play with their peers and talk with them, but our hero considered the briefcase and binoculars to be his confidants. He told them his secrets, he considered these things better than the people around him. That’s why he was very simple and lonely. Secondly, there were only three families where the boy lived. And in these families he had no peer. The boy lived in his own world. He believed in his grandfather’s tales. He respected his grandfather. We can call the character of Grandfather Momin in the play “a hero caught between two grasses”. He loves and honors his grandson with all his being. At the same time, he is afraid that his daughter will be unhappy, he does not want her to suffer. That’s why he has to kill the deer. Maybe he wanted to put an end to his daughter’s unhappiness. The most impressive point of the play was that the deer died and the boy had no faith in anyone in this world. The fact that his last hope is among the causes of this terrible and despicable event, that is, that his grandfather also has a hand in this case, encourages the boy to leave this environment. In some sense, the child wants to achieve his dream. He wants to turn into a fish and swim away from this ugly scene to his White Ship. But unfortunately, life could not fulfill the dream of such an innocent child. It took him away forever.

Adults think based on what they see in the world, and children live in the world of dreams. The love he saw from the boy’s grandfather was not always good for him. His only fault was that he was an orphan. Why is it that sometimes adults do not know the reward of a sin that a young child knows, or have some people become so unjust and greedy, why are there countless injustices in the world, and the house of justice is always only in the presence of God.

The main character of the work is a 7-year-old boy who had two fairy tales and then none left. His friends are speechless stones and flowers, and his interlocutors are binoculars and briefcases. Dreams are also special fish to go around to the “White Ship”, to see his father, to surprise everyone. He has a strange world. Despite the fact that his parents abandoned him and he was far from people, he was happy in this world with his fairy tales. His grandfather Momin was a father instead of a father, and a mother instead of a mother. “Both the old and the young used to call him “san” and make silly jokes - the old man was easygoing, he could not be reckoned with - the old man was handsome.” But life forced old Mo’mín to wound the deer, which he trusted and was proud of for a lifetime, with an arrow shot from his own hand. This bullet killed not only the present, but also the grandfather’s past and the child’s future. On one side, the child is hard on the parents, on the other hand, the parents are hard on the child. God did not give children to Orozgul and Bekey. He used to drink and take all his pain from his wife, like an animal. As for Bekey, her face was covered in tears from the

Analysis Of Chingiz Aimatov's 'White Ship'

Momin in the play "a hero caught between two grasses". He loves and honors his grandson with all his being.

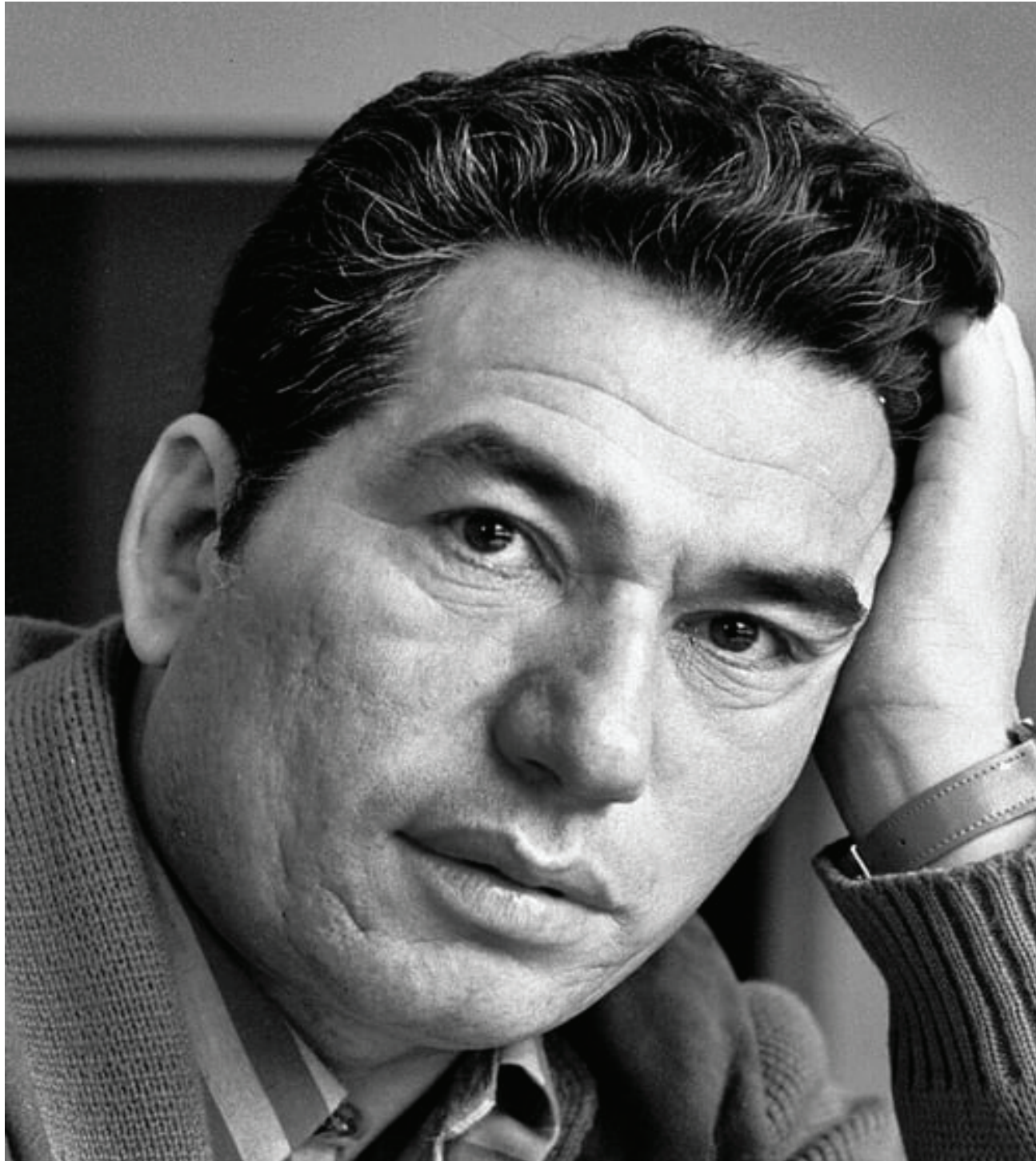


By: Sotvoldiyeva Nodirabegim
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Contd from Page 22

Worth Noting:

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- As for Bekey, her face was covered in tears from the beating, and even if she was crippled, she would not give up her husband for some reason. The boy was consumed by the worries of this world. Maybe he would be able to stand tall if there were people leaning on him. There was a believing old man. But the light of goodness that burned inside him was extinguished by the wind of ignorance blown by Orozkul.



Chingiz Aimatov

beating, and even if she was crippled, she would not give up her husband for some reason. The boy was consumed by the worries of this world. Maybe he would be able to stand tall if there were people leaning on him. There was a believing old man. But the light of goodness that burned inside him was extinguished by the wind of ignorance blown by Orozkul. A boy who is always forgotten died in this darkness before reaching the White Ship. Childhood is an innocent world, a happy time. The boy also wanted to turn the fairy tales he heard into life, and his life into fairy tales. He was thirsty for goodness, but he didn't get it from his grandmother, who constantly repeats the child's godliness, Orozkul and Aunt Bekey, who always begs them to bring a cradle from the antlered deer, from flowers and stones without language, the antlered deer. He found it from his fairy

tales, from his visions of the distant White Ship in the Issyk-Kol basin. The goodness and purity of his little heart could not be accommodated by the world that embraced so many Orozguls. Just like Exupery's little prince, he left people and the world. Man should throw himself from the shore into the sea like an easy fish! Then he will feel the taste of freedom and release the shackles of his desires and gain his power! That is, he will go to the highway again.

One of the biggest factors that motivates a person to live in this world is his faith. Whether it is faith in the fulfillment of dreams, or faith in God, everyone has the same task: a reason, a goal to live, to be alive. A person always wishes for good. No one ever wants or dreams of bad consequences for him. In the same way, the boy who is the hero of the story just dreamed (perhaps the goal) and his dream had to end with good, his fairy

tale had to end with good, but... Of course, not everything in the world is always as we want it to be. On the one hand, maybe it is good that the dreams of a child are expressed through bubbles in the water, in any case, God Almighty And everyone passes the tests according to their own condition. Someone is patient, with kindness, and someone is ignorant like Orozkul. I don't think it's good to be too polite like the Old Believer, who is a believer for everyone, does no harm to anyone, and always shares good deeds. Selfish people always use people like Momin Chol for their own benefit. As if they were laughing at him. However, he is a persistent father. A father is ready to do everything in his power not to disappoint his daughter. Her son-in-law despised her and endured all the humiliation for her daughter. Even when they did not re-

spect his age, he thought of his granddaughter and daughter. The tragic death of a child who needed no one but his grandfather is a sad situation. Because the environment in the house where the child lives is so bad that it is clear that any child's education will be damaged. It is a tragedy to live in a family where there is no concept of compassion. The people around him are so indifferent and self-absorbed that the life of a child who has not yet understood life has become a disaster. The sailor father, who is in his dreams, is in love to meet the white ship that he observes through binoculars from the top of the mountain. He firmly believed that if a fish dives into Issyk-Kol, his intention will come true. A child who never enjoyed a father's love could talk to his father only in his thoughts. What was the sin of a child who did not even notice that his grandfather jerked him because of his upbringing?

Maybe he would become a good person in the future after studying. When he grew up, he could find his father and mother.

The boy could not stand the cruel slaughter of the mother deer. Sincere feelings in his heart prompted him to leave as soon as possible. He believed that if he jumps into the lake, he will be happy and everything will fall into place. As soon as possible, he left there and tried to reach the white ship. But the path he chose led to tragedy.

In conclusion, what does the writer want to say from the novel? He only cares for the world on the basis of a child, wanting it to be pure and full. Everyone can distinguish between good and bad from the work, and does not fall into ignorance.

Through the child, I learned to be patient, to do good deeds, to love and protect nature, and to be resilient. It was as if he had revealed the ins and outs of the dirty deeds of this world by seeing through a really sympathetic child. The boy did not fit in this dirty world.

Used literature: "White ship" Chingiz Aymatov

Tokhtavaliyeva Gulobar Kavil was born on June 22, 2003 in Chust District, Namangan Region. Currently, he is a 2nd-year student of the Faculty of Eastern Civilization and History of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies. His first achievements are the first place in the Zakovat intellectual game "Creative" team at the university. 3rd place winner in the online Olympiad among students at the university. The first scientific article is about the archaeological complex of Zamonobobo. The owner of the statuette and badge "Explorer of the Year - 2024". in Kenya His feature article "The Wonders of Keymadi Grandi" was translated into English and published in the Kenyan international magazine "Classico opeing". In addition, an article was published under the brand name "Golden Qa-qnus" and he is the owner of a medal. An article was also published in the book "Belarus" and received a mark. He writes many artistic and scientific articles.

Kenyan Esther Kimani bags £50,000 for inventing crop pest detection device

By: BRUHAN MAKONG

Esther Kimani, a Kenyan, has been named the winner of Africa's biggest engineering prize, the Royal Academy of Engineering's Africa Prize for Engineering Innovation. The Academy announced Kimani's win on June 13 in a live finals event. It settled on her early crop pest and disease detection device for its ability to swiftly detect and identify agricultural pests and diseases, reducing crop losses for smallholder farmers by up to 30 percent. "My parents would lose up to 40 per cent of their crops each farming season, which affected our standard of living. We are empowering smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, to increase their income. We aim to scale to one million farmers in the next five years," she said. The solar-powered tool uses computer vision algorithms and advanced machine learning to detect and identify crop pests, pathogens or diseases, as well as the nature of the infection or infestation. The device then notifies the farmer via SMS.

This affordable alternative to traditional detection methods leases for just \$3 per month, significantly cheaper than hiring drones or agricultural inspectors. Founded by the Royal Academy of Engineering in 2014, the prize seeks to support innovators developing sustainable and scalable engineering solutions to local challenges in Africa.

Growing alumni

This year has seen the Africa Prize alumni community grow to almost 150 entrepreneurs from 23 countries, who together have generated more than 28,000 jobs and benefited more than 10 million people on the continent through their innovative products and services. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Prize, the Royal Academy of Engineering hosted the Africa Prize Alumni Reunion, bringing together 100 innovators from the past decade for a three-day programme ahead of the final ceremony. Kimani received £50,000, the largest award since inception, to further develop the device.



The Academy announced Kimani's win on June 13 in a live finals event/RAEngGlobal

The four finalists delivered their final business pitch to the Academy judges and an in-person audience of approximately 700.

Three runners up received £15,000 each to develop their innovations. They are Kenya's Kevin Maina, Rory Assandey from Côte d'Ivoire and

Martin Tumusiime from Uganda.

Nigeria's President Bola Tinubu

Nigeria's President Tinubu falls over during ceremony

BBC

Nigeria's President Bola Tinubu slipped and fallen over at an official event to mark 25 years of democracy in the country. The president, 72, fell as he climbed the steps on a vehicle which was supposed to take him around Eagle Square in the capital, Abuja. He had to be helped to get back to his feet. One of his aides described it as a "mild misstep" and said the president had been able to continue with the rest of the programme. "He immediately went on with the ceremonial rounds. No issues," wrote presidential aide Dada Olusegun on X. Mr Tinubu's closest challenger during last year's election, Atiku Abubakar, expressed his sympathy. "I sincerely sympathise with President Bola Tinubu over this unfortunate incident as he was set to review the parade on Democracy Day. I do hope that all is well with him," he wrote on X. Popular politician and activist Shehu Sani said it was no big deal, and that the incident showed the president is no different to anyone else.

"Not Just President Tinubu, anyone alive can trip and fall; it happened to President Biden and Fidel Castro. Presidents are human beings and mortals." X user Arinze Odira said the fall was "scary to watch". Another Nigerian Charles Awuzie posted on Facebook that he got emotional after seeing the clip. "Whether it is President Biden or President Tinubu, I usually feel hurt when a human gets hurt in the place of service. I wish the president well." While most Nigerians have expressed their sympathy and best wishes, for some it has reignited questions about his health, which were raised by his opponents during the campaign for last year's tightly contested election.



Nigeria's President Bola Tinubu