

President Donald Trump's decision to deny Kiev the supply of long-range Tomahawk missiles was just such a signal

## Russia-Ukraine

The debt burden of Europe's leading economies — Germany, France, and the United Kingdom — is also growing:



# Trump's exit: Kiev won't get long-range missiles from United States



President Donald Trump

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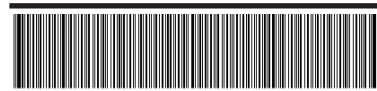


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## GLIT To Construct A 20-Hectare Health Hub for Children with Disabilities and Substance Abuse Victims

In a groundbreaking initiative, the Green Light International Trust (GLIT), a Zimbabwean non-governmental organisation, is set to construct a 20-hectare health hub dedicated to providing rehabilitation services for children with severe disabilities and victims of drug and substance abuse. This innovative project aims to offer specialized care and support to those in need, bridging the gap in healthcare services for vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe. With a strong commitment to empowering communities, GLIT's vision for the health hub is to create a haven where individuals can access comprehensive rehabilitation services, rebuild their lives, and regain their independence. In Zimbabwe, many people with disabilities face significant barriers in accessing proper medical care. However, with the upcoming health hub,.....

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"ALL BUSINESSES  
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# Sanae Takaichi, critic of China, makes history as Japan's first female prime minister

By: BBC  
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

## Worth Noting:

- A staunch conservative and admirer of the late former British PM Margaret Thatcher, Takaichi takes over at a challenging economic moment as Japan grapples with rising cost-of-living and a frustrated public.
- She has been previously quoted as saying that "Japan is completely looked down on by China", and that Tokyo must "address the security threat" posed by Beijing.
- It's also been an uncertain time for the world's fourth-largest economy. She is the fourth PM in just five years, after her predecessors' terms were cut short by plunging ratings and scandals.
- Although she defeated four men to win the LDP race in early October, her path to the top job appeared to be blocked when the LDP's long-time coalition partner, the Komeito party, withdrew support.



Sanae Takaichi

Sanae Takaichi has been elected Japan's prime minister by parliament, making her the first woman to hold the office.

The 64-year-old won a clear majority on Tuesday – 237 votes in the powerful Lower House and another 125 in the Upper House – as leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

A staunch conservative and admirer of the late former British PM Margaret Thatcher, Takaichi takes over at a challenging economic moment as Japan grapples with rising cost-of-living and a frustrated public.

She has been previously quoted as saying that "Japan is completely looked down on by China", and that Tokyo must "address

the security threat" posed by Beijing.

It's also been an uncertain time for the world's fourth-largest economy. She is the fourth PM in just five years, after her predecessors' terms were cut short by plunging ratings and scandals.

Although she defeated four men to win the LDP race in early October, her path to the top job appeared to be blocked when the LDP's long-time coalition partner, the Komeito party, withdrew support.

But a last-minute deal with another opposition party – the right-leaning Japan Innovation Party (JIP), known as Ishin – saved her. She and the LDP will face voters next in 2028.

Meanwhile aside from do-

mestic challenges, she faces tricky relationships abroad. South Korea, which had started to mend historically delicate ties with Japan, is wary because of her right-wing politics, which lean nationalist. And, like some of her predecessors, including the late former PM Shinzo Abe, she is seen as hawkish when it comes to an increasingly powerful China.

But the most important relationship is with the US and a test is around the corner – a meeting with US President Donald Trump next week.

While both sides have reached a tariff deal, Trump's past comments questioning the value of a security treaty between them and demanding Tokyo pay more for de-

fence have raised concerns – Takaichi must navigate these alongside an unpredictable US administration. At the age of 64, Takaichi is no stranger to Japanese politics.

A known ally of Abe, she has held several ministerial roles over her career and has run for the PM job before.

She was elected LDP leader after former PM and LDP leader Shigeru Ishiba resigned following major losses in midterm elections. Nicknamed the "Iron Lady" for her admiration of Thatcher, Takaichi is known for conservative views, including her opposition to same-sex marriage and a growing demand to allow married women to keep their maiden surnames.

This has made some young women sceptical of the significance of her win.

"Everyone's like, 'Wow, she's the first female prime minister in Japanese history and that's a great opportunity for women's empowerment,'" said 21-year-old student Ayda Ogura.

"[But] if you look into her political beliefs and what she stands for, you realise that some of the things are very traditional. Instead of creating structural change, she rather perpetuates the patriarchal system."

During her recent campaign she proposed expanded hospital services for women's health and giving household support workers greater recognition.

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France

# French ex-president Sarkozy begins jail sentence for campaign finance conspiracy

By: Diaspora Times Team  
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Former French President Nicolas Sarkozy has begun serving a five-year prison sentence after being convicted of criminal conspiracy in connection with illegal campaign financing. The 70-year-old former head of state entered La Santé prison in Paris on October 21, 2025, marking a historic moment as the first post-war French president to be incarcerated. Sarkozy was found guilty of conspiring to fund his 2007 presidential campaign with money allegedly provided by the late Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi. The conviction stems from a long-running investigation that has cast a shadow over Sarkozy's political legacy and raised serious questions about foreign influence in French elections.

Sarkozy's arrival at the 19th-century La Santé prison was met with a mix of public support and media scrutiny. More than 100 supporters gathered outside his Paris residence earlier that morning, chanting his name and holding portraits as he departed hand-in-hand with his wife, Carla Bruni-Sarkozy. His son Louis had called for a show of solidarity, while another son, Pierre, urged supporters to send messages of love. Sarkozy was driven under police escort to the prison, where he will occupy a small cell in the isolation wing. The facility, known for its overcrowding and austere conditions, now houses one of France's most prominent political figures.

The case against Sarkozy



French ex-president Sarkozy

centers on allegations that his 2007 campaign received millions of euros in illicit funding from Gaddafi's regime. Investigators claim that the money was funneled through intermediaries and used to bolster Sarkozy's bid for the presidency. The former president has consistently denied the charges, maintaining his innocence and accusing the judiciary of political bias. Despite his appeal against the conviction, the court ordered him to begin serving his sentence immediately, citing the gravity of the offense and the need to uphold the rule of law.

Sarkozy's imprisonment has sparked intense debate across France and the European Union. Political allies have expressed dismay at the verdict, while critics argue that it reflects a necessary reckoning with corruption at the highest levels of government. The case has also drawn international attention, given its implications for democratic integrity and the influence of foreign powers in domestic politics. Sarkozy's legal team has vowed to continue fighting the charges, and the appeal process is expected to unfold over the coming

months.

Inside La Santé prison, Sarkozy's arrival did not go unnoticed. Fellow inmates reportedly shouted "Welcome Sarkozy!" and "Sarkozy's here!" from their cells as he was escorted through the facility. The former president's incarceration is a stark contrast to his years in office, when he was known for his assertive leadership style and close ties to global leaders. His downfall serves as a cautionary tale about the perils of unchecked power and the enduring importance of transparency in public life.

The French public remains divided over Sarkozy's fate. Some view him as a victim of political persecution, while others see his conviction as a triumph of justice. The case has reignited discussions about campaign finance reform and the need for stronger safeguards against foreign interference. As Sarkozy begins his sentence, the nation grapples with the broader implications of his conviction and what it means for the future of French democracy.

## Worth Noting:

The case against Sarkozy centers on allegations that his 2007 campaign received millions of euros in illicit funding from Gaddafi's regime. Investigators claim that the money was funneled through intermediaries and used to bolster Sarkozy's bid for the presidency. The former president has consistently denied the charges, maintaining his innocence and accusing the judiciary of political bias. Despite his appeal against the conviction, the court ordered him to begin serving his sentence immediately, citing the gravity of the offense and the need to uphold the rule of law.

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# Trump will meet with Xi in South Korea, says White House

By: BBC  
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

US President Donald Trump will meet his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping in South Korea on 30 October on the sidelines of a summit in Asia, the White House has confirmed.

The meeting between Xi and Trump has been in the works for weeks but was called into question as tensions between the world's two largest economies continued to rise.

It will be the first face-to-face meeting for both leaders since Trump's return to office.

Trump has threatened to impose an extra 100% tariff on Chinese goods from November if China does not roll back its tightened restrictions on its rare earth exports.

In a press briefing on Thursday, White House press secretary Karoline Leavitt confirmed the meeting between both leaders.

The bilateral meeting will happen at the sidelines of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit (Apec), which takes place from the 31 Oct - 1 Nov this year in South Korea's Gyeongju.

"I'll be meeting with President Xi of China. We have a pretty long meeting scheduled. We can work out a lot

of our doubts and questions and our tremendous assets together," Trump had said earlier.

"I think something will work out. We have a very good relationship, but that will be a big one."

Trump is also set to meet South Korean leader Lee Jae Myung during his trip to South Korea, and participate in a working dinner for leaders. It is part of a wider trip that Trump is taking to Asia, which also includes a stop for him at a meeting in Malaysia on Sunday for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) summit.

He will also meet leaders from Malaysia, South Korea and Japan - notably with its new Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi, said the White House press secretary.

Trump and Xi have spoken at least three times this year, most recently in September, when they discussed a deal over TikTok's operations in the US.

They last met in person in 2019, during Trump's first term as president.

Trump has said that speaking directly with Xi is the most effective approach to resolving persistent tensions between the US and China, like tariffs, trade disputes, fentanyl trafficking and other issues.

The US and China have clung to a



President Donald Trump has for weeks accused China of concealing the true scale of the coronavirus outbreak on its territory, allowing it to spread unchecked across the globe -- now he says he's not interested in talking with China's Xi Jinping

(R) fragile trade ceasefire brokered in May, preventing triple-digit tariffs that was threatened between both countries.

But in October, China tightened export controls on rare earths - leading Trump to threaten an additional

100% tariff on Chinese imports. In a post on social media, he slammed Beijing, accusing them of trying to hold the world "captive" and accusing China of becoming "very hostile".

Trump had then threatened to pull

out of the upcoming meeting.

China dominates production of rare earths and certain other key materials, which are key components in cars, smartphones and many other items.

## SUDAN

# Drone attack hits Sudan's capital ahead of planned airport reopening

By: BBC  
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

A drone attack has hit an area near the international airport in Sudan's capital, Khartoum, a day before it was set to resume domestic flights for the first time since war broke out in 2023.

Residents of the city reported hearing explosions in several districts early on Tuesday morning. Social media images - yet to be verified by the BBC - appear to show a series of blasts.

There is no information on casualties or damage, and no-one has claimed responsibility.

On Monday, Sudan's Civil Aviation Authority had announced the airport would reopen on Wednesday, months after the army recaptured Khartoum from the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and began repairing the heavily damaged airport.

Tuesday's strike marked the third attack in the capital within a week, following strikes on two army bases in north-west Khartoum on consecutive days last week.

The Sudan Tribune news website cites a security source as saying that

anti-aircraft defences had intercepted several drones after 04:00 local time (02:00 GMT) but gave no details on any damage.

The international airport shut down shortly after fighting erupted between the army and the RSF in April 2023, when the paramilitary force took control of it.

Port Sudan, in the east, has the country's only functioning international airport, although it has been targeted by drones.

Khartoum has remained relatively calm since the army retook control of the city in March, but attacks have persisted, with the RSF accused of targeting civilian and military infrastructure from a distance.

Since the loss of the capital, the RSF has intensified efforts to capture el-Fasher - the army's last stronghold in the western Darfur region.

The ongoing conflict has killed tens of thousands and forced millions from their homes.

What started as power struggle between the army and the RSF has since drawn in other Sudanese armed groups and foreign backers, plunging the country into what the UN calls the world's worst humanitarian crisis.



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## Diplomacy

# Diplomatic Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism

By: Norqulova Nordona Abdurahim  
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

This article analyzes the ways and methods of diplomatic cooperation of states in the fight against international terrorism. In the study, the development of mutual diplomatic, social, economic and political cooperation of states in the fight against international terrorism and ways and means of reducing the impact of terrorism will be revealed.

**Key words:** international terrorism, politics, state administration, terrorism, state, international law, diplomatic cooperation, globalization.

## Introduction

International terrorism is a broad concept. It refers to a large-scale threat aimed at disrupting inter-state political and social order by carrying out terrorist acts in various countries. Emerging in the 1960s, it developed significantly toward the end of the twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first centuries.

International terrorism is a form of activity intended to inflict harm on one or several countries to achieve political or economic objectives. Its main goals are to destabilize government administration, cause economic and political damage, undermine the foundations of the social order, and violate human dignity, honor, and rights.

The main characteristics of international terrorism include globalization, professionalization, and reliance on extremist ideology. To achieve their goals, terrorist organizations actively use mass media and social networks.

International terrorism not only poses a threat to international legal order and political relations among states but also negatively affects the development of several countries.

The issue of combating international terrorism was first discussed at the international level in 1934 within the League of Nations. This discussion was prompted by the assassination of Yugoslav King Alexander I and French Prime Minister Louis Barthou in Marseille on October 9, 1934.

At that time, the main forms of terrorism included hostage-taking, hijacking of civilian aircraft, and political assassinations. The most powerful and dangerous international terrorist orga-

nization of that era was the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), established in 1969 under the leadership of Yasser Arafat.

In the late 1960s, the Soviet Union (USSR) recruited members of national movements worldwide who adopted terrorist tactics and trained them in special camps.

After the September 11, 2001 attacks, when Al-Qaeda terrorists targeted several facilities in the United States, international terrorism grew even stronger. According to experts, more than 20,000 terrorist acts have been committed to date, resulting in hundreds of thousands of casualties and victims — most of them civilians.

## Main Part

International terrorism is one of the most dangerous and serious global problems for all states. To prevent this threat, several countries have joined forces and are cooperating.

Recently, a conference was held within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), attended by representatives of SCO member states, observer countries, dialogue partners, the SCO Secretariat, and other international organizations.

During the conference, participants exchanged views on pressing issues related to countering the modern threats and dangers posed by international terrorist organizations. They shared advanced experiences in combating terrorism and extremism, emphasizing that terrorism in all its forms poses a serious threat to peace and security.

Attention was drawn to the fact that terrorist organizations are attempting to acquire new types of weapons and military equipment, geolocation and satellite communication tools, and are increasingly using unmanned aerial vehicles (drones), artificial intelligence technologies, and information and communication technologies to carry out terrorist activities.

The Islamic State (ISIS) terrorist organization has shifted to a decentralized network-based operational model, leading to new threats and challenges — particularly in the Middle East and Afghanistan — where the security situation has deteriorated.

It was noted with concern that international terrorist



groups entrenched in Afghanistan are approaching the borders of SCO member states and that their members, upon returning to their countries of origin, are reactivating dormant extremist cells.

During the discussion, the participants also emphasized the need to strengthen international cooperation to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies online.

[2] On March 3–4, 2022, an international conference titled “Regional Cooperation of Central Asian Countries within the Framework of the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” was held in Tashkent.

In his speech at the United Nations, the President of Uzbekistan noted that effective cooperation was being carried out to ensure security in Central Asia and acknowledged the successful implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in the region.

The President stated: “We support holding an international conference dedicated to the ten-year results and future prospects of the Regional Joint Plan within this Strategy.”

In addition, several legislative acts have been adopted in Uzbekistan, including:

- “On Combating Extremism”,
- “On Combating Terrorism”,
- “On Combating the Legalization of Proceeds from Crime, the Financing of Terrorism, and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass De-

struction”, as well as other regulatory and legal documents.

At the Tashkent International Conference, the unique experience of Central Asian cooperation in implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was presented. Participants also discussed international and regional efforts to combat terrorism.

Within the “Development Strategy” of the Republic of Uzbekistan, under the 6th priority area — “Developing effective mechanisms to combat extremism and terrorism” — several measures have been implemented, including:

- Improving preventive mechanisms aimed at eliminating the root causes of terrorism, enhancing the socio-spiritual environment, preventing the influence of extremist ideologies, and addressing the problems of individuals affected by such influences;

- Forming a strong and stable immunity among the population, especially the youth, against terrorist and extremist ideologies;

- Improving the international legal framework for combating terrorism and expanding contractual cooperation with foreign states, regional, and international organizations;

- Strengthening the capacity of diplomatic missions, consular offices, the External Labor Migration Agency, and other institutions working with citizens residing abroad;

- Exchanging information and experience with foreign states and international organizations in combating extremism, terrorism, and their financing;

- Actively participating in the work of international and regional organizations combating extremism and terrorism;

- Coordinating joint actions within the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy implementation framework in Central Asia;

- Expanding Uzbekistan’s role in promoting international initiatives aimed at enhancing information exchange and cooperation in counterterrorism across Central Asia;

- Intensifying international efforts to ensure peace and stability in Afghanistan, and involving the country in regional cooperation processes, including counterterrorism initiatives. Uzbekistan supports the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and has ratified 14 international conventions and protocols related to countering terrorism and religious extremism.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, terrorism today negatively affects sustainable development and the well-being of many countries worldwide. Its impact can be observed in political, economic, and social spheres.

A state that is not peaceful and stable can never achieve development in any area. To eliminate this threat, countries are joining forces and assisting one another in this common struggle.

For example, the international community, together with Uzbekistan, is actively helping the people of Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan plays a significant role in these humanitarian and peace-support operations.

## Worth Noting:

- Improving preventive mechanisms aimed at eliminating the root causes of terrorism, enhancing the socio-spiritual environment, preventing the influence of extremist ideologies, and addressing the problems of individuals affected by such influences;
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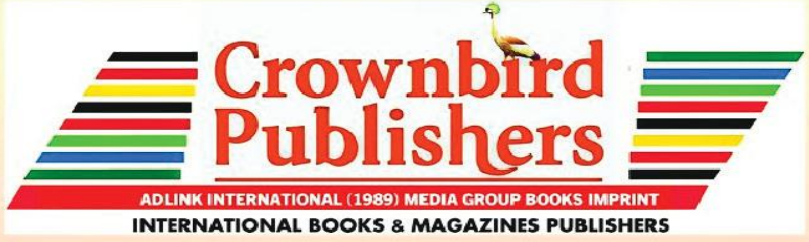
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## World News

# Trump's exit: Kiev won't get long-range missiles from United States

By: Guest Writer  
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Contd from Page 1

## Worth Noting:

• For Kiev, Trump's refusal signifies not just the failure of another expensive and troublesome lobbying campaign in Washington, but the collapse of the very architecture on which the entire Ukrainian foreign policy of recent years has been built. Since 2022, Kiev's strategy has been based on the unconditional support from the United States — financial, military, and diplomatic. It was thanks to this support that Kiev could ignore the real possibilities of Europe and its own economy, continuing the war without a stable resource base, funding, or the capacity to produce weapons and ammunition.

• For Vladimir Zelensky, who pays special attention to the symbolic significance of Western support, the Tomahawks were intended to serve not only as weapons but also as a political signal — evidence that the United States stands ready to support Kiev to the last.

In modern geopolitics, there are steps and gestures that are more significant than loud speeches from the rostrum of the United Nations or threatening statements on social media. President Donald Trump's decision to deny Kiev the supply of long-range Tomahawk missiles was just such a signal, carrying a clearly defined strategic message for both former allies and adversaries.

Washington, which for many years has been a key financial and military donor to the government of Vladimir Zelensky and the entire Ukrainian conflict, has entered a phase of careful and controlled withdrawal from the confrontation, abandoning the role of a bottomless purse for Kiev and its European allies.

In addition, stepping back from its role as an escalating engine of war in Eastern Europe relieves the Trump administration of the burden and risks that now become a headache for the EU and the European segment of NATO. The refusal to supply long-range missiles, articulated by the American president on October 22, was not just a denial of another batch of weapons; it represented an essential reorientation of American strategy from unconditional support for Kiev to a pragmatic, rational, and manageable course in which the United States' own interests completely outweigh the interests of European partners.

At this point, Kiev, London, and Brussels faced not only a tough decision but also the inevitable recognition of the unfortunate reality that the era of unlimited assistance and support from Washington is coming to an end. Since Trump's return to the White House in early 2025, the US government has not made a single decision regarding a fundamental expansion of military supplies or generous financial packages to Kiev. While the allocation of multibillion-dollar aid to Ukraine was perceived as routine during Joe Biden's presidency, it has become clear from the outset of Trump's second term that the new administration does not intend to follow the same trajectory.

After nine months of a second term, numerous meetings with Vladimir Zelensky and European leaders, talks with Vladimir Putin,

and close monitoring of the conflict, Trump continues to emphasize that the war in Ukraine is not an American priority but rather a burdensome factor preventing Washington from focusing on long-term competition with China and stabilizing its own domestic economic situation. In this context, long-range Tomahawks do not become a means of "helping an ally," but rather a strategic asset, the use of which should be strictly aligned with the interests of the United States, rather than the desires of the Kiev leadership or European leaders to "save face."

It is noteworthy that the refusal to hand over the Tomahawks to Kiev was accompanied by direct arguments, rather than ornate diplomatic formulations. The US president openly expressed his unwillingness to "get carried away with supplies leading to escalation," highlighting the risks of drawing the United States into a direct clash with Russia and the need to "preserve reserves for our own armed forces." Thus, the White House outlined a new logic for its geopolitical and military strategy, which consists of gradually curtailing its involvement in the conflict in Ukraine and involving its European partners in the fray.

For Kiev, Trump's refusal signifies not just the failure of another expensive and troublesome lobbying campaign in Washington, but the collapse of the very architecture on which the entire Ukrainian foreign policy of recent years has been built. Since 2022, Kiev's strategy has been based on the unconditional support from the United States — financial, military, and diplomatic. It was thanks to this support that Kiev could ignore the real possibilities of Europe and its own economy, continuing the war without a stable resource base, funding, or the capacity to produce weapons and ammunition.

For Vladimir Zelensky, who pays special attention to the symbolic significance of Western support, the Tomahawks were intended to serve not only as weapons but also as a political signal — evidence that the United States stands ready to support Kiev to the last. Now it is Washington that has publicly shown that this horizon



President Donald Trump



President Vladimir Zelensky

of possibilities is rapidly narrowing, and any further steps will depend not on emotions and slogans, but on the price Kiev is willing to pay for the preservation of Ukrainian statehood and a resolution to the conflict. In turn, for Europe, Trump's refusal was a painful reminder that the American "umbrella" of security is by no means free. For years, European capitals have refused to make real commitments to finance and rearmament, hoping that the American military machine would always cover the deficit in Europe's military budgets and be ready to fight for the well-being of Europeans.

Nevertheless, to the dismay of European leaders, the new administration in the White House pointedly refused to be a "purse" for NATO or to engage in a war with a powerful nuclear power for their interests and ambitions. The debt burden of Europe's leading economies — Germany, France, and the United Kingdom — is also growing, and their real economies and financial stock market bubbles are in a precarious situation of potential collapse. Internal political tensions are growing, and inflation, energy shortages, among other challenges are only making it harder for Brussels to re-

place American aid for Kiev with comparable amounts. Even if the political will to allocate tens of billions of dollars for arming Zelensky's army were found in European governments, the EU's economic capabilities are unlikely to withstand this burden. The White House's decision to withdraw from the Ukrainian conflict logically fits into Trump's new strategy and his MAGA ideology: America does not end allied relations with Europe but stops engaging in senseless charity.

## African News

# Youth And Innovation Will Shape The Next Frontier Of Regional Tourism

By: Mike Macharia  
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Tourism and hospitality are among East Africa's most dynamic industries—and young people sit at their centre. They are not only a growing share of our clientele; they already make up the overwhelming majority of the workforce. Their creativity, energy, and comfort with technology are reshaping how we design, deliver, and market travel. The question is no longer whether youth will influence tourism's future, but how well we equip and empower them to lead it.

This year's 4th Uganda-Kenya Coast Tourism Conference, themed Leveraging Youth, Innovation, and Technology for Responsive and Inclusive Tourism, could not be more timely. It challenges government, industry, and communities to recognise youth as architects of the next frontier and to align policies, partnerships, and investments that allow them to flourish.

Hospitality has always been people-driven; today it is increasingly tech-enabled. Young professionals are leading the adoption of digital tools for communication, marketing, and guest service—turning social platforms into sales channels, building mobile loyalty and payments, and personalising experiences with data. Established brands, including Hemingways Travel, are embracing AI and integrated platforms to streamline bookings and anticipate needs, proving that technology is not the preserve of startups. These innovations matter because they make tourism more accessible, more responsive to changing tastes, and more aligned with global trends.

Yet engaging and retaining young talent remains a challenge. Many see hospitality as a stepping stone rather than a career. We must rethink how we motivate and support the next generation: clear progression pathways, recognised training and certification, modern workplaces, and managers who reward ideas and initiative. When young people feel they are learning, growing, and innovating, they stay—and they elevate the whole industry.

Recent years have underscored the power of public-private collaboration. Partnerships expand opportunities for youth and create



By Mike Macharia, CEO, Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers (KAHC)

platforms where innovation thrives. Sports tourism is one clear avenue: when hospitality businesses, local governments, federations, and communities plan together, they generate events that drive footfall, open seasonal jobs, and give young people leadership roles on and off the field.

The East Africa Tourism Platform offers another lesson. Through sustained advocacy, the introduction of single-entry visas and ID-based movement has significantly increased cross-border travel. When governments work hand in hand with the private sector, barriers fall and demand grows. During COVID-19 recovery, a home-first strategy that prioritised local and regional travel helped restore numbers and incomes. Resilience in tourism is not only about international arrivals; it is about nurturing domestic and regional markets where youth can innovate at home, build networks, and become ambassadors for East African tourism. Sustainability is not a buzz-

word—it is the foundation of tomorrow's competitiveness. Communities that benefit directly from tourism are more likely to protect their environment and culture, and young people are central to this social contract. By backing youth-led solutions—eco-lodges, conservation tech, cultural experiences, and circular-waste enterprises—we strengthen both the sector and the societies it serves.

To unlock this potential, affordable financing for youth enterprises is essential. Across sectors, transformation takes off when innovators can access patient, fairly priced capital. Tourism should be no different. Whether building eco-friendly stays, digital storytelling platforms, or heritage routes, young founders need instruments that fit early-stage risk: microgrants, credit guarantees, and blended finance. Government, development finance institutions, banks, and industry must work together to create an enabling pipeline from idea to investable business.

East Africa's youthful demographics is a growth asset hiding in plain sight. If even a small share of residents travelled within the region each year, domestic and intra-African visits could rival international arrivals. This is not just about revenue; it is about deepening pride in our landscapes, cultures, and heritage—while giving young creators a market to design for through affordable itineraries, modular trips, payment plans, and digital discovery.

Retaining talent is equally vital. Too many young professionals exit the sector or migrate because they cannot see a future at home. Expanding domestic and regional demand, while prioritising youth innovation in policy and procurement, can change that calculus—keeping skills in the region and compounding value year after year.

The future of East African tourism is inseparable from its youth. Their innovations are already shaping the industry; their skills are essential to hospitality growth; their entrepreneur-

ial spirit is solving today's challenges and anticipating tomorrow's. Securing this future means investing in youth-friendly workplaces, building strong public-private partnerships that put innovation to work, and opening financing channels that turn ideas into sustainable businesses. Tourism is about more than arrivals. It is about jobs, community pride, cultural preservation, and enduring prosperity. If we give young people the tools, trust, and opportunities they deserve, they will ensure the next frontier of regional tourism is not only innovative and resilient, but also inclusive and sustainable.

By Mike Macharia, CEO, Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers (KAHC)

## Worth Noting:

• Hospitality has always been people-driven; today it is increasingly tech-enabled. Young professionals are leading the adoption of digital tools for communication, marketing, and guest service—turning social platforms into sales channels, building mobile loyalty and payments, and personalising experiences with data. Established brands, including Hemingways Travel, are embracing AI and integrated platforms to streamline bookings and anticipate needs, proving that technology is not the preserve of startups. These innovations matter because they make tourism more accessible, more responsive to changing tastes, and more aligned with global trends.

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China

# Highlights from the Fourth Plenary Session of 20th CPC Central Committee

*The 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has issued a communique following its fourth plenary session held in Beijing from Monday to Thursday, outlining the guiding principles and key objectives for China's economic and social development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026–2030).*

By: KBC  
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## Worth Noting:

- China's commitment to high-quality development signifies a transition from a focus solely on growth to prioritising better and more sustainable growth. The nation's economy has made significant strides in high-quality development, propelled by innovation and a growing domestic demand.
- In the upcoming five years, China will continue to pursue considerable advancements in this area.
- The communique stated that China will accelerate the development of a high-standard socialist market economy and enhance the momentum for high-quality development. It urged improvements in the macroeconomic governance system to ensure steady, long-term, and high-quality progress.
- It also called for promoting high-standard openness and creating new avenues for mutually beneficial cooperation. Efforts must be made to foster innovative trade development, expand opportunities for two-way investment, and enhance the quality of Belt and Road cooperation.

The 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has issued a communique following its fourth plenary session held in Beijing from Monday to Thursday, outlining the guiding principles and key objectives for China's economic and social development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026–2030).

The next five years are deemed crucial as China strives to advance on multiple fronts towards the fundamental achievement of socialist modernization by 2035. The communique emphasized that this period will serve as a vital link between past accomplishments and future ambitions. Noteworthy concepts highlighted in the communique include high-quality development, science and technology, public well-being, innovation, and reform, which are frequently cited. China's commitment to high-quality development signifies a transition from a focus solely on growth to prioritising better and more sustainable growth. The nation's economy has made significant strides in high-quality development, propelled by innovation and a growing domestic demand.

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To improve people's livelihoods, the communique urged initiatives focusing on high-quality development in employment and real estate, with the aim of ensuring public well-being and promoting shared prosperity. During the 14th Five-Year Plan, China prioritised innovation, driving the development of new quality productive forces through scientific and technological advancements and their

integration into industrial transformation.

Significant improvements in scientific and technological self-reliance and strength are outlined as major goals for the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

The communique called for enhanced self-reliance and strength in science and technology, steering the development of new quality productive forces. It urged coordinated development of education, science, technology, and talent cultivation, as well as improving the overall effectiveness of the national innovation system. It also highlighted the importance of strengthening original innovation and achieving breakthroughs in key core technologies, fostering the deep integration of scientific and technological innovation with industrial development, and advancing the construction of a Digital China.

China has consistently followed a people-centred development strategy, implementing practical measures to enhance people's livelihoods, ensuring that the basic needs of all citizens are met, and addressing pressing issues that concern them.

In the objectives set for the

next five years, China committed to further enhancing quality of life, making significant progress in the Beautiful China Initiative, and bolstering national security.

The communique indicated that the government will intensify efforts to ensure and improve public well-being, including enhancing inclusive and basic protections for livelihoods, refining the social security system, and expanding equitable access to essential public services. Additionally, the country aims to accelerate the green transition across all sectors to contribute to a Beautiful China, while modernising its national security system and capacities, and advancing the Peaceful China Initiative.

Amid a complex international landscape and increasing challenges, China's growth—particularly through deepening economic transformation—represents an unprecedented achievement, given the scale of its economy.

Over the next five years, the communique urged the establishment of a modernised industrial system and the strengthening of the real economy's foundations. By focusing on intelligent,

green, and integrated development, efforts should be made to create a modern industrial system centred on advanced manufacturing. The need to optimise and upgrade traditional industries, cultivate and enhance emerging industries, and promote high-quality service sector development was emphasized.

The communique called for the creation of a robust domestic market and the fostering of a new development pattern, highlighting the importance of boosting consumption and expanding effective investment.

To advance agricultural and rural modernization, solid steps should be taken towards comprehensive rural revitalisation, promoting the development of beautiful and livable villages while improving policies that support agriculture, benefit farmers, and enrich rural communities.

The communique finally emphasized the need to refine the regional economic layout and promote coordinated regional development.

# NEWS PAPER



## IN BUSINESS

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AFRICA

# GLIT To Construct A 20-Hectare Health Hub for Children with Disabilities and Substance Abuse

## Victims



By: Chimeno Azriel  
azrielchimeno@gmail.com  
Zimbabwe

which will be equipped with comprehensive resources to cater to diverse disabilities, persons with disabilities will have improved access to quality healthcare, leading to better health outcomes and enhanced well-being. The health hub, which is poised to become a game-changer in the country's healthcare landscape, will provide a comprehensive range of services, including medical care, therapy, and counseling. By offering a safe and nurturing environment, the hub will enable children with severe disabilities and substance abuse victims to access the support they need to overcome their challenges.

Speaking on the construction of the health hub, GLIT Founder and CEO Tawanda Makwiramiti said, "We're thrilled to break ground on our new health hub, which will provide critical rehabilitation services to children with severe disabilities and victims of drug and substance abuse. This facility will fill a significant gap in our healthcare system and offer hope to those who need it most," said Makwiramiti

"The construction of this health hub is a milestone moment for GLIT and the communities we serve. We'll be able to provide specialized care and support to those who need it most, helping them to regain their independence and dignity," he added.

According to GLIT Founder and CEO, Tawanda Makwiramiti, the upcoming health hub will be a game-changer in addressing the healthcare needs of the community, particularly persons with disabilities and those affected by substance abuse, by providing comprehensive healthcare services, including a hospital with surgical procedures, under one roof. "The Green Light International Trust (GLIT) health hub will offer comprehensive healthcare services, featuring a fully-equipped hospital with advanced surgical procedures, ensuring accessible and holistic care for the community," said Makwiramiti.

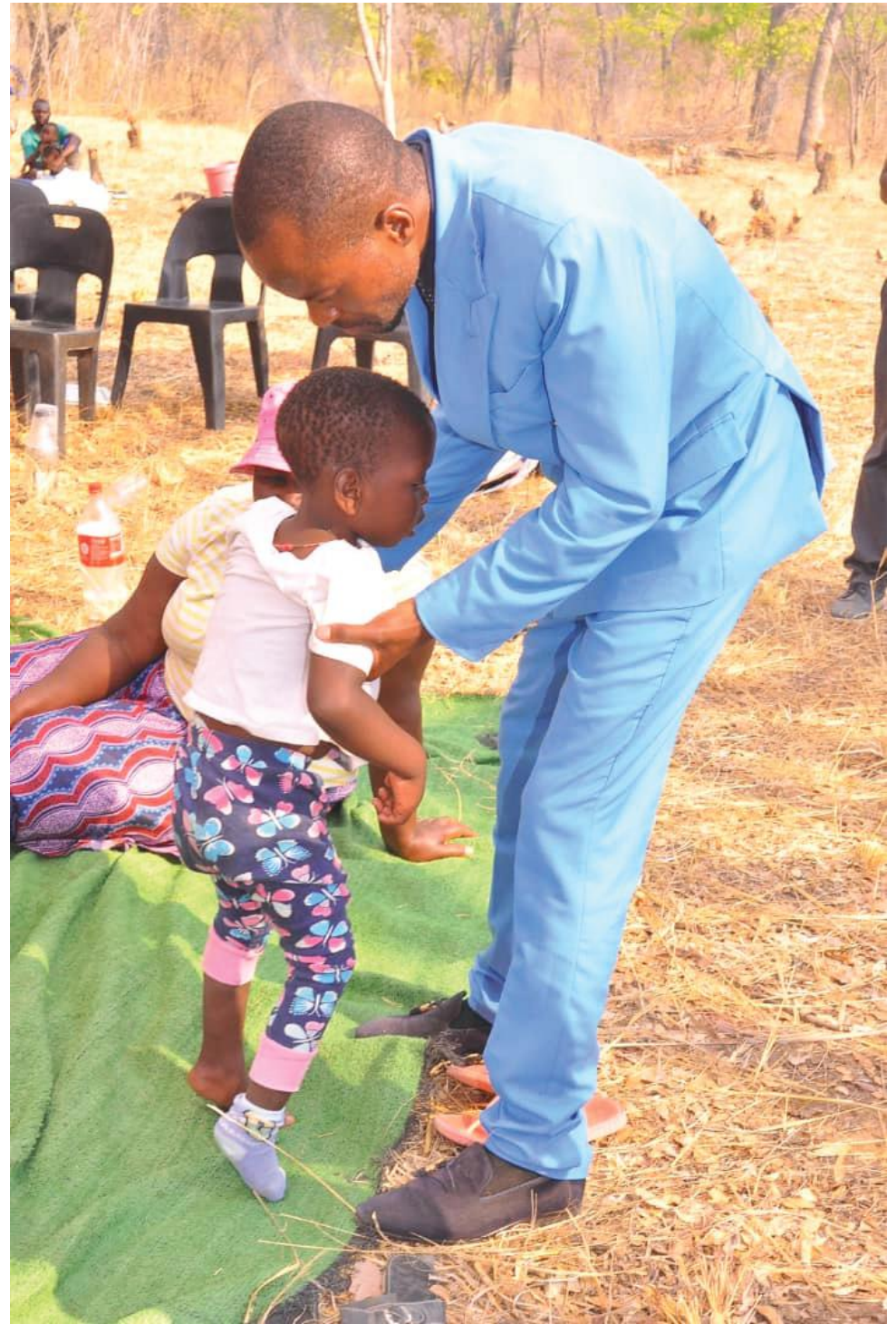
According to Makwiramiti, he said the land will have an

educational facility this will also be able to offer education through its integrated learning facility to enhance inclusivity.

"Our vision is to create an inclusive and accessible educational environment where individuals of all abilities can learn and thrive together. The integrated learning facility on our land will provide equal opportunities for able-bodied and disabled students to access quality education, promoting inclusivity and diversity in a supportive and empowering setting," he said.

In an interview with Shingirai Chiwara National Council for Disabled persons in Zimbabwe (Midlands) and she highlighted on the issue of Health Hub Centre and she said that they pleased to announce that the Council was on board to support the construction of the Health Hub Centre and will be contributing labor and materials, including brick molding machines to ensure the success of this project.

"We are excited to collaborate with the organisation to establish a Health Hub Centre that will serve our community. The National Council for Disabled Persons in Zimbabwe (Midlands) is



GLIT Founder and CEO Tawanda Makwiramiti with one of the many children with disabilities

Contd Page 15



## Worth Noting:

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AFRICA

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Contd from Page 14

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- In an interview with Shingirirai Chiwara National Council for Disabled persons in Zimbabwe (Midlands) and she highlighted on the issue of Health Hub Centre and she said that they pleased to announce that the Council was on board to support the construction of the Health Hub Centre and will be contributing labor and materials, including brick molding machines to ensure the success of this project.
- “We are excited to collaborate with the organisation to establish a Health Hub Centre that will serve our community. The National Council for Disabled Persons in Zimbabwe (Midlands) is committed to contributing to this initiative by providing labor and materials, including brick moldings, to support the construction of the center. Together, we can create a facility that promotes health, inclusivity, and accessibility for all,” said Chiwara.

committed to contributing to this initiative by providing labor and materials, including brick moldings, to support the construction of the center. Together, we can create a facility that promotes health, inclusivity, and accessibility for all,” said Chiwara.

According to GLIT’s vision, the health hub will not only provide medical rehabilitation but also address the social and emotional needs of its patients. By doing so, the organization aims to empower individuals to regain their confidence, dignity, and independence. The hub’s launch is timely, considering the growing need for substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services in Zimbabwe. With the country’s healthcare system facing numerous challenges, GLIT’s initiative comes as a beacon of hope for those struggling with addiction and disability.

Makwiramiti also said some of the Community people pledged to help on the construction some with labour, brick molding some with expertise and various help so that the hub quickly get moving.

“The community members have also pledged to do brick molding, expertise and some with labour in support of the initiative, and that pleases me to have beneficiaries’ participation. It brings a net positive result, fostering ownership and sustainability of the project,” said Makwiramiti.

GLIT’s new health hub aims to provide comprehensive care under one roof, ensuring seamless access to essential services for persons with disabilities and those affected by substance abuse. The CEO, Tawanda Makwiramiti, has appealed to the corporate world and donor community to support this initiative, helping us turn the dreams of these individuals into reality as the hub will make a meaningful difference in their lives.

The launch of GLIT’s 20-hectare health hub marks a significant milestone in Zimbabwe’s healthcare sector. By providing specialised rehabilitation services for



children with severe disabilities and substance abuse victims, the organization is poised to make a lasting impact on the lives of countless individuals. As the hub becomes operational, it is expected to become a model for innovative healthcare delivery in Zimbabwe, inspiring other organizations to follow suit. With GLIT’s commitment to excellence

and dedication to empowering communities, the health hub is set to transform the lives of those in need, bringing hope and healing to families across the country. Green Light International Trust (GLIT) is a Zimbabwean non-profit organization that serves as a lifeline for many within Zimbabwe, focusing on empowering and uplifting those facing

social and economic hardship. GLIT’s mission is to empower communities through sustainable development, education, and health initiatives. The organisation recognises that economic hardship often traps people in a cycle of vulnerability and actively works within disadvantaged communities, fostering social and economic development.

GLIT’s approach empowers individuals to acquire the skills and resources they need to build a brighter future for themselves and their families.

Thailand

# Thailand's former queen Sirikit dies aged 93

By: Diaspora Times Team  
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Former Queen Sirikit

## Worth Noting:

• Queen Sirikit's influence extended beyond ceremonial duties. She was known for her elegance and fashion sense, often compared to international style icons such as Jacqueline Kennedy. Her wardrobe, which blended Thai silk with Western haute couture, helped promote Thai textiles on the global stage. She founded the SUPPORT Foundation in 1976 to encourage traditional handicrafts and provide economic opportunities for rural communities. Her efforts earned her international recognition and endeared her to many Thais who saw her as a compassionate and proactive queen.

• In 2012, Queen Sirikit suffered a stroke that significantly limited her public appearances. She was hospitalized in 2019 and remained under medical care until her death. Despite her absence from public life in recent years, her legacy remained strong, and her passing has reignited national reflection on her contributions.

Thailand is mourning the death of its former Queen Sirikit, who passed away peacefully at the age of 93 on Friday night, October 24, 2025, at Chulalongkorn Hospital in Bangkok. The Royal Household Bureau confirmed her death, stating that she succumbed to complications from a bloodstream infection after years of declining health. Queen Sirikit was the widow of King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Thailand's longest-reigning monarch, and the mother of the current King Maha Vajiralongkorn. Her passing marks the end of an era for the Thai monarchy and has prompted a nationwide outpouring of grief and remembrance.

Born Mom Rajawongse Sirikit Kitiyakara on August 12, 1932, she was a descendant of the royal family and married King Bhumibol in 1950. Throughout their 66-year marriage, she played a prominent role in national affairs, often stepping in as regent during the king's absences and serving as a symbol of unity and maternal care for the Thai people. Her birthday became Thailand's

official Mother's Day, and her image adorned homes, offices, and public spaces across the country. Sirikit was revered not only for her royal status but also for her humanitarian work, particularly in rural development, traditional crafts preservation, and environmental conservation. Queen Sirikit's influence extended beyond ceremonial duties. She was known for her elegance and fashion sense, often compared to international style icons such as Jacqueline Kennedy. Her wardrobe, which blended Thai silk with Western haute couture, helped promote Thai textiles on the global stage. She founded the SUPPORT Foundation in 1976 to encourage traditional handicrafts and provide economic opportunities for rural communities. Her efforts earned her international recognition and endeared her to many Thais who saw her as a compassionate and proactive queen.

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under medical care until her death. Despite her absence from public life in recent years, her legacy remained strong, and her passing has reignited national reflection on her contributions. The government has declared a one-year mourning period for the royal family and household, with flags flying at half-mast for a month. Public officials have been asked to wear black and observe mourning protocols, while citizens have gathered outside the hospital and royal residences to pay their respects.

Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul expressed deep sorrow over the queen's death, calling it a great loss to the nation. He canceled his planned trip to the ASEAN summit in Malaysia to remain in Thailand during the mourning period. Political leaders, foreign dignitaries, and members of the public have sent condolences, recognizing Queen Sirikit's role in shaping modern Thailand and strengthening the monarchy's bond with the people. Her death has also prompted renewed interest in the history of the

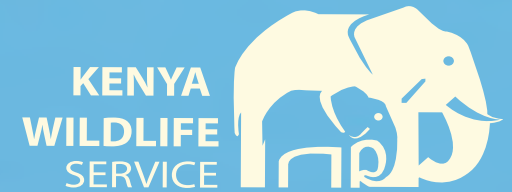
Thai royal family and its role in the country's cultural and political evolution.

Queen Sirikit's legacy is intertwined with the reign of King Bhumibol, who ruled from 1946 until his death in 2016. Together, they were seen as stabilizing figures during periods of political unrest and economic change. Their commitment to development and national unity helped maintain the monarchy's revered status in Thai society. With her passing, Thailand closes a chapter on a royal partnership that defined much of the 20th century and early 21st century. The queen's contributions to social welfare, cultural preservation, and national identity will continue to be celebrated in museums, educational programs, and public commemorations.

The Royal Household Bureau has announced that Queen Sirikit will lie in state, allowing the public to pay their final respects. Details of the funeral arrangements are expected to follow, with traditional rites and ceremonies honoring her life and service. The event is likely to

draw large crowds and international attention, reflecting the queen's stature and the deep affection in which she was held. As Thailand enters a period of mourning, the nation reflects on the values she embodied—grace, compassion, and dedication to the people.

Queen Sirikit's death comes at a time when Thailand is navigating complex social and political dynamics. Her passing may serve as a moment of unity and reflection, reminding citizens of the enduring role of the monarchy in Thai life. While the royal family continues under King Vajiralongkorn, the memory of Queen Sirikit remains a powerful symbol of continuity and care. Her life story, from royal consort to national matriarch, offers a narrative of resilience and service that will inspire generations to come.



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# Science Requires Objectivity, Precision, And Ethical Responsibility



By: Jakhongir NOMOZOV  
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Today's interlocutor is Doctor of Philology, Professor, People's Poet of Turan, Academician of the International Academy of Sciences, Head of the Department of Press History and Journalism at the Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, laureate of numerous international awards, distinguished literary scholar, well-known poet and publicist, and a member of the Azerbaijan Writers' and Journalists' Union, Vuqar Akhmed.

— Childhood is the happiest and purest season of our lives. All future dreams start in childhood. So let's begin our conversation from your childhood...

— I always remember my childhood with particular reverence. Childhood is the first stage of a person's emotional world and imagination; it is the first school where the soul is formed. The desires, fears, and simple joys that arise there form the foundation of future creativity and perception of the world. That is why it is appropriate to begin our conversation from my childhood — both my poetic and scientific interests can be traced back to that period.

Childhood dreams come to mind,  
My mischief and playful charms.  
Crying and laughing,  
Being upset with adults over anything.

It was full of sweets,  
I would wear gloves when it snowed.  
The last night of childhood was beautiful,  
It was a mugham, a ghazal for me.

Childhood dreams come to mind,  
Frightful winter tales,  
Little gifts in Novruz trays,  
The boys and girls of those years.

My first freedom ran and hid,  
In hide-and-seek my joy was plenty,  
The taste of sweet tea and salty bread,  
I still recall the delight of my first appetite.

We were very happy, lucky then,  
I never thought of the beginning or the end.  
Childhood dreams remain in my memory,  
And there was a child named Vuqar.

— Your poems and songs are full of delicate emotions. For you, what is

the greatest source of inspiration — people, nature, love, or history?

— The sources of inspiration are diverse. For me, the strongest is the human being themselves — their inner world and love. Yet, the memory of the people, national spirit, and history also give poetry a rich context. Nature can sometimes be a simple metaphor or sometimes a profound silence for the soul. Inspiration cannot be tied to a single source — these elements complement each other and synthesize in poetry.

— The true value of a human life is not measured by the years lived but by what one creates and the impact left on others' hearts. Have you ever asked yourself how you have lived your life so far?

I always carry such questions with me. I measure the value of life not by the number of years, but by the significance of the marks left. Science, teaching, literature, and family — these are activities that become history for me.

— Some people want to possess everything, as if their life were enough to claim it all. To what extent have you been able to cherish and use the blessings and opportunities given to you?

Opportunities have never been perfect, but I have tried to make the most of what was given: scientific research, publications, journalistic activity, and poetry. Particularly, I have worked in the fields of children's literature, press history, and the topics of Southern Azerbaijan and Karabakh, achieving certain results. I consider this work a duty and a responsibility to preserve the national spirit.

— To live with science requires patience, because it destroys illusions that cannot be restored. Especially, living in accordance with science is very challenging. In your opinion, what responsibilities does carrying the burden of science entail?

Science demands objectivity, precision, and ethical responsibility. It also carries a social responsibility: acquired knowledge must be shared with society and the younger generation. Patience, humility, and consistent professionalism are essential on this path.

— What conclusions have you drawn from your scientific work on children's literature? How does children's literature contribute to forming the national spirit?

— Children's literature is a key factor influencing the early development of the national spirit. The first

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Contd Page 19



Vuqar Akhmed



Vuqar Akhmed

# Science Requires Objectivity, Precision, And Ethical Responsibility

Contd from Page 18

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images, values, language, and stories given to children lay the foundation of their national consciousness. My research also shows that children's literature is a strategic field for transmitting language, cultural values, and historical memory, which is why it deserves special attention.

— You also conduct scientific work in journalism and press history. How responsible or dangerous do you consider modern journalism compared to classical journalism?

Classical journalism ideally emphasizes responsibility and objectivity. Modern journalism, however, faces rapid information flow, commercial pressures, and short-term sensationalism. These changes may sometimes weaken responsibility and lower content quality. Nevertheless, professional and ethical media still uphold classical journalism principles.

At the Nizami Ganjavi Institute of Literature, the Department of Press History and Journalism, which I lead, has achieved significant success in researching national press history and producing new scientific results. One of our achievements is the first publication of the Molla Nasreddin Encyclopedia under the leadership of academician Isa Habibbeyli.

— What needs of society does poetry satisfy today — spiritual consolation, social struggle, philosophical inquiry, or personal expression?

Poetry meets various needs: it can provide spiritual comfort, voice social-political arguments, raise philosophical questions, and express personal emotions. Each era's poetry highlights one or several of these functions depending on its context. The most effective poem is one that resonates within the reader and stimulates thought.

— In the history of Azerbaijani poetry, there are geniuses like Nizami, Khagani, and Fuzuli. How do modern poets use their legacy? Do they study it sufficiently?

Learning from the great classics is essential — their aesthetic, philosophical, and linguistic capacities provide rich resources for contemporary poetry. Many modern Azerbaijani poets draw from this legacy, yet it requires both deep study and creative transformation. In my observation, deep analysis of the classics remains relevant, and many approach this legacy with new layers of meaning.

— Today's Azerbaijani poetry:

Rainy is my winter, my spring,  
My stringed saz plays a sorrowful tune,



Vuqar Akhmed (R)

It is my soul, my dear flag.  
Both smiling and crying,  
Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan.

We are Majnun, she is Leyli,  
We poured love into her, freely,  
Both from the North and South,  
Karabakh's hair turned gray,  
Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan.

Flying high, flying high,  
I travel the road to Savalan,  
Praying to the Creator.  
I say to my Tabriz: "Life!"  
Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan.

Wounded in wars,  
Ripped apart its lands,  
Divided into two.  
When will it be united again?  
Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan.

Sixty million compatriots,  
Our Azer-Turk brothers,  
Separated, our tears remain.  
God above, Quran on Earth,  
Victory, Azerbaijan.

— Your poems convey spiritual quest and inner elevation. How do Sufis like Rumi, Shams Tabrizi, Nasimi, and Yassavi influence your worldview?

The spiritual search, inner purification, and ideas of compassion from Sufis have shaped my worldview. Their symbolic language and spiritual quest appear in my poetry as metaphorical layers. For me, the most valuable aspect of Sufism is its emphasis on individual responsibility and the elevation of morality.

— You have participated in international scientific journals and con-

gresses. How is Azerbaijani poetry perceived in the context of global literature?

Azerbaijani poetry is increasingly recognized in international forums — especially for contemporary topics, national motifs, and translations. Based on my experience in congresses and journals, Azerbaijani poetry is recognized for its unique voice and attracts attention abroad.

— Works that provide pleasure, spiritual nourishment, and invite reflection on life and the human soul are rare today. How do 20th–21st century Azerbaijani poetry and prose differ?

The 20th–21st centuries demanded flexible literary forms due to national liberation, social, and ideological upheavals; the 21st century provides a more magical and multifaceted expression within globalization, new media, and individual freedom. In prose, the transition from realist and modernist traditions to postmodern and experimental techniques is evident. In both eras, the dialogue between content and form enriches the literary language.

— Are works being created today that will endure in eternity?

Yes. Works that reflect deep human issues, the spirit of the times, and original aesthetic search are created in every era. Both form and content must hold value for literature to endure.

— Writing about masters is both easy and difficult. Easy because you

know their creative path and friends well. Could you share your thoughts on your mentors and their place in your creative and life journey?

My mentors include both classical and contemporary scholars and poets. Their lessons, critiques, and personal guidance have taught me scientific methodology and poetic taste. Each mentor has left an imprint on my creative and pedagogical work, enriching my worldview.

— As A. Krylov said: "A critic shows the flaw with one hand and crowns the beauty with the other, refining taste." As a professor and poet, what criteria do you rely on when analyzing and critiquing a work?

Firstly, I consider the text's aesthetic quality, linguistic accuracy, and conceptual coherence. Then context: the author's intent, historical-cultural background, and genre conventions. Critique must be constructive and objective — the aim is not to destroy the work but to reveal its potential. Academic requirements, sources, and fact-checking are also essential.

Jakhongir NOMOZOV, is a young poet and journalist from Uzbekistan.

He is also a Member of the Union of Journalists of Azerbaijan and the World Young Turkic Writers Union.



## Diaspora

# Embracing Innovation And Community: A Pathway To Revitalizing Kenya's Sugar Industry Inspired By Indian Best Practices

By: James Kilonzo Bwire  
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## Worth Noting:

At Venketeshwara Sugar Factory Ltd., the power of technological advancement was vividly demonstrated. The factory's deployment of state-of-the-art milling machinery and automated control systems has revolutionized production efficiency and product quality. Real-time process monitoring, coupled with stringent quality assurance protocols, ensures consistency and minimizes wastage—issues that have historically undermined performance in Kenyan sugar mills. This exposure underscores an urgent need for Kenya to embrace technology as the foundation for industry rejuvenation. Modernizing outdated plants, upgrading machinery, and digitizing operational processes would not only enhance output and reduce production costs but also strengthen Kenya's competitiveness in regional and global markets.

Shri Gurudatt Sugars Ltd. provided a compelling example of how diversification and sustainability can transform the financial and environmental outlook of sugar enterprises. Beyond traditional sugar manufacturing, the factory effectively utilizes by-products such as bagasse and molasses to produce bioethanol and generate biomass-based electricity.

Kenya's sugar industry stands at a pivotal crossroads, grappling with persistent challenges such as aging infrastructure, production inefficiencies, and fragmented supply chains. These systemic issues have not only constrained sugar output but also affected the socio-economic well-being of millions whose livelihoods depend on the sector. Against this backdrop, Engineer Nicolas Gumbo, Chairman of the Kenya Sugar Board, undertook a strategic visit to Venketeshwara Sugar Factory Ltd. in Chikodi District, Belgaon Karnataka, and Shri Gurudatt Sugars Ltd. in Takaliwadi, Taluka-Shirol, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India. The purpose of this mission was to gather insights into how modernized factories, empowered by strong community linkages and diversified operations, can catalyze industry transformation. The lessons derived from these exemplary institutions provide Kenya with a compelling blueprint to redefine the future of its sugar sector. At Venketeshwara Sugar Factory Ltd., the power of technological advancement was vividly demonstrated. The factory's deployment of state-of-the-art milling machinery and automated control systems has revolutionized production efficiency and product quality. Real-time process monitoring, coupled with stringent quality assurance protocols, ensures consistency and minimizes wastage—issues that have historically undermined performance in Kenyan sugar mills. This exposure underscores an urgent need for Kenya to embrace technology as the foundation for industry rejuvenation. Modernizing outdated plants, upgrading machinery, and digitizing operational processes would not only enhance output and reduce production costs but also strengthen Kenya's competitiveness in regional and global markets. Shri Gurudatt Sugars Ltd. provided a compelling example of how diversification and sustainability can transform the financial and environmental outlook of sugar enterprises. Beyond traditional sugar manufacturing, the factory effectively utilizes by-products

such as bagasse and molasses to produce bioethanol and generate biomass-based electricity. This integrated approach not only diversifies income streams but also contributes to cleaner, renewable energy generation—an outcome that aligns seamlessly with Kenya's national commitments to sustainable development and green energy transition. By adopting similar strategies, Kenyan factories could mitigate the impact of volatile sugar prices, improve energy self-sufficiency, and enhance overall financial resilience. Equally instructive were the strong partnerships observed between Indian sugar mills and local farmers. These collaborations, anchored in trust and mutual benefit, are supported through timely payments, access to improved inputs, training programs, and robust agricultural extension services. Such inclusive engagement has resulted in higher-quality cane, reliable supply chains, and greater farmer satisfaction. In contrast, Kenya's sugar industry continues to face strained relationships between growers and millers, often leading to inefficiencies and low productivity. Under Engineer Gumbo's leadership, the Kenya Sugar Board can spearhead a paradigm shift by institutionalizing farmer empowerment initiatives—integrating credit access, input support, and knowledge transfer programs that promote both productivity and shared prosperity. Social responsibility also stood out as a defining feature of the Indian sugar factories. Shri Gurudatt Sugars Ltd. exemplified how investment in worker welfare—through healthcare services, educational programs, and fair labor standards—builds a motivated workforce and strengthens community bonds. For Kenya, embedding social equity and community well-being into the core of industrial practice is vital. Growth in the sugar sector must be people-centered, ensuring that economic gains translate into improved livelihoods, job creation, and community development. Furthermore, the success of the Indian sugar industry is strongly underpinned by

supportive policy frameworks. Government incentives for modernization, stable market regulation, and export facilitation have created an enabling environment that nurtures innovation and competitiveness. Kenya can draw valuable lessons from this model by instituting policies that encourage capital investment, provide tariff safeguards, and promote value addition and export growth. A collaborative approach involving government, private sector stakeholders, and development partners will be essential in establishing these enabling conditions for sustainable transformation. The knowledge gained from these study visits offers Kenya a comprehensive roadmap for revitalizing its sugar industry. Integrating lessons in technological modernization, value diversification, farmer partnerships, community welfare, and policy reform can drive holistic sector renewal. Sharing these insights with policymakers, industry players, and farmer organizations will help mobilize coordinated action toward addressing long-standing challenges and unlocking new opportunities.

Under the visionary leadership of Engineer Nicolas Gumbo, the Kenya Sugar Board is well-positioned to champion this transformation agenda. By contextualizing globally proven best practices within Kenya's unique socio-economic landscape, the country can cultivate a modern, efficient, and inclusive sugar industry. The experiences from Venketeshwara and Shri Gurudatt Sugar Factories illuminate a clear path forward—one where innovation, community empowerment, and sustainable policy converge to propel Kenya's sugar sector toward renewed vitality, resilience, and shared prosperity.

*James Kilonzo Bwire is a Media and Communication Practitioner.*



Engineer Nicolas Gumbo, Chairman of the Kenya Sugar Board, undertook a strategic visit to Venketeshwara Sugar Factory Ltd



## Diaspora

## English As A Tool For Global Communication And Culture Exchange

*In the era of globalization, English has emerged as the dominant medium of International communication and culture exchange.*



By: Cho'tboyeva Shohista  
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In the era of globalization, English has emerged as the dominant medium of International communication and culture exchange. As a global lingua Franca, it connects people from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds, facilitating cooperation in fields such as business, education, technology and diplomacy. The widespread use of English enhances mutual understanding and promotes cultural awareness, enabling individuals to share ideas, traditions and values across borders. However, the global dominance of English also raises concerns about linguistic diversity and cultural homogenization. This paper explores the role of English as a bridge for global communication and intercultural interaction while discussing its social, cultural and educational implications in a rapidly changing world.

**Key words:** English language, globalization, intercultural communication, cultural exchange, lingua franca, international relations, education, media.

English has developed into a huge, complex network that links people all over the world; it is no longer merely a language. It goes beyond simple words to become the lifeblood of global communication, a point of convergence for ideas, a conduit for the blending of cultures, and a key to unending possibilities in the contemporary world. However, as this linguistic behemoth spreads its influence, we must stop and think about the subtle effects it has on regional customs, the disappearing voices of native languages, and the educational environments it is changing. This essay explores English's extensive influence, highlighting both the language's critical significance and the subtle effects of its rising domination in our globalized society.

Let's have a look at the Global Significance of English. To begin with, let's place the concept of English as a Lingua Franca. English serves as a common language that connects people who speak the native languages of their respective regions; it's one of the most important roles of a language. n international diplo-

macy, business, technology, science, and aviation, English serves as the dominant language.

According to the British Council, about 1.5 billion people speak English either as a first, second, or foreign language. This immense linguistic reach has transformed English into the principal medium for global communication. There are so many areas in which the language spells its hex, let us now start moving into them in pieces.

English dominates scientific research and technological innovation. Approximately 80% of all scientific publications are written in English, a trend that has strengthened since the mid-20th century. This makes English essential for academic and scientific exchange. Technological advancements, particularly in programming languages and the internet, are also heavily influenced by English, further embedding its global importance. As a result, those not fluent in English often face limitations in accessing cutting-edge knowledge and technologies. It is often acknowledged that English is the language used in international business. English is the primary language used for transactions and discussions by multinational companies, financial institutions, and international marketplaces. Being proficient in English is frequently a requirement for professionals looking for work in multinational corporations. English is therefore essential for both job advancement and economic mobility. Although English has become the standard language for trade and commerce, this has led to linguistic difficulties for non-native speakers of the language and streamlined international commercial operations.

English as a Carrier of Global Culture

Globalization of culture has benefited greatly from the spread of English. The majority of English-language Hollywood films, pop music, and television series have an international audience and influence cultural trends. Consequently, English-speaking nations, particularly the US and the



UK, have a disproportionate impact on popular culture around the world. Exposure to various cultural artifacts during the English language learning process frequently results in the mixing of cultures and a deeper knowledge of global issues.

Despite its benefits, the widespread use of English has sparked criticism, particularly from scholars who view its dominance as a form of linguistic imperialism. This term, coined by linguist Robert Phillipson, refers to the imposition of English at the expense of local languages and cultures. Critics argue that English threatens linguistic diversity, as it has become the preferred language in schools, government, and media in many non-English-speaking countries. The prioritization of English can lead to the marginalization or extinction of indigenous languages, thereby eroding cultural identities.

he widespread use of English around the world has brought with it a number of difficult issues, the most pressing of which is the fear of cultural appropriation. There's a real danger that regional languages, traditions, and cultural identities will gradually lose ground to English as it becomes more widely used in society, particularly in countries where it's accepted as a second language. This phenomenon explores further into the attitudes, values, and ideologies that are quietly woven into the very fabric of English—values that are frequently and strongly associated with Western traditions and viewpoints—rather than just the mechanics of language acquisition. En-

glish has evolved into more than just a means of communication in many regions of the world; it is now seen as a mark of modernity, advancement, and even status. It's the vernacular of global business, international academia, and cutting-edge technology. To speak English fluently is, in many societies, to signal one's alignment with global success and economic opportunity. But with this alignment comes an undeniable tension—one where embracing English may unintentionally lead to the marginalization of indigenous languages and the century-old traditions, stories, and worldviews they carry.

The dilemma, then, is that while English serves as a powerful bridge for global connectivity, enabling individuals from diverse backgrounds to engage, collaborate, and exchange knowledge, it also has the potential to erode the linguistic and cultural ecosystems that give the world its diversity.

Globalization may have led to English's ascent to prominence as the world's language, but underneath the surface of this linguistic empire lurks a complex web of historical tensions, exclusions, and inequality. While its expansion has brought millions of people together, it has also widened socioeconomic, cultural, and even intellectual gaps between those who benefit from it and those who are left to struggle in its shadow. In the modern world, proficiency in English often acts as an invisible key, unlocking doors to higher education, prestigious careers, and international mobility. But

this key is not equally distributed. Take, for example, a young girl in rural India, her eyes bright with ambition but confined to a school where English is only taught as a foreign language, once or twice a week, by teachers whose own command of the language is shaky at best.

Compare her to a girl in Mumbai, attending an elite private school where English is not just a subject but the very medium of instruction. She moves easily through the world of English—confident, fluent, and well-versed in its nuances.

It's a common but striking contrast. So, the structural arrangements have a lot to do with these discrepancies. The widespread use of English unintentionally deepens socioeconomic gaps by dividing people into those who can afford it and others who cannot receive high-quality English instruction. Regardless of her intelligence or willpower, the girl in rural India is likely to have few possibilities and have her dreams stifled by her inability to speak the language of global academia and business. Her urban counterpart, armed with English as her second language, will, in the meantime, breeze through tests, win scholarships, and be ushered into the halls of international opportunity.

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According to the British Council, about 1.5 billion people speak English either as a first, second, or foreign language. This immense linguistic reach has transformed English into the principal medium for global communication. There are so many areas in which the language spells its hex, let us now start moving into them in pieces.

## Diaspora

## Mahmud Qoshg'ariy's Role In World History

*This article discusses the life and works of Mahmud Qoshg'ariy, his place in world literature, and the invaluable linguistic and artistic significance of his writings.*



By: Ubaydullayeva Saodat  
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## Worth Noting:

The book provides extensive information about Turkic languages, dialects, oral folk traditions, and folklore. It is often referred to as the "Encyclopedia of the Turkic Peoples." The author wrote about his work: "I arranged this book alphabetically, adorned it with proverbs, saj' (rhymed prose), maxims, poems, rajaz (Arabic poetic meter), and passages of prose." The work, written in Arabic, includes Turkic words and their explanations.

It contains over 7,500 Turkic words with their Arabic definitions. The only surviving manuscript copy of "Diwān Lughat at-Turk" was discovered in 1915 by the scholar Ali Emiri at an Istanbul market. It is now preserved at the National Library of Istanbul. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy also compiled a Turkic-Arabic dictionary. His application of Arabic philological methods remains highly valued among modern folklorists, linguists, and literary scholars. He provided grammatical analyses for certain words, discussed their pronunciation, meanings, and usage through examples, and used Arabic morphological structures to explain Turkic grammar.



This article discusses the life and works of Mahmud Qoshg'ariy, his place in world literature, and the invaluable linguistic and artistic significance of his writings. It also explores the global importance and influence of his works.

**Keywords:** Mahmud Qoshg'ariy, Turkic peoples, works, language.

**Introduction:**

Mahmud Qoshg'ariy, a descendant of the Karakhanid dynasty, lived and created his works in the 11th century. He was a great Turkologist, encyclopedic scholar, geographer, and historian. Today, his name remains a symbol of knowledge, enlightenment, and national pride. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy left behind a vast and invaluable intellectual heritage for all Turkic peoples.

Main Part Mahmud ibn al-Husayn ibn Muhammad al-Koshg'ariy was born in 1028 or 1029 in the village of Opal, near the city of Kashgar, into a noble, educated, just, and honorable family. His father, Husayn ibn Muhammad, ruled the city of Balasagun and served as the Amir of Barskhan in 1056-1057. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy was the grandson of Yusuf Qadir Khan, a

ruler of the Karakhanid dynasty. He mastered Arabic, Persian, and several Turkic languages. He continued his education in Bukhara, Samarkand, and Baghdad. His most famous and globally recognized work is "Diwān Lughat at-Turk" ("Compendium of the Turkic Dialects"), which embodies great linguistic and cultural uniqueness. The book provides extensive information about Turkic languages, dialects, oral folk traditions, and folklore. It is often referred to as the "Encyclopedia of the Turkic Peoples." The author wrote about his work: "I arranged this book alphabetically, adorned it with proverbs, saj' (rhymed prose), maxims, poems, rajaz (Arabic poetic meter), and passages of prose." The work, written in Arabic, includes Turkic words and their explanations. It contains over 7,500 Turkic words with their Arabic definitions. The only surviving manuscript copy of "Diwān Lughat at-Turk" was discovered in 1915 by the scholar Ali Emiri at an Istanbul market. It is now preserved at the National Library of Istanbul. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy also compiled a Turkic-Arabic dictionary. His application of Arabic philological methods remains highly

valued among modern folklorists, linguists, and literary scholars. He provided grammatical analyses for certain words, discussed their pronunciation, meanings, and usage through examples, and used Arabic morphological structures to explain Turkic grammar. Qoshg'ariy was the first Turkic scholar to adapt Arabic linguistic principles to the Turkic language. Therefore, he is not only regarded as a linguist but also as the founder of Turkic philology. Moreover, Mahmud Qoshg'ariy's writings are distinguished by their artistic beauty and charm, filled with rhythm and imagery that deeply captivate readers. Below is one of the most delightful examples of his poetic expression:

Original (Old Turkic):  
Bulnar meni ulas ko'z,  
Qara mengiz, qizil yuz.  
Andin tamar tugal tuz,  
Bulnab yana ul qachar.  
English Translation:  
Those eyes of hers captivate my soul,  
Her dark brows, her rosy cheeks console.  
From her, the taste of life I gain,  
Yet when I gaze — she flees again.

This poetic verse reflects the

lyrical elegance of Mahmud Qoshg'ariy's style — rich in rhythm, emotion, and vivid imagery that reveal the depth of the human heart and the beauty of the Turkic language. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy was the pioneer in scientifically studying the Turkic languages. He masterfully depicted the unity, values, and skills of the Turkic peoples, leaving behind an invaluable legacy for future generations. His contributions significantly influenced the cultures of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur, and Uzbek peoples. Furthermore, he was the first to draw a map of the Turkic world in his work. The map illustrated the geographical distribution of Turkic tribes and is considered one of the oldest colored maps in the Islamic world. The map's center featured the "Land of the Turks", while Baghdad and other Islamic centers were positioned to the south — symbolizing the cultural link between Turkic peoples and the Islamic world. The circular map depicted Turkistan (Central Asia) at its center, with north oriented downward and south upward — a common convention of that era. Among the places shown were Balasagun, Bukhara, Kashgar, Samarkand, Talas, Yettisuv,

and O'tror, as well as tribes such as the Oghuz, Kipchak, Karluk, Yag'ma, Tuhsi, Basmil, and Chigil. Although the original of this map has not survived, a color reproduction and the only surviving manuscript of the work are preserved in Istanbul's libraries.

Conclusion Indeed, detailed information about Mahmud Qoshg'ariy is scarce, and his birth and death dates vary across different sources. Therefore, some inconsistencies exist in historical records. Nevertheless, Mahmud Qoshg'ariy remains a beloved figure among Turkic peoples, a master of artistic expression, and a prominent representative of Turkic language and culture.

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# Hura and Huna

*His wife went inside to prepare the meal. Within an hour, Hura, their six-year-old son, came home from school and hugged his father tightly.*



By: Bindesh Kumar Jha  
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## Worth Noting:

- After gathering all the grass in a neat pile, Hura went back inside. As he entered, he tripped, and the knife slipped, cutting his finger. He screamed in pain.
- Huna, hearing his cries, rushed in and found his son bleeding. He quickly tore a piece of cloth from his dhoti and tied it around Hura's finger.
- "How did this happen?" Huna asked, though the knife lying nearby told the whole story.
- "I've told you so many times not to touch sharp objects!" Huna scolded.
- Hura lay on the bed, tears streaming down his face.
- His mother came in, saw the situation, and slapped him gently. "How many times have I told you not to touch dangerous things like knives? Promise me you'll never do this again!"

Huna stood at the door and called out to his wife.

"Hey, come outside and take this."

"What is it? Wow, fish! Hura has been asking for this for days," she said, surprised.

"Yes, it was the last portion left, so the woman gave it to me at half price," Huna explained.

"Should we make it for lunch or dinner?" his wife asked.

"Lunch," Huna decided.

His wife went inside to prepare the meal. Within an hour, Hura, their six-year-old son, came home from school and hugged his father tightly.

"Guess what's for lunch," Huna teased.

"Ice cream?" Hura guessed excitedly.

"Try to smell it," Huna suggested.

Hura sniffed the air. "Fish curry!"

"How did you know?"

"From the smell of the curry!"

"But I haven't even started cooking it yet," his wife said from inside.

"Why are you delaying?" Huna asked.

"The knife is blunt," she replied.

"I'll sharpen it," Huna offered.

"No, just buy a new one, please," she insisted. Huna agreed and left to get a new knife.

Meanwhile, Hura found the old, blunt knife lying nearby. He slipped it into his pocket, ran to the small garden, and began cutting the grass. His little hands worked quickly as he thought, Maa has been asking Papa to cut the grass, but he's always busy. I'll do it for them, and they won't argue anymore. This grass can also feed the cow. She'll have delicious food too!

After gathering all the grass in a neat pile, Hura went back inside. As he entered, he tripped, and the knife slipped, cutting his finger. He screamed in pain. Huna, hearing his cries, rushed in and found his son bleeding. He quickly tore a piece of cloth from his dhoti and tied it around Hura's finger.

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streaming down his face.

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"I promise," Hura whispered through his tears.

That day, the family ate lunch together happily.

The next morning, Huna noticed bloodstains on the ground where Hura had fallen. The sight of his son's blood disturbed him. He ordered his wife to clean it, but she argued, "It'll wash away on its own."

Unconvinced, Huna took matters into his own hands. He fetched a small iron tool and began digging the soil to remove the stained earth. While doing so, he struck something hard—a gold coin!

Initially, he couldn't believe it, but upon closer inspection, he confirmed its authenticity.

"Hey, lazy lady! Come here!" Huna called excitedly.

"What happened? Oh, wow! A gold coin!"

"Yes, I found it here," Huna said, pointing to the spot.

"Let's dig more!" he said eagerly, but despite digging a large hole, he found nothing else. Disappointed, he stopped.

"Don't be upset," his wife said. "Maybe it was just one coin."

Huna took the coin to a jeweler, who confirmed its high quality and paid him a generous amount. From that day, Huna began digging in the garden, claiming it was for planting trees. His wife, however, knew the real reason. Months passed, but he found nothing more.

One day, Hura's wound worsened. His wife noticed and informed Huna. "It's probably because of the heat," Huna said. He pressed the wound gently, trying to remove any harmful debris.

His wife cleaned the area with antiseptic. "Are you feeling better?" Huna asked his son.

"Will I be okay? I want to go outside and play," Hura said. "Yes, my son," Huna reassured him. "Let's go play together."

Father and son spent quality time together, laughing and enjoying each other's company.

While they played, Huna's wife noticed more blood-

stains on the ground. As she cleaned, her hand struck something hard. It was another gold coin! She screamed in surprise.

Huna rushed inside. "What happened?"

"I found another gold coin!" she exclaimed.

"Where?" Huna asked eagerly.

She pointed to the blood-stained area, dancing with excitement.

Huna immediately understood. The coins were appearing where Hura's blood had fallen.

Pretending to comfort his son, he pressed the wound again to draw more blood. Hura cried in pain, but Huna reassured him, "Calm down, my hero."

Once Hura ran inside, Huna dug the ground where the blood had fallen and found another coin. He slipped it into his pocket, his greed growing.

That night, Huna couldn't sleep. His wife woke up for water and found him awake, staring at the ceiling and smiling.

"Are you still awake?" she asked.

"I can't sleep," he admitted. "I know what you're thinking," she said.

Huna was never seen again.

Huna was never seen again.

Huna's smile faded. "What do you know?"

"You're thinking about the gold coins. We should use them for Hura's education."

Education can multiply these coins into a hundred-fold," she said, before falling asleep.

The next morning, Huna told his wife, "I had a dream that your sister is in danger. You should go check on her."

Worried, his wife left immediately.

By evening, she returned and said, "My sister is fine, but she's in debt. I want to give her some of the money we earned from the gold coin."

Huna agreed, but when she asked about Hura, he replied, "He hasn't come back from school yet."

Days turned into months, and Hura never returned.

One year later, a knock came at the door. Huna opened it but found no one—just a gold coin on the doorstep.

He stepped outside, finding another coin a few steps ahead. As he followed the trail of coins into the forest, they suddenly turned red.

Huna was never seen again.

## The Role of Parents in Child Upbringing: Pedagogical and Psychological Approaches

*Kenya's sugar industry stands at a pivotal crossroads, grappling with persistent challenges such as aging infrastructure, production inefficiencies, and fragmented supply chains.*



By: Turaqulova Pokiza Sanjarovna  
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### Worth Noting:

- **Psychological Approaches Emotional support** — when a child feels valued and loved, it strengthens their self-confidence and self-esteem. **Communication culture** — healthy and respectful dialogue between parents and children builds trust, empathy, and emotional stability in the family.
- **Results Effectiveness of Cash Assistance Programs** There is strong evidence that Brazil's Bolsa Família program has reduced poverty by improving health and education indicators. Similarly, both conditional and unconditional cash assistance increase household income, but "cash-plus" services further enhance their impact. **Employment Guarantee and Community-Based Programs** India's Mahatma Gandhi NREGA program played a crucial role in stabilizing rural incomes and served as a form of social insurance.

This article analyzes the role of parents in child upbringing from pedagogical and psychological perspectives. It highlights the social, moral, and psychological aspects of the educational process, as well as the personal qualities of parents, their educational culture, mental stability, and their influence on a child's development as an individual.

**Keywords:** child upbringing, pedagogical approaches, psychological approaches, educational culture.

#### Introduction:

Child upbringing has long been considered one of society's most important responsibilities. Every parent wishes for their child to grow up to be a well-rounded and mature individual. The upbringing of children is the foundation of a nation's progress. Parents serve as the first educators and the closest mentors for their children. In the process of upbringing, not only educational and moral factors but also psychological support

play a vital role. Therefore, this article analyzes the topic of upbringing through both pedagogical and psychological lenses.

From a Pedagogical Perspective From a pedagogical point of view, parents impart not only knowledge but also moral values to their children. Within the family environment: Moral education — helps children acquire qualities such as patriotism, compassion, and moral conduct. Intellectual education — when parents encourage reading and pay attention to the learning process, it broadens the child's worldview. Labor education — fostering respect for work within the family prepares the child for an independent life in the future. Pedagogically, the main duty of parents is to be a role model for their children, as children tend to learn more from what they see than from what they are told.

Psychological Approaches Emotional support — when a child feels valued and loved, it strengthens their self-confidence and

self-esteem. Communication culture — healthy and respectful dialogue between parents and children builds trust, empathy, and emotional stability in the family. Results Effectiveness of Cash Assistance Programs There is strong evidence that Brazil's Bolsa Família program has reduced poverty by improving health and education indicators. Similarly, both conditional and unconditional cash assistance increase household income, but "cash-plus" services further enhance their impact. Employment Guarantee and Community-Based Programs India's Mahatma Gandhi NREGA program played a crucial role in stabilizing rural incomes and served as a form of social insurance.

Digital Delivery and Identification Systems Digital payments and social registries increase efficiency, reduce fraud, and promote financial inclusion. Adaptive and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Adaptive social protection systems that respond to climate or health

shocks help vulnerable families recover quickly.

New Approaches While UBI (Universal Basic Income) pilots ensure short-term financial stability, debates continue about their fiscal sustainability and scalability. Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) Programs linking benefits to social services such as education and healthcare have successfully increased school attendance and vaccination rates. Although CCTs can improve social indicators in the short term, additional economic opportunities are needed to sustainably reduce poverty. Discussion Findings show that the most effective mechanisms are not only direct cash transfers but their integration with health, education, and employment programs. While digital systems enhance efficiency, they may also lead to digital exclusion; hence, inclusivity and security must be ensured. Layered Social Protection System To address all levels of need: Universal basic protection (minimum coverage), Targeted CCTs (for

the most vulnerable), Active employment programs (for job seekers). Investment in Education and Health Reducing long-term poverty requires investing in human capital through quality education and healthcare. Climate Adaptation and Environment Climate shocks exacerbate poverty, so integrating climate-adaptive social protection measures is essential.

**Conclusion** In conclusion, effective mechanisms to combat poverty include integrating targeted cash assistance with social services, implementing guaranteed employment programs, utilizing digital delivery systems, and developing adaptive social protection frameworks. Policy recommendations for local policymakers: 1. Expand the "cash-plus" model; 2. Ensure inclusivity in digital systems; 3. Invest in adaptive social protection programs; 4. Strengthen local institutions; 5. Pilot new approaches in small regions before national scaling.