

Nations including China, the United States, Russia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, South Korea, and Israel are investing hundreds of billions of dollars in emerging technologies

Technologies

Today's race is multidimensional, spanning military capabilities, economic production, medical innovation, educational systems, and cybersecurity:



The Wound That Will Not Heal:
Pope Leo XIV's Plea for Listening in the Abuse Crisis
World



Page 6

Trump says Venezuela will be 'turning over' up to 50m barrels of oil to US
US President Donald Trump
America



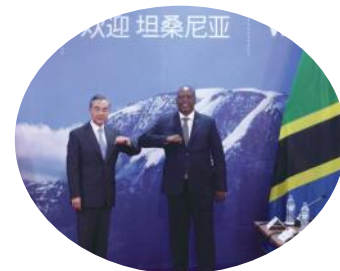
Page 16

Ethiopia's \$12.5 Billion Gamble:
Africa's Biggest Airport and the Battle for the Skies
Ethiopia



Page 18

China's Warning in Tanzania:
Sovereignty, Silence, and the Struggle for Influence
Africa



Page 20

The New Great Game: Why Nations Are Racing For Technological Supremacy

By: Silas Mwaudasheni Nande

An Analysis of the Global Competition for Dominance in Cutting-Edge Technologies

The 21st century is witnessing an unprecedented technological arms race among the world's major powers. Nations including China, the United States, Russia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, South Korea, and Israel are investing hundreds of billions of dollars in emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, biotechnology, advanced semiconduc-



China-US Tech Competition

tors, hypersonic weapons, space technology, and fusion energy. This competition is reshaping global power dynamics in ways not seen since the Industrial Revolution or the Space Race.

Unlike previous technological competitions, today's race is multidimensional, spanning military capabilities, economic production, medical innovation, educational systems, and cybersecurity. The stakes could not be higher: the nations that lead in these technologies will likely dominate the global order

Contd Page 10

Abortion Debate P 4

Motivation Page 8
The Teacher Is As Great As Your Father

News Backpage
Factors in Forming Knowledge, Skills, and Competencies in Teaching Humanities



Forgotten Exodus: Congolese Refugees in Burundi and the Silence of the World

More than 100,000 Congolese have fled into Burundi since December, escaping rebel violence in South Kivu. Their plight has been described as "misery" and "a crisis completely forgotten by the international community." The silence surrounding this humanitarian disaster

is as alarming as the violence that triggered it.

When rebels seized the strategic town of Uvira in late 2025, the shockwaves rippled across eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Within days, tens of thousands of civilians—mostly women

and children—crossed into Burundi, exhausted and traumatized. The UN refugee agency (UNHCR) reported that Burundi had reached a "critical point" as the influx overwhelmed reception centres in Gatumba and Bujumbura. Families arrived with little more than the clothes on their

backs, many having walked for days through forests and conflict zones. The United Nations confirmed it was working with Burundi's health min-

Contd Page 14

NEXT GENERATION CLASSIFY

"ONE-STOP NATIONAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY"

Contact Us:

+254 720 918 828 / +254 713 318 438
+254 706 237 040 / +254 724 613 401

business@exponentialinternational.com



SCAN TO REGISTER



"ALL BUSINESSES
ONE PLATFORM"

Why Junior School Autonomy Is the Wrong Policy Choice

By: Kennedy Buhere
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- According to press reports, the President appeared sympathetic. "Almost 80 per cent of the teachers I have hired are in Junior School. The problem is that you are reporting to the headteachers of primary schools. I see the quagmire you are pushing me into, but I think you have a point," he was quoted as saying.
- However, JS teachers are not the first to interrogate the appropriateness—or otherwise—of establishing a standalone authority to manage Junior School education.
- The Ministry of Education previously considered this possibility following recommendations by the Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms (PWPER), chaired by Prof. Raphael Munavu. Among its proposals was the idea that Grades 7, 8 and 9 be domiciled within the primary education level but rebranded as Junior School. Under this model, Early Childhood Development, Primary and Junior School would collectively form a Comprehensive School.

Junior School (JS) teachers are increasingly calling on the government to grant the Junior School level full autonomy, separating it from both primary and secondary education. Last week, they took this demand directly to the President at State House Girls, urging him to make Junior School an independent level of education.

According to press reports, the President appeared sympathetic. "Almost 80 per cent of the teachers I have hired are in Junior School. The problem is that you are reporting to the headteachers of primary schools. I see the quagmire you are pushing me into, but I think you have a point," he was quoted as saying.

However, JS teachers are not the first to interrogate the appropriateness—or otherwise—of establishing a standalone authority to manage Junior School education.

The Ministry of Education previously considered this possibility following recommendations by the Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms (PWPER), chaired by Prof. Raphael Munavu. Among its proposals was the idea that Grades 7, 8 and 9 be domiciled within the primary education level but rebranded as Junior School. Under this model, Early Childhood Development, Primary and Junior School would collectively form a Comprehensive School.

During public hearings held across the country, stakeholders raised two major concerns about placing Grade 7 learners in secondary schools—an emphasis that is deliberate.

First was the inadequate capacity of secondary schools to accommodate both the 2022 Grade Six cohort and KCPE candidates. Infrastructure gaps—classrooms, laboratories, sanitation facilities, hostels and play areas—meant secondary schools could not reasonably absorb the two groups simultaneously.

Second were serious

child-protection concerns. Parents and educationists feared for the safety and psychosocial wellbeing of 12- and 13-year-olds sharing spaces with much older teenagers, including the risk of bullying and exposure to inappropriate behaviour.

PWPER took these concerns seriously. In its first interim report to the President, it recommended that Grade 7 be domiciled in primary schools. However, it also proposed that Grades 8 and 9 follow the same path—a recommendation that created a new and complex policy dilemma.

To their credit, technocrats at the Ministry of Education explored the idea of creating a distinct Junior School governance structure operating within the same physical space as primary schools. They ultimately rejected the idea, correctly anticipating inevitable conflicts between primary school leadership and any newly created JS authority.

Their concerns were informed by real experience. Where primary and secondary schools share facilities—gates, ablution blocks, playgrounds and other amenities—conflicts over control and access are common. Replicating this arrangement within primary schools would almost certainly have escalated disputes. It would also have imposed significant additional costs on the government.

The Ministry therefore settled on the current structure.

What was not anticipated, however, were the turf wars that have since emerged between primary school teachers and their Junior School counterparts—conflicts that are now undermining teaching and learning.

To understand why this is so damaging, one must appreciate the policy rationale behind Junior School, arguably the most critical phase of the Competency-Based Education (CBE) system.

The three years designated as Junior School coincide



Kennedy Buhere, Communication Specialist

with a crucial developmental stage. Learners are entering puberty—a period marked by rapid physical growth, emotional volatility, anxiety and deep self-questioning. It is a time when young people are forming identity, values and worldviews.

Academically, the curriculum at this stage must be more demanding than the upper primary levels under the former 8-4-4 system. From Grade 6 onwards, learning should be increasingly rigorous, coherent and sequential—designed in line with learners' developmental needs.

The hostility between primary and Junior School teachers is therefore not a trivial administrative issue. It is actively compromising the pedagogical rigour and calm professional environment required to deliver this curriculum effectively. As the proverb goes, when elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers.

So, what should be done? In my view, the reservations initially held by the Ministry of Education regarding a fully autonomous Junior School system remain valid. First, such a system would be expensive and not cost-effective.

Second, autonomy would not resolve the core prob-

lem. Conflicts over shared infrastructure—playgrounds, laboratories, co-curricular spaces—would persist.

The only way autonomy would truly work is if Junior Schools were physically separated from primary schools. That would require acquiring land and building infrastructure for more than 20,000 schools—an unrealistic proposition.

A more practical compromise is possible.

The government could reduce the administrative burden on primary school headteachers by considering the domiciling of Grades 8 and 9 in secondary schools, while retaining Grade 7 within primary schools. Primary teachers can be retooled to deliver Grade 7 content—education experts agree they already possess the foundational training to do so.

Alternatively, Grade 9 alone could be domiciled in secondary schools.

Either option would allow the system to optimise existing secondary school resources—modern classrooms, laboratories, playgrounds and highly experienced graduate teachers. Learners at this developmental stage would benefit from exposure to educators with deeper subject mastery and broader experiential

knowledge.

Junior School teachers could be redeployed to secondary schools alongside their learners.

If this proposal is considered viable, several policy questions arise. Why not conduct placement assessments at Grade 8 to transition learners into Grade 9 domiciled in secondary schools? If both Grades 8 and 9 were moved, why not introduce phased placement assessments to manage the transition?

Ultimately, what matters most is not where Grades 7, 8 and 9 are taught, but how well the curriculum is delivered.

There is also a need for professional reorientation. Reporting structures do not require academic parity. In the 1970s and 1980s, graduate teachers often served under diploma-holding headteachers, and the system functioned. The sky did not fall.

Education policy, like all policy, must remain adaptive. As Phil McGraw aptly put it: "Sometimes you make the right decision. Sometimes you make the right decision."

Kennedy Buhere
Communication Specialist

Reach Editorial Team on:

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Diaspora Times Global



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



Associate Publisher & Senior
Editor UK & G. Britain
Shamlal Puri, London
E: media@adlinkinternational.com
(advertising inquiries only)
shamlalpuril4@gmail.com
(editorial)
Phone 0044 330 606 1438.
WhatsApp 00447432220184



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



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



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

NEXT GENERATION CLASSIFY

"ONE-STOP NATIONAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY"



"ALL BUSINESSES
ONE PLATFORM"



FREE
REGISTRATION



SCAN TO REGISTER

Contact Us:

+254 720 918 828 / +254 713 318 438

+254 706 237 040 / +254 724 613 401

business@exponentialinternational.com

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

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

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

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

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Abortion

Abortion Debate: Rage, Confusion, and the Struggle for Clarity

By: Omurwa Benard
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

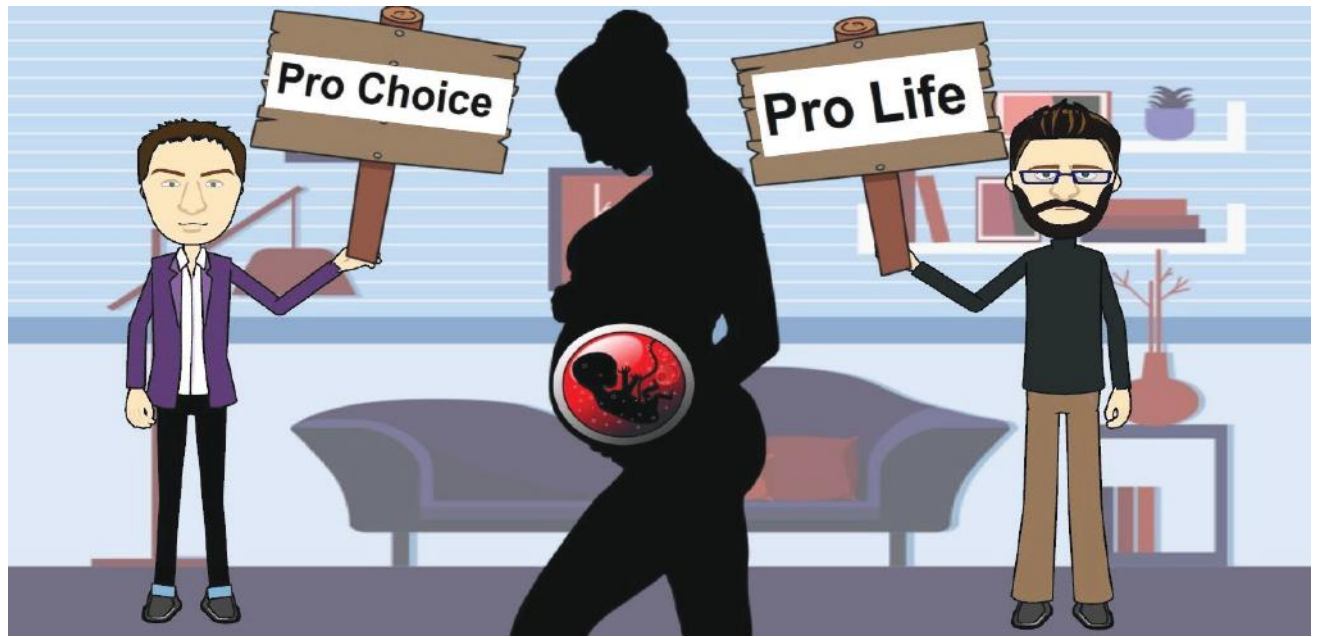
• Yet abortion is not only a moral dilemma; it is also a public health crisis. Unsafe procedures deny women access to essential healthcare, often leading to injury or death. Restrictions disproportionately harm women from low-income backgrounds, forcing them into dangerous, clandestine practices that remain undocumented.

• Data collection is patchy, with estimates suggesting that two-thirds of nations lack the capacity to track abortion cases accurately. Because unsafe abortions are often performed secretly by untrained individuals—or even by desperate women themselves—figures remain largely speculative.

Few issues divide societies as sharply as abortion. Among young people especially, the subject has sparked rage, anger, and confusion, leaving communities torn between moral conviction, health realities, and social pressures. At its heart lies the question of life itself—precious, irreplaceable, and the foundation of everything we know. Without life, there would be no cities, no leaders, no engineers or pilots shaping our world. Every newborn represents possibility, a chance for greatness, a future that could change the course of history. To deny that chance is to extinguish potential before it ever breathes.

The moral argument against abortion is centuries old. John Calvin, a leading figure of the Protestant Reformation, declared that “the fetus, though enclosed in the womb of its mother, is a human being, and it is a monstrous crime to rob it of the life which it has not yet begun to enjoy.” His words echo today, reminding us that permitting abortion risks devaluing human life, especially the lives of the weak and dependent. For many, abortion is not just a medical procedure—it is a moral line that should not be crossed.

Yet abortion is not only a moral dilemma; it is also a public health crisis. Unsafe procedures deny women access to essential healthcare, often leading to injury or death. Restrictions disproportionately harm women from low-income backgrounds, forcing them into dangerous, clandestine practices that remain



undocumented. Data collection is patchy, with estimates suggesting that two-thirds of nations lack the capacity to track abortion cases accurately. Because unsafe abortions are often performed secretly by untrained individuals—or even by desperate women themselves—figures remain largely speculative.

The consequences are devastating. Abortion can deny women their right to health, equality, and non-discrimination. Restrictions fall hardest on the poor and marginalized, widening inequality and perpetuating cycles of disadvantage. The emotional, psychological, and financial toll on families is immense, while the economic burden on healthcare systems is equally significant.

Solutions, however, do exist. Preventing unwanted pregnancies must be prioritized through education and access to reproductive health services. Schools should

incorporate reproductive health education to empower young women and men with knowledge about their bodies and choices. Governments and NGOs must dismantle cultural and social barriers that deny women safe healthcare. Where contraceptives are available, accurate information on their use must be provided to avoid misuse and further health complications.

In countries where abortion is legal, liberalization of laws and skilled medical oversight can reduce morbidity and mortality. Allowing services to be performed openly by trained professionals ensures safety and transparency. Yet sociopolitical and religious resistance continues to shape the debate, leaving women caught between conflicting systems. The clash between moral conviction and public health realities has created a stalemate that fuels confusion and anger among young people.

The debate is further complicated by the question of autonomy. Some argue that restrictions on abortion deny women the ability to make free and responsible decisions about their own bodies and futures. For them, the right to choose is inseparable from the right to dignity and equality. Others counter that the right to life of the unborn must take precedence, framing abortion as an act of violence against the most vulnerable.

This tension—between autonomy and morality, between health and conviction—explains why abortion remains one of the most polarizing issues of our time. It is not simply a medical matter, nor solely a moral one. It is a question of values, rights, and responsibilities that societies must confront with honesty and courage.

The path forward requires balance. Nations must invest in reproductive health education, expand access to safe contraceptives, and

strengthen healthcare systems to reduce unsafe abortions. At the same time, societies must engage in open dialogue about the moral dimensions of life and choice, ensuring that policies reflect both compassion and responsibility.

Abortion is not just a statistic—it is a human story with consequences that ripple across families, communities, and nations. The rage and confusion it provokes among young people reflect deeper anxieties about fairness, opportunity, and the value of life itself.

The world must confront this issue with clarity and courage. Life is too precious to be reduced to clandestine procedures and whispered debates. The choice before us is stark: either protect life and dignity, or allow confusion and inequality to deepen.

The future of a generation depends on whether society chooses to defend life or abandon it.

The Diaspora Times Global

To advertise in Diaspora Times Global, read by the diaspora worldwide contact our exclusive **UK & Europe Advertising and Marketing** representatives.

Special introductory incentives available to new advertisers



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

Digital MARKETING EXPERTS.

Grow your business
with us

SKYVIEW
Smart Solutions



OUR SERVICES:

- Digital Marketing
- SEO Campaign Strategies
- Web Design & Development
- Brand Build Business Strategies



Call us on

+91 811 576 6421 +966 53 879 2285



Visit our website

www.skyviewads.com

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

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

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

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

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

The Wound That Will Not Heal: Pope Leo XIV's Plea for Listening in the Abuse Crisis

By: Diaspora Times Team
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- The Vatican's marble halls have heard countless speeches over centuries, but few carry the weight of Pope Leo XIV's closing remarks at the extraordinary consistory of January 7–8, 2026. Addressing 170 cardinals gathered from across the globe, the newly elected pontiff declared that the sexual abuse of children and vulnerable adults by clergy remains “a wound in the life of the Church in many places.” His insistence that listening to victims is “profoundly important” was not part of the official agenda, but it was the moral centerpiece of the gathering.
- “Listening is profoundly important. We cannot close our eyes, nor our hearts,” Leo said, according to the Vatican transcript. He recounted the testimony of a victim who told him the most painful part of her ordeal was that “no bishop wanted to listen to her.” That stark admission crystallized the scandal: not only the abuse itself, but the institutional deafness that compounded survivors' suffering.

Pope Leo XIV's call to cardinals to listen to victims of clerical sex abuse marks a pivotal moment in the Catholic Church's ongoing struggle with accountability. His words, delivered at the close of his first consistory, underscore the urgency of confronting a crisis that has scarred generations and shaken faith worldwide.

The Vatican's marble halls have heard countless speeches over centuries, but few carry the weight of Pope Leo XIV's closing remarks at the extraordinary consistory of January 7–8, 2026. Addressing 170 cardinals gathered from across the globe, the newly elected pontiff declared that the sexual abuse of children and vulnerable adults by clergy remains “a wound in the life of the Church in many places.” His insistence that listening to victims is “profoundly important” was not part of the official agenda, but it was the moral centerpiece of the gathering.

“Listening is profoundly important. We cannot close our eyes, nor our hearts,” Leo said, according to the Vatican transcript. He recounted the testimony of a victim who told him the most painful part of her ordeal was that “no bishop wanted to listen to her.” That stark admission crystallized the scandal: not only the abuse itself, but the institutional deafness that compounded survivors' suffering.

A Church Haunted by Silence

The Catholic Church has faced decades of revelations about clerical abuse, from Boston to Dublin, Santiago to Sydney. Reports have documented thousands of cases, cover ups, and systemic failures. In recent years, the Vatican's child protection board reiterated that the Church has a “moral obligation” to help victims heal. The Pontifical Commission for the Protection of Minors warned that survivors' “true cry” must be heard, not silenced.

Yet survivors often describe being ignored, dismissed, or retraumatized by Church authorities. Pope Leo's remarks acknowledged this painful reality. “Many times the pain of the victims has been worsened by the fact that they were not welcomed and listened to,” he told the cardinals. His words echoed findings from recent reports, which highlighted failures in pastoral care and called for reparations.



Pope Leo XIV waves as he enters his residence after a two-day meeting with cardinals as part of an extraordinary Consistory in The Vatican on January 8, 2026. (Photo by Filippo MONTEFORTE / AFP)

The Consistory and Synodality

The extraordinary consistory was Leo's first since succeeding Pope Francis in May 2025. Officially, the cardinals were gathered to discuss the future direction of the Church, including synodality—the principle of shared governance and dialogue. In his opening address, Leo told them: “I am here to listen.” By closing with a plea to listen to abuse victims, he linked synodality to accountability. The symbolism was deliberate. Synodality is about dialogue, transparency, and inclusion. Applying it to the abuse crisis means centering survivors' voices. For Leo, listening is not a bureaucratic exercise but a pastoral imperative.

Survivors' Voices

Survivors have long demanded to be heard. In October 2025, Leo met with Ending Clergy Abuse (ECA), a global network of survivors and advocates. That encounter set the tone for Leo's pontificate: a willingness to engage directly with those harmed.

By invoking survivors' testimonies at the consistory,

Leo amplified their voices before the Church's most powerful leaders. His message was clear: the scandal is not only the abuse, but the refusal to listen.

Global Reaction

Leo's remarks drew international attention. His warning that “failure to welcome abuse victims is a scandal” resonated far beyond the Vatican. Advocacy groups cautiously welcomed the pope's words, noting that listening must be followed by action: reparations, accountability, and systemic reform. Critics warned that rhetoric without concrete measures risks perpetuating the cycle of promises unfulfilled.

Pope Leo XIV's intervention matters because it reframes the crisis. For years, the Church has focused on legal defenses, financial settlements, and institutional survival. Leo's emphasis on listening shifts the lens to survivors' lived experience. It acknowledges that the deepest wound is not only physical or psychological, but spiritual—the betrayal of trust by those meant to shepherd.

The challenge is implemen-

tation. Listening requires structures: safe reporting mechanisms, independent oversight, pastoral accompaniment. It requires bishops to open their doors, not close them. It requires transparency in handling cases, not secrecy.

Leo's credibility will depend on whether his words translate into reforms. Survivors will judge him not by speeches but by actions: whether dioceses establish listening centers, whether bishops meet victims, whether perpetrators are held accountable.

The Broader Context

The abuse crisis is not confined to the Catholic Church. Other religious institutions, schools, and organizations have faced similar scandals. But the Catholic Church's global reach makes its failures uniquely consequential. With 1.4 billion faithful, its moral authority is immense. When that authority is compromised, the damage reverberates worldwide.

Leo's American background adds another dimension. The US Church was ground zero for the abuse revelations in 2002, when inves-

tigative reporting exposed systemic cover ups. As the first US pope, Leo carries that history into the papacy. His insistence on listening reflects lessons learned from a Church scarred by scandal.

Looking Ahead

Leo invited the cardinals to reconvene in June, establishing the consistory as an annual event. Survivors and advocates will watch closely to see if abuse is placed formally on the agenda. The pope's decision to raise it spontaneously this time suggests he intends to keep it central.

The path forward will require courage. Bishops must confront uncomfortable truths. Cardinals must prioritize survivors over institutional reputation. The Vatican must ensure that listening leads to justice.

Pope Leo XIV's plea to listen is more than pastoral advice—it is a moral command. The wound of abuse will not heal until the Church opens its ears and its heart. Silence is complicity; listening is the first step toward redemption.

The Africa Largest eCOMMERCE



www.gotyou.co.ke

**NOW
OPEN**

Call/Text/WhatsApp: +254 714 090 155

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

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

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

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

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Motivation

The Teacher Is As Great As Your Father



By: Kadirova Mahliyo Sabir
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- In fact, if it weren't for our teachers, we wouldn't have achieved our current successes. I can't thank my teacher a thousand times for this. Because thanks to my teacher's recommendations, I have achieved many successes.
- My teacher is also the reason why I entered the university. I can't thank my teacher a thousand times for this. Because thanks to my teacher, I was able to justify the trust of my parents, my loved ones, and everyone who believed in me.
- My teacher not only gave me knowledge, but also taught me how to look at the difficulties in life. My teacher taught me all the knowledge with patience and perseverance. He worked tirelessly with me to get a certificate. He increased my self-confidence. I see my teacher as my mother. I respect her like a mother.



When we hear the word teacher, we have various fantasies. The first thing that comes to our mind is when we were little girls in the first grade. At that time, we remember how our first teacher welcomed us with an open face in the so-called science center called school, taught us, held our hands and taught us to write, and taught us to read and spell the letters. Throughout our lives, many people become our teachers. We learn knowledge from them in various fields. We achieve many achievements through them. Our teachers also care for us like our parents. They always want us to succeed. They always help us to follow the right path. Through the knowledge they give us, we stand out from the crowd of ordinary people. Our teachers always want the best for us. They always show us the right path. Our teacher is kind like our mother. He sees us as his own children and always understands us correctly.

In fact, if it weren't for

our teachers, we wouldn't have achieved our current successes. I can't thank my teacher a thousand times for this. Because thanks to my teacher's recommendations, I have achieved many successes. My teacher is also the reason why I entered the university. I can't thank my teacher a thousand times for this. Because thanks to my teacher, I was able to justify the trust of my parents, my loved ones, and everyone who believed in me. My teacher not only gave me knowledge, but also taught me how to look at the difficulties in life. My teacher taught me all the knowledge with patience and perseverance. He worked tirelessly with me to get a certificate. He increased my self-confidence. I see my teacher as my mother. I respect her like a mother. I can even say that I chose this profession because of my teacher. My teacher's lessons made me interested in this profession. In addition, it should not be forgotten that my mother is also my first teacher. For a

girl, her mother is an example. Our mother also teaches us many things. Without a doubt, I also learned a lot of knowledge from my mother. My mother also works as a teacher. Maybe that is why I am interested in this profession. This profession is considered one of the most honorable professions. Giving knowledge to someone is a very enjoyable process. I understood this when I worked as a teacher in a training center. True, this profession may seem like a simple profession. But do you think the hardships of this profession are a little bit?

There are many things that students say, "This teacher is bad, this teacher doesn't like us." But no teacher is bad. Sometimes they have to speak harshly just to set us on the right path. Sometimes they pull our ears so that we study well. A teacher is our guide in life. It is not for nothing that our ancestors said, "A teacher is as great as your father." Therefore, we should always respect our teachers.

After all, teachers are the candles that illuminate our dark lives. We should always receive the blessings of our teachers. And it is our duty to please them.

The more we respect our teachers, the less kind words we say about them. We owe them our whole lives. At this point, I found it necessary to mention my own teacher. I had a teacher. He would observe all the students during the lesson. He would immediately notice when each of us was depressed. I was very surprised by this. Because most teachers were not interested in our social situation. But that teacher would talk to us at the end of the lesson. He would listen to our problems and always help us find solutions. Nowadays, there are some parents who have no work with their children because of teachers. That is why I love my teacher very much to this day and always try to talk to him and find out how he is doing.

Many poets write poems about teachers, writers write

works. They hold events on holidays. But none of this should be superficial. They are people worthy of respect. Because educating one person is a great effort and requires patience. But think about it - teachers educate hundreds of students. Some parents cannot educate just one child. Therefore, it is a mistake to criticize our teachers. Teachers care about each student. They show the right path so that their student can become a person who will benefit society in the future. Our teachers study the character and interests of each of their students. It is especially difficult to educate little boys and girls who are taking their first steps in the so-called school. This requires great patience. That is why we should always appreciate our teachers.

Kadirova Mahliyo Sabir, 1st year student of the Faculty of Philology and Arts, Urganch State University

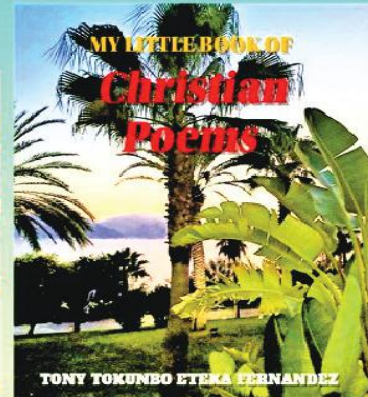
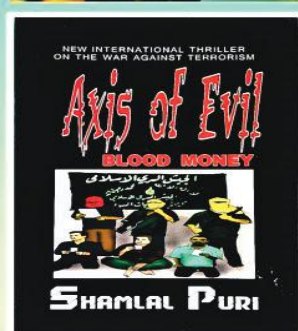
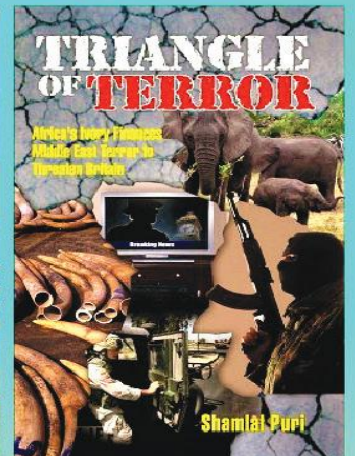
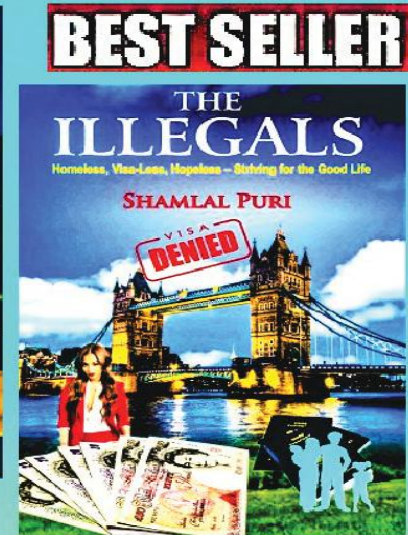
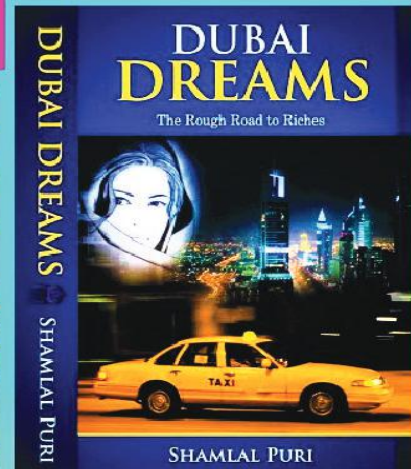
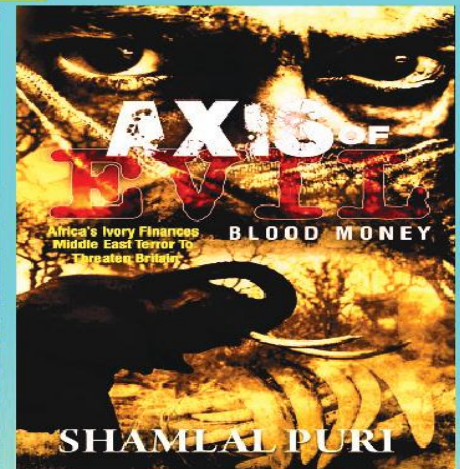
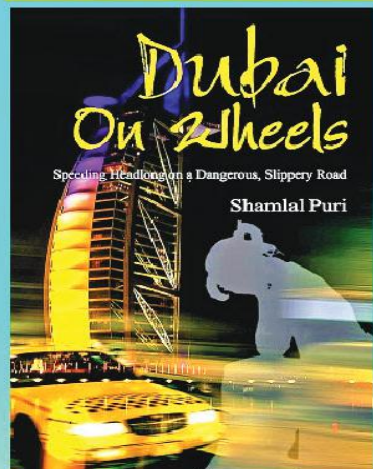
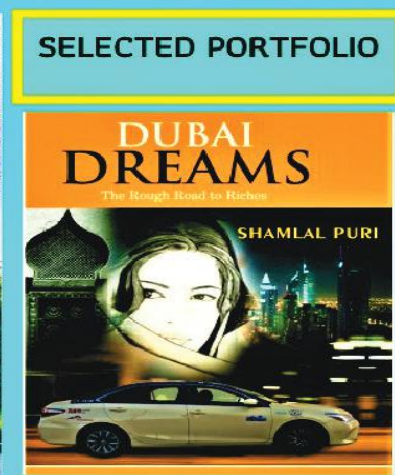
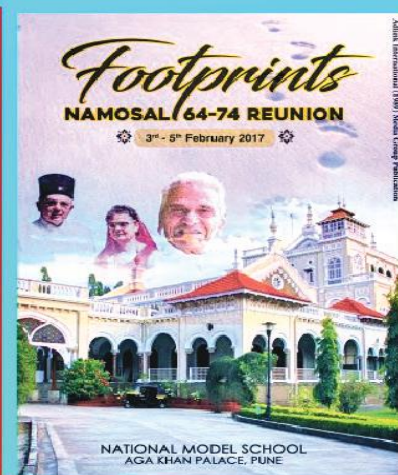
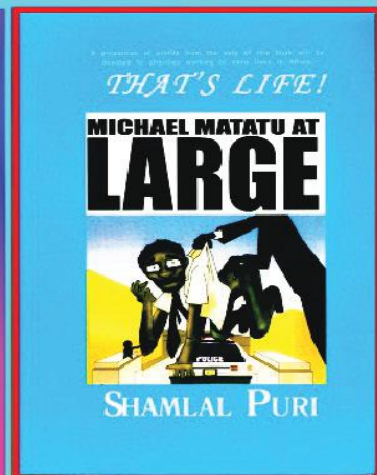
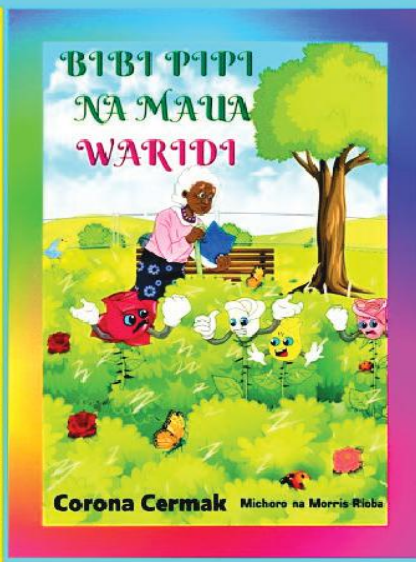
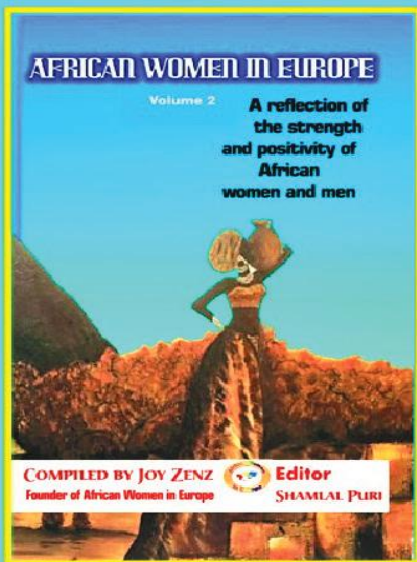
DO YOU WANT TO GET PUBLISHED?

ARE YOU A WRITER OR CORPORATE? Let Professional Editors and Authors turn your story into a Dream Book.

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

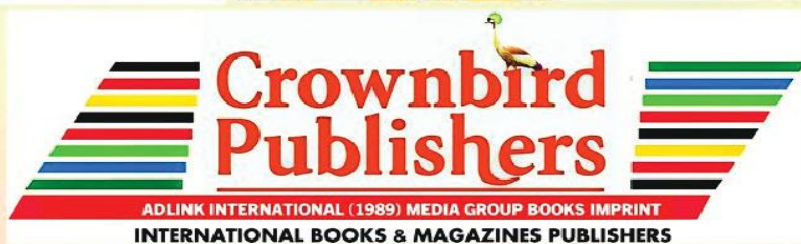
London-based contract Publishers for independent and self-publish authors.

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



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

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



ADLINK INTERNATIONAL (1989) MEDIA GROUP
Books Division
16 Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0AF (UK)
Tel: 44 330 606 1438
Email: media@adlinkinternational.com
www.adlinkinternational.com

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke
diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/DiasporaGlobal>
Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DiasporaGlobal1>
Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/diaspora-global-1a15ab210/>
Intagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal
YouTube: Diaspora Global

World News

The New Great Game:**Why Nations Are Racing For Technological Supremacy**

By: Silas Mwaudasheni Nande
@themtkenyatimes

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- **Semiconductor supremacy has become perhaps the most critical economic battleground. Semiconductors are the “crude oil of the 21st century”—they power everything from smartphones to fighter jets to data centers. Taiwan’s TSMC produces over 90% of the world’s most advanced chips, making it arguably the most strategically important company on Earth. The U.S. CHIPS Act (\$52 billion) and China’s massive semiconductor investments reflect understanding that chip leadership equals economic and military power.**
- **Platform dominance in AI and digital services creates winner-take-all economics. American companies (Google, Microsoft, Amazon) and Chinese firms (Alibaba, Tencent, Baidu) that lead in AI capture global markets and data, creating self-reinforcing advantages. The EU’s struggle to produce competitive tech giants illustrates the cost of falling behind.**

for decades to come, while those that fall behind risk economic decline, military vulnerability, and diminished geopolitical influence.

Why Nations Compete: The Strategic Imperatives

Military Superiority and National Security

Military advantage remains the most compelling reason nations pursue technological leadership. Emerging technologies are fundamentally transforming warfare in ways that make previous military investments potentially obsolete.

Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing military operations through autonomous weapons systems, enhanced targeting, predictive intelligence analysis, and drone swarms that can overwhelm traditional defenses. The U.S. military’s Project Maven, China’s development of AI-powered surveillance and autonomous systems, and Russia’s investment in AI weapons all reflect recognition that AI may determine who wins future conflicts.

Quantum computing threatens to break all existing encryption systems, potentially rendering enemies’ communications, financial systems, and military networks vulnerable. A nation that achieves quantum supremacy could read adversaries’ most sensitive secrets while protecting its own. This explains why the U.S., China, and EU have invested billions in quantum research.

Hypersonic weapons travel at speeds exceeding Mach 5, making them virtually impossible to intercept with current missile defense systems. China, Russia, and the United States are racing to develop these weapons because they could render aircraft carriers, military bases, and missile defense networks obsolete.

Space technology increasingly determines military effectiveness. Satellites enable communications, GPS navigation, missile targeting, and surveillance. Anti-satellite weapons and space-based sensors could give nations decisive “high ground” advantage. China’s and Russia’s development



of anti-satellite capabilities directly threatens U.S. military effectiveness, which relies heavily on space assets.

Economic Dominance and Production

Technological leadership translates directly into economic power through multiple channels.

Semiconductor supremacy has become perhaps the most critical economic battleground. Semiconductors are the “crude oil of the 21st century”—they power everything from smartphones to fighter jets to data centers. Taiwan’s TSMC produces over 90% of the world’s most advanced chips, making it arguably the most strategically important company on Earth. The U.S. CHIPS Act (\$52 billion) and China’s massive semiconductor investments reflect understanding that chip leadership equals economic and military power.

Platform dominance in AI and digital services creates winner-take-all economics. American companies (Google, Microsoft, Amazon) and Chinese firms (Alibaba, Tencent, Baidu) that lead in AI capture global markets and data, creating self-reinforcing advantages. The EU’s struggle to produce competitive tech giants illustrates the cost of falling behind.

Advanced manufacturing powered by AI, robotics, and automation determines which nations can produce goods most efficiently. Germany’s Industry 4.0 initiative, China’s Made in China 2025 program, and Ameri-

ca’s push for advanced manufacturing all recognize that future production will be dominated by nations that master smart factories and AI-optimized supply chains.

Medical and Healthcare Innovation

The COVID-19 pandemic starkly demonstrated that medical technology determines not just health outcomes but economic resilience and geopolitical power.

mRNA vaccine technology, pioneered primarily in the U.S. and Germany, enabled rapid vaccine development that saved millions of lives and billions in economic damage. Nations with advanced biotech capabilities can respond to future pandemics within months, while those dependent on others might suffer prolonged crises.

Gene editing technologies like CRISPR offer possibilities to cure genetic diseases, enhance crop yields, and potentially extend human lifespans. China, the U.S., and UK lead in CRISPR research. Nations that master gene editing could eliminate hereditary diseases, create enhanced crops to ensure food security, or even enhance human capabilities.

AI-driven drug discovery can identify promising compounds exponentially faster than traditional methods. Nations leading in AI-pharma integration will have healthier, more productive populations and lucrative pharmaceutical exports.

Educational Excellence and

Human Capital

Technological leadership requires sustained investments in education and research infrastructure.

STEM education determines whether nations can produce the engineers, scientists, and innovators needed for technological competition. China graduates roughly 4.7 million STEM students annually compared to about 568,000 in the U.S., though American universities still lead in quality. India produces over 2.6 million STEM graduates yearly, creating a massive talent pool.

University research ecosystems concentrate in certain nations. The U.S. dominates global university rankings, with institutions like MIT, Stanford, and Harvard leading in AI, biotech, and quantum research. The UK’s Cambridge and Oxford, China’s Tsinghua and Peking universities, and institutions in Germany, Japan, and South Korea form critical research nodes.

Talent attraction and retention has become fiercely competitive. The U.S. has historically attracted global talent, but increasingly restrictive immigration policies have pushed skilled workers toward Canada, the UK, and other nations. China is aggressively recruiting Chinese diaspora scientists back through programs offering generous funding. The “brain drain” vs. “brain gain” competition directly affects who leads technologically.

Cybersecurity and Information Warfare

The digital realm has become perhaps the most active battlefield for international competition.

Offensive cyber capabilities allow nations to disrupt critical infrastructure, steal intellectual property, influence elections, and cripple enemies without firing a shot. The U.S., China, Russia, Israel, North Korea, and Iran all maintain sophisticated cyber warfare units. Russian interference in U.S. elections, Chinese theft of U.S. intellectual property, and American cyberattacks on Iranian nuclear facilities (Stuxnet) illustrate how cyber power shapes geopolitics.

Quantum cryptography promises theoretically unbreakable encryption, offering ultimate communication security to nations that deploy it first. China has already launched quantum communication satellites, giving it potential leads in secure communications that could prove decisive in intelligence and military operations.

5G and 6G network infrastructure determines whose technology underpins global communications—and who can potentially access, surveil, or disrupt that data. The U.S.-China conflict over Huawei’s 5G technology reflects understanding that network infrastructure is a national security issue.

Contd Page 11

World News

The New Great Game: Why Nations Are Racing For Technological Supremacy

xxxxxxxxxxxx

Whoever builds the world's networks has potential access to its data.

Energy and Space: The Final Frontiers

Fusion energy, if achieved, would provide virtually unlimited clean energy, eliminating dependence on fossil fuels and fundamentally altering geopolitics. The U.S., China, EU, UK, Japan, and South Korea are all investing heavily in fusion research. The nation that achieves commercial fusion first gains enormous strategic advantage.

Space exploration is rapidly becoming the next frontier for geopolitical competition. Satellite constellations provide communications and surveillance capabilities. Space mining could unlock virtually unlimited resources—asteroids contain rare metals worth potentially trillions of dollars. China's lunar program, NASA's Artemis program, and emerging space programs in UAE, India, and Japan all aim to establish permanent presence beyond Earth.

Current Leaders by Technology Domain

Artificial Intelligence

United States: Leads in AI research, with dominant companies (Google, Microsoft, OpenAI, Meta) and top universities (Stanford, MIT, Carnegie Mellon). Strength in foundational research and large language models.

China: Leads in AI implementation, surveillance applications, facial recognition, and AI patents filed. Massive data collection provides training advantages. Companies like Baidu, Alibaba, and Tencent are world-class AI developers.

Current assessment: U.S. maintains overall lead, but China is rapidly closing the gap and may lead in specific applications like surveillance and autonomous systems.

Quantum Computing

United States: Google claimed "quantum supremacy" in 2019. IBM, Microsoft, and numerous startups invest heavily with strong university research.



China: Massive government investment. Demonstrated quantum communication satellites and claims of quantum computing milestones.

Current assessment: U.S. and China are neck-and-neck, with both potentially achieving significant breakthroughs. Practical quantum computing may emerge from either nation first.

Biotechnology and Gene Editing

United States: Dominant in biotech through companies like Moderna, Pfizer, and hundreds of biotech startups. Leading universities produce cutting-edge research with strong venture capital ecosystem.

United Kingdom: Significant biotech strength through universities and AstraZeneca. First to approve CRISPR therapy for clinical use.

China: Aggressive in CRISPR research, sometimes pushing ethical boundaries. Large pharmaceutical industry growing rapidly.

Current assessment: U.S. leads overall, but China is rapidly advancing and may be less constrained by ethical considerations.

Semiconductors

Taiwan: TSMC produces over 90% of the world's most advanced chips. Absolutely critical to global supply chains.

South Korea: Samsung and SK Hynix are world leaders

in memory chips and catching up in advanced logic chips.

United States: Leads in chip design (Intel, AMD, Nvidia, Qualcomm, Apple) but has lost manufacturing leadership. CHIPS Act aims to rebuild domestic production.

China: Desperately trying to achieve self-sufficiency but currently unable to produce most advanced chips due to U.S. restrictions.

Current assessment: Taiwan dominates manufacturing, U.S. leads design, Netherlands (ASML) controls critical equipment. China is far behind despite massive investment.

Space Technology

United States: Dominant through NASA and private companies (SpaceX, Blue Origin). SpaceX's reusable rockets have dramatically reduced launch costs. Most advanced space capabilities overall.

China: Rapidly advancing space program with successful Mars rover, lunar missions, space station, and ambitious future plans. Second-most capable space power.

Current assessment: U.S. dominates, especially with SpaceX revolutionizing launch costs. China is second and closing the gap.

Cybersecurity

United States: NSA is probably the world's most capable intelligence agency. Most

sophisticated cyber capabilities.

Israel: Unit 8200 and other Israeli cyber capabilities are world-leading. Vibrant cybersecurity industry exports technology globally.

China: Massive cyber espionage operations and surveillance capabilities. "Great Firewall" demonstrates sophisticated domestic control.

Russia: Highly capable offensive cyber operations, demonstrated through election interference and ransomware attacks.

Current assessment: U.S. and Israel probably lead in sophisticated capabilities. Russia excels at aggressive operations. China combines massive scale with increasing sophistication.

Which Countries Will Lead? Predictions and Analysis

The United States: Maintaining the Lead

Strengths:

- World-leading universities and research ecosystem

- Dominant tech companies (Google, Microsoft, Apple, Amazon, Meta)
- Strong venture capital culture enabling rapid commercialization

- Historical culture of innovation and entrepreneurship
- Massive military R&D spending (\$140+ billion annually)

- Deep pool of skilled immigrants

Weaknesses:

- Declining STEM education quality in K-12 system

- Political polarization potentially hindering research

- Immigration restrictions reducing talent inflow

- Manufacturing base hollowed out, dependent on foreign production

- Massive debt potentially constraining future investments

Prediction: The U.S. will likely remain the overall technological leader for the next 10-15 years due to its research ecosystem and commercial advantages, but its lead will narrow significantly. Without major reforms in education, immigration, and industrial policy, it risks losing leadership by 2040-2050.

China: The Rising Challenger

Strengths:

- Massive government investment in strategic technologies
- Largest STEM graduate production in the world

- Rapid infrastructure development
- Centralized decision-making enabling coordinated national strategies

- Enormous domestic market providing commercial scale
- Manufacturing dominance in many critical technologies

.....

Contd Page 12

Worth Noting:

- STEM education determines whether nations can produce the engineers, scientists, and innovators needed for technological competition. China graduates roughly 4.7 million STEM students annually compared to about 568,000 in the U.S., though American universities still lead in quality. India produces over 2.6 million STEM graduates yearly, creating a massive talent pool.

- University research ecosystems concentrate in certain nations. The U.S. dominates global university rankings, with institutions like MIT, Stanford, and Harvard leading in AI, biotech, and quantum research. The UK's Cambridge and Oxford, China's Tsinghua and Peking universities, and institutions in Germany, Japan, and South Korea form critical research nodes.

- Talent attraction and retention has become fiercely competitive. The U.S. has historically attracted global talent, but increasingly restrictive immigration policies have pushed skilled workers toward Canada, the UK, and other nations. China is aggressively recruiting Chinese diaspora scientists back through programs offering generous funding. The "brain drain" vs. "brain gain" competition directly affects who leads technologically.

World News

The New Great Game:**Why Nations Are Racing For Technological Supremacy**

xxxxxxxxxxxx

Contd from Page 11

- Willing to aggressively pursue controversial technologies

Weaknesses:

- Innovation culture historically weaker than U.S.
- Authoritarian system may stifle creativity
- Demographic crisis (aging population, declining births)
- Semiconductor dependence on foreign technology
- Brain drain of top talent still favors West
- Global pushback against Chinese technology

Prediction: China will achieve parity or leadership in several specific domains (AI applications, quantum communications, manufacturing technologies) within 10 years but will struggle to achieve overall technological leadership due to innovation culture and demographic constraints. Most likely outcome is a bifurcated world with U.S. and Chinese technological spheres.

European Union: Fragmented Excellence

Strengths:

- Excellent universities and research institutions
- Strong in specific domains (quantum research, renewable energy, pharmaceuticals)
- Wealthy economies able to fund research
- Highly educated population

Weaknesses:

- Fragmented across 27 nations with coordination challenges
- Over-regulation potentially stifling innovation
- Weak venture capital culture compared to U.S./China
- No tech giants comparable to American/Chinese companies
- Demographic challenges across much of EU

Prediction: EU will remain technologically advanced but increasingly a rule-maker rather than innovation leader. Will lead in specific niches (quantum, renewable energy, ethical AI) but lack the scale and dynamism to compete with U.S./China in most domains.

Other Notable Contenders

United Kingdom: Post-Brexit UK is trying to position itself as a science superpower. Strong universities and AI research (DeepMind) provide foundation. Small scale limits impact. Likely future: significant but secondary player.

Japan: Excellent technology base but



demographic crisis and risk-averse culture limit innovation potential. Strong in robotics, manufacturing technology, and materials science. Likely future: maintains excellence in niches but declining overall influence.

South Korea: Impressive technology capabilities (Samsung, LG, SK) and strong education system. Leading in semiconductors, displays, batteries. Likely future: continues excellence in manufacturing technologies but limited broader influence.

India: Enormous potential through large, young population and growing economy. Produces massive numbers of engineers. Currently behind in most technologies but trajectory is positive. Major challenges include infrastructure deficits and educational quality. Likely future: emerges as significant player by 2040-2050, particularly in software, AI, and services.

Israel: Tiny population but punches far above weight in cybersecurity, military technology, and biotech. Limited by small scale. Likely future: continues as innovation leader in specific niches.

Russia: Declining technological power due to economic constraints, demographic crisis, and brain drain. Ukraine war and sanctions accelerating decline. Likely future: continues fade except in military technologies where it maintains competency.

The Most Likely Scenario: A Multipolar Technology World

Rather than a single dominant technological leader, the most probable future is a multipolar world with different nations leading in different domains:

United States: Overall technological

leader through 2035-2040, maintaining advantages in fundamental AI research, biotechnology, space technology, and military applications. Success depends on continued immigration, educational investment, and political stability.

China: Achieves parity in AI applications, quantum communications, surveillance technology, manufacturing, renewable energy, and potentially military technologies by 2030-2035. Limited by demographic decline and innovation culture in achieving overall leadership.

European Union: Leads in regulatory frameworks, ethical AI, renewable energy technology, and specific research domains. Increasingly focused on maintaining technological sovereignty rather than competing for overall leadership.

Specialized leaders: Taiwan (semiconductors), South Korea (displays, batteries), Israel (cybersecurity), Japan (robotics), India (software, IT services) maintain excellence in specific domains critical to global technology ecosystem.

Critical Variables That Will Determine Winners

Several factors will determine which predictions prove accurate:

Education and talent: Nations that maintain high-quality STEM education and attract global talent will have sustainable advantages.

Immigration policies: Countries that welcome skilled immigrants will gain at the expense of those that don't.

Government investment: Sustained, strategic government funding for research proves essential for breakthrough technologies.

Commercial ecosystems: Ability to commercialize research through vibrant startup cultures and venture capital determines who profits from innovation.

Demographics: Aging populations struggle to maintain innovation dynamism. China's demographic crisis and India's youth dividend will significantly impact their technological trajectories.

Geopolitical stability: Wars, conflicts, and political instability devastate technological progress (witness Russia's decline).

Economic growth: Recessions and stagnation constrain R&D investments.

Conclusion: The Stakes Could Not Be Higher

The competition for technological leadership will likely determine global power dynamics for the rest of the 21st century. Unlike previous eras where military prowess or natural resources conferred power, today's dominance requires sustained excellence in research, education, innovation, and commercialization. The race is multidimensional—no single nation will lead in all technologies, but nations that fall behind across multiple domains risk economic decline, military vulnerability, and diminished geopolitical influence comparable to what happened to nations that missed the Industrial Revolution.

For the United States, maintaining leadership requires confronting education deficits, infrastructure decay, political polarization, and immigration restrictions. For China, achieving dominance requires overcoming demographic crisis, innovation culture weaknesses, and global pushback against its technol-

ogy. For Europe, remaining relevant requires overcoming fragmentation and regulation barriers. For emerging powers like India, realizing potential requires massive investments in infrastructure, education, and research.

The nations that succeed in this competition will shape not just their own futures but the entire world's trajectory through the remainder of this century. The technologies they develop will determine how wars are fought, how economies function, how diseases are treated, how people communicate, and perhaps even how long we live and whether humanity expands beyond Earth.

This is not merely an economic or military competition—it is a contest that will define the human future. And unlike previous great power competitions, this one cannot be won through military conquest or resource extraction alone. It requires sustained excellence in education, research, innovation, and the wisdom to deploy powerful technologies responsibly.

Final Assessment: The United States is most likely to maintain overall technological leadership through 2040, but with a significantly diminished lead over China. China will achieve parity or dominance in multiple specific domains. The EU will remain advanced but increasingly secondary. India represents the wild card—with potential to emerge as a major technological power by mid-century if it addresses its structural challenges. The ultimate outcome depends less on current capabilities than on which nations can sustain innovation ecosystems, attract talent, and maintain the political will to invest in long-term technological development.

The race is on. And humanity's future hangs in the balance.

NEWS PAPER



IN BUSINESS

The Mount Kenya Times

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

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

For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

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

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

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

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

WORLD

Forgotten Exodus: Congolese Refugees in Burundi and the Silence of the World

By: Diaspora Times Team
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Contd from Page 1



Congolese Refugees in Burundi and the Silence of the World

Worth Noting:

• When rebels seized the strategic town of Uvira in late 2025, the shockwaves rippled across eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Within days, tens of thousands of civilians—mostly women and children—crossed into Burundi, exhausted and traumatized. The UN refugee agency (UNHCR) reported that Burundi had reached a “critical point” as the influx overwhelmed reception centres in Gatumba and Bujumbura. Families arrived with little more than the clothes on their backs, many having walked for days through forests and conflict zones.

• The United Nations confirmed it was working with Burundi’s health ministry to investigate unexplained deaths among refugees, raising fears of disease outbreaks in overcrowded camps. Yet beyond technical statements, the crisis has drawn scant international attention. Jean Jacques Purusi, governor of South Kivu, lamented that the suffering of his people had been “completely forgotten by the international community and media.” His words cut to the heart of the problem: a humanitarian emergency unfolding in silence.

istry to investigate unexplained deaths among refugees, raising fears of disease outbreaks in overcrowded camps. Yet beyond technical statements, the crisis has drawn scant international attention. Jean Jacques Purusi, governor of South Kivu, lamented that the suffering of his people had been “completely forgotten by the international community and media.” His words cut to the heart of the problem: a humanitarian emergency unfolding in silence.

The Human Toll

The numbers are staggering. Over 100,000 Congolese have sought refuge in Burundi since December, joining thousands already displaced by years of conflict in eastern Congo. Camps near Gatumba are overflowing, with families sleeping under makeshift shelters. Aid workers describe scenes of desperation: children crying from hunger, mothers clutching infants, elderly men and women too weak to stand.

UNHCR officials warn that Burundi, itself one of Africa’s poorest nations, lacks the capacity to absorb such a sudden influx. Food stocks are dwindling, medical supplies are scarce, and sanita-

tion facilities are inadequate. The risk of cholera, malaria, and respiratory infections looms large. Without urgent intervention, the death toll could rise sharply.

Regional Conflict and Rebellion

The refugee crisis is rooted in the resurgence of armed groups in eastern Congo. The fall of Uvira to M23 rebels in December marked a turning point. Uvira, a key trading hub on Lake Tanganyika, lies just across the border from Burundi. Its capture disrupted commerce, displaced thousands, and triggered panic across South Kivu.

The DRC government accused Rwanda of backing the rebels, a charge Kigali denies. Regional tensions escalated, with Kinshasa recalling its ambassador and threatening to sever ties. For civilians, the geopolitics mattered little; surviving meant fleeing across the nearest border. Burundi became the destination, not by choice but by necessity.

Burundi’s Strained Response Burundi’s National Office of Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons has struggled to cope. Officials declined to comment publicly,

reflecting both the sensitivity of the issue and the government’s limited capacity. Burundi already hosts refugees from Congo, Rwanda, and its own internal conflicts. The sudden arrival of 100,000 more has pushed systems to breaking point. Local communities in Gatumba and Bujumbura have shown solidarity, sharing food and shelter. But resources are thin. International aid has been slow, overshadowed by global crises elsewhere. The contrast is stark: while conflicts in Gaza and Ukraine dominate headlines, the misery of Congolese refugees in Burundi barely registers.

Congo’s Humanitarian Mission

Congo’s state and social affairs ministry announced a humanitarian mission to support displaced citizens in Burundi, providing food, medicines, and non food items. Yet the effort is symbolic compared to the scale of need. Transporting aid across borders in a conflict zone is fraught with logistical challenges. Moreover, Congo itself faces internal displacement, with millions uprooted within its own territory.

The mission underscores

the paradox of a state struggling to protect its citizens at home while attempting to assist them abroad. For refugees, the gesture offers some hope, but the reality remains grim.

International Silence

The most striking aspect of the crisis is the lack of global attention. Media coverage has been minimal, overshadowed by other conflicts. Donor fatigue is evident, with humanitarian budgets stretched thin. Yet the silence is dangerous. Without visibility, funding will not flow, and without funding, lives will be lost.

Governor Purusi’s warning that the crisis is “completely forgotten” is not hyperbole. Refugees in Burundi are living in misery, largely invisible to the world. The international community’s failure to respond risks deepening instability in a region already plagued by conflict.

The Congolese refugee crisis in Burundi is a test of global conscience. It highlights the fragility of regional stability, the vulnerability of civilians, and the selective nature of international attention. When tens of thousands flee violence, the world should respond with urgency. In-

stead, silence prevails.

Burundi cannot shoulder this burden alone. Its economy is fragile, its institutions weak, and its resources limited. Without international support, the refugee influx could destabilize the country, creating new cycles of conflict and displacement. For Congo, the crisis underscores the need for political solutions to end the wars in its east. Military victories are fleeting; only peace can stem the tide of refugees.

The UN’s investigation into refugee deaths is necessary but insufficient. What is needed is a comprehensive humanitarian response: food, shelter, medical care, and protection. Donors must act, not tomorrow but today. Civil society and media must amplify the voices of refugees, ensuring their plight is not forgotten.

The misery of Congolese refugees in Burundi is not inevitable—it is the product of violence and neglect. The world must break its silence, for every day of inaction turns a forgotten crisis into a forgotten people.

Mnangagwa's Power Play: Can Zimbabwe Afford Another Decade?



By: Norman Mwale
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Zimbabwean President Emmerson Mnangagwa's Vision 2030 has sparked intense debate and criticism, with many questioning its feasibility and motives. The proposal aims to transform Zimbabwe into an upper-middle-income economy by 2030, but critics argue it lacks concrete benchmarks and measurable goals.

Mnangagwa's government has been accused of using the Vision 2030 agenda to extend his presidential term, which is set to end in 2028. The Zimbabwean constitution limits a president to two terms, and many see the 2030 agenda as a plenum to bypass this limit. News reports indicate that some Zimbabweans, including war veterans and opposition parties, are strongly opposed to the idea, citing concerns over constitutionalism and democracy.

The ruling party's decision to extend Mnangagwa's term has deepened Zimbabwe's constitutional crisis, with critics arguing it's a deliberate attempt to undermine constitutionalism and entrench personal rule. Any change to the term limit would require a constitutional amendment and potentially two referendums, legal experts say. Zimbabwe's economy is in persistent crisis, with an extreme poverty rate of over 42%. Critics argue that extending Mnangagwa's term would only prolong the suffering of Zimbabweans, who are already struggling with high unemployment and poverty levels.

The opposition has vowed to resist any attempts to extend Mnangagwa's term, citing concerns over the country's future and democratic principles. Protests and demonstrations are expected to intensify as the debate over Vision 2030 continues. The international community has expressed concerns over Zimbabwe's human rights record and governance. Extending Mnangagwa's term could lead to further isolation and economic sanctions, exacerbating the country's economic woes.

As the political tension escalates, Zimbabweans are left wondering what the future holds. Many are calling for a return to democratic principles and a focus on address-



Zimbabwean President Emmerson Mnangagwa

ing the country's pressing economic challenges. The road to 2030 looks uncertain and bleak and it's clear that the journey will be shaped by the voices and actions of Zimba-

bwe's citizens. In the midst of this uncertainty, one thing remains clear: Zimbabwe's future hangs in the balance, and the decisions made in the coming

months will have far-reaching implications for the country's economic and political landscape.

EDUCATION

Winter Season and University Life: Lofty Goals Taking Shape in Tranquility



By: Xislatova Muqaddas
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Winter brings a unique sense of calm, purity, and deep reflection to the life of our country. When nature is covered in white snow, it not only enhances the beauty of the landscape but also awakens feelings of spiritual cleansing and renewal in the human heart. Especially in educational institutions, particularly universities, winter holds special significance as an important and meaningful period.

With the first snowfall, our cities and villages take on an entirely new appearance. Trees are dressed in white, streets and alleys sink into silence, and a peaceful atmosphere prevails. Against this backdrop, the joy of children draws special atten-

tion. They build snowmen and play in the snow, forgetting the cold of winter. This innocent happiness adds warmth to social life.

University campuses also acquire a distinctive atmosphere during winter. Snow-covered pathways, students hurrying to classes, young people moving with books and notebooks in their hands—all of this vividly reflects an environment of knowledge and intellectual pursuit. Winter is a period of great responsibility for students, as semester finals, examinations, and academic tasks usually fall during this season.

Short days and long nights encourage students to spend more time in libraries. University libraries and study halls become crowded with knowledge-seeking youth. This process helps students develop independent thinking, analytical skills, and research abilities. Winter is especially a convenient time for writing scientific articles, completing coursework, and working on projects.

At the same time, winter in university life is not limited to academics alone. Educational institutions organize winter-themed celebrations, spiritual and educational events,

and cultural evenings. Students present stage performances, poetry readings, and musical shows, revealing their creative potential. Such events strengthen the sense of unity, friendship, and mutual respect among students.

Winter also brings people closer to one another. Warm conversations with friends at the university, sincere talks over a cup of tea, mutual support, and cooperation are among the most important aspects of this season. Despite the cold weather, the warmth in hearts plays a vital role in students' collective pursuit of their goals.

In conclusion, winter in university life is not merely a season of cold and silence, but a time of knowledge, reflection, and spiritual growth. It teaches young people patience and responsibility toward their goals. Winter is a season of deep exploration and high aspirations, holding an important place in shaping future professionals.

*ALFRAGANUS UNIVERSITY
3rd-year Medical Student
Xislatova Muqaddas*



America

Trump says Venezuela will be 'turning over' up to 50m barrels of oil to US

By: BBC
xxxxxxxxxxxx

US President Donald Trump

Worth Noting:

- Trump posted on Truth Social on Tuesday: "I am pleased to announce that the Interim Authorities in Venezuela will be turning over between 30 and 50 MILLION Barrels of High Quality, Sanctioned Oil, to the United States of America.
- "This Oil will be sold at its Market Price, and that money will be controlled by me, as President of the United States of America, to ensure it is used to benefit the people of Venezuela and the United States!"
- His comment came a day after Delcy Rodríguez, formerly Venezuela's vice-president, was sworn in as its interim president. Maduro has been brought to the US to face drug-trafficking and weapons charges.
- On Monday the US president told NBC News: "Having a Venezuela that's an oil producer is good for the United States because it keeps the price of oil down."

US President Donald Trump has said Venezuela "will be turning over" up to 50m barrels of oil to the US, after a surprise military operation that removed President Nicolás Maduro from power.

The oil will be sold at its market price, Trump posted on social media, adding that the money would be controlled by himself and used to benefit the people of Venezuela and the US.

His comments come after he said the US oil industry would be "up and running" in Venezuela within 18 months and that he expected huge investments to pour into the country.

Analysts previously told the BBC it could take tens of billions of dollars, and potentially a decade, to restore Venezuela's former output.

Trump posted on Truth Social on Tuesday: "I am pleased to announce that the Interim Authorities in Venezuela will be turning over between 30 and 50 MILLION Barrels of High Quality, Sanctioned Oil, to the United States of America.

"This Oil will be sold at its

Market Price, and that money will be controlled by me, as President of the United States of America, to ensure it is used to benefit the people of Venezuela and the United States!"

His comment came a day after Delcy Rodríguez, formerly Venezuela's vice-president, was sworn in as its interim president. Maduro has been brought to the US to face drug-trafficking and weapons charges.

On Monday the US president told NBC News: "Having a Venezuela that's an oil producer is good for the United States because it keeps the price of oil down."

Representatives from major US petroleum companies planned to meet the Trump administration this week, the BBC's US partner CBS reported.

Analysts who previously spoke to the BBC were sceptical that Trump's plans would have a major impact on the global supply – and therefore price – of oil.

They suggested that firms would look for reassurance that a stable government was in place, and even when

they did invest, their projects would not deliver for years.

Trump has argued in recent days that American oil companies can fix Venezuela's oil infrastructure.

The country has an estimated 303bn barrels – the world's largest proven reserve – but its oil production has been in decline since the early 2000s.

The Trump administration sees significant potential for its own energy prospects in Venezuela's reserves.

Increasing the country's production of oil would be expensive for US firms.

Venezuelan oil is also heavy and more difficult to refine. There is only one US firm, Chevron, currently operating in the country.

Asked for comment about Trump's plans for US oil production in Venezuela, Chevron spokesman Bill Turenne said the company "remains focused on the safety and wellbeing of our employees, as well as the integrity of our assets".

"We continue to operate in full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations,"

Turenne added.

ConocoPhillips, a major US oil company that no longer has a presence in Venezuela, "is monitoring developments in Venezuela and their potential implications for global energy supply and stability", said spokesman Dennis Nuss.

"It would be premature to speculate on any future business activities or investments," Nuss said.

A third company, Exxon, did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

While justifying the seizure of Maduro from Caracas, Trump also claimed that Venezuela "unilaterally seized and stole American oil".

Vice-President JD Vance echoed those claims on X after Maduro was taken, writing that "Venezuela expropriated American oil property and until recently used that stolen property to get rich and fund their narco-terrorist activities".

The reality is more complex. US oil companies have a long history in Venezuela, extracting oil under licence agreements.

Venezuela nationalised its oil industry in 1976 and in 2007, President Hugo Chavez exerted more state control over the remaining foreign-owned assets of US oil firms operating in the country.

In 2019, a World Bank tribunal ordered Venezuela to pay \$8.7 billion to ConocoPhillips in compensation for this 2007 move.

That sum has not been paid by Venezuela, so at least one US oil company has outstanding compensation which is owed to it.

But BBC Verify's Ben Chu said the claim Venezuela has "stolen" American oil is too simplistic, as experts said the oil itself was never actually owned by anyone except Venezuela.

The Diaspora Times Global



For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

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

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

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

Intagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Diaspora

Ethiopia's \$12.5 Billion Gamble: Africa's Biggest Airport and the Battle for the Skies

By: Diaspora Times Team
xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Ethiopia has broken ground on what Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed calls “the largest aviation infrastructure project in Africa’s history,” a \$12.5 billion mega airport in Bishoftu that promises to reshape the continent’s air transport landscape. Yet behind the grand vision lies a complex story of ambition, geopolitics, displacement, and risk.

On January 10, 2026, Abiy Ahmed laid the cornerstone for Bishoftu International Airport, a sprawling 35 square kilometre facility southeast of Addis Ababa. Designed to handle up to 110 million passengers annually, the hub will dwarf the capital’s Bole International Airport, which currently manages about 25 million. Ethiopian Airlines, Africa’s largest carrier, is partly financing the project, with support from the African Development Bank, which has pledged \$500 million, and negotiations underway with the Asian Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, and the US Development Finance Corporation.

Abiy framed the project as central to Ethiopia’s “multi airport strategy,” designed to future proof the nation’s role as Africa’s leading air transport gateway. “This mega airport will strengthen Ethiopian Airlines’ global competitiveness, expand trade and tourism corridors, and position Ethiopia as a major intercontinental hub,” he declared. The plan includes a multi lane motorway linking Bishoftu to Addis Ababa and a 38 kilometre high speed railway capable of reaching 200 km/h.

The scale is staggering. Bishoftu International Airport will feature four parallel runways, parking for 270 aircraft, and terminals designed to rival Dubai, Istanbul, and Doha. Its first phase alone is expected to accommodate 60 million passengers annually, with full capacity doubling that figure. For Ethiopia, a nation of 130 million people, the project represents both a bold leap into the future and a test of whether infrastructure can outpace instability.

The Bishoftu airport is the latest in a string of headline grabbing infrastructure ventures. In September 2025, Ethiopia inaugurated the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), Africa’s largest hydroelectric project, capable of generating over 5,000 megawatts of electrici-



Bishoftu International Airport design

ty. Addis Ababa has also embarked on extensive urban renewal, with new roads, housing estates, and industrial parks reshaping the capital. These projects reflect Abiy’s vision of Ethiopia as a modernized, industrialized state. They also signal Ethiopia’s determination to assert itself as a regional power, leveraging geography and population size to dominate trade, transport, and energy in the Horn of Africa.

The financing of Bishoftu underscores Ethiopia’s reliance on multilateral lenders and strategic partners. The African Development Bank has positioned itself as lead arranger, tasked with mobilizing billions in additional funding. Ethiopian Airlines will contribute about 20 percent of the cost, while the remainder will come from creditors. For lenders, the project is a bet on Ethiopia’s stability and growth. For Ethiopia, it is a gamble that global demand for air travel will rebound and that Addis Ababa can rival hubs like Nairobi, Johannesburg, and Cairo.

The airport’s construction has already displaced 2,500 farmers, resettled at a cost of \$350 million. Ethiopian Airlines CEO Mesfin Tasew Bekele insists livelihoods were restored, but critics argue the compensation process lacked transparency. Human rights groups warn

that large scale projects often marginalize rural communities, raising questions about whether Ethiopia’s development model prioritizes speed over inclusivity. Bishoftu itself lies in Oromia, one of Ethiopia’s most restive regions. Armed conflict continues in both Oromia and Amhara, the country’s two most populous states. Building Africa’s largest airport amid ongoing violence highlights the paradox of Ethiopia’s development drive: monumental projects rising against a backdrop of instability.

Ethiopian Airlines has long been Africa’s aviation success story. With a fleet of over 140 aircraft, routes spanning five continents, and membership in the Star Alliance, it is consistently ranked among the world’s most reliable carriers. Bole International Airport has served as its hub, but capacity constraints are evident. By constructing Bishoftu, Ethiopian Airlines aims to leapfrog competitors. The hub is envisioned as Africa’s answer to Dubai International, capable of connecting Asia, Europe, and the Americas through Addis Ababa. Analysts note that Ethiopia’s geographic position—roughly equidistant between major global markets—gives it a natural advantage. Yet competition is fierce. Kenya is expanding

Nairobi’s Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, while Rwanda is building Bugesera International Airport with Qatar Airways. South Africa’s OR Tambo remains a continental heavyweight. Ethiopia’s challenge will be to deliver on its promise while avoiding the pitfalls of overcapacity and debt.

The Bishoftu project also carries geopolitical weight. Ethiopia’s partnership with the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and European Investment Bank reflects a diversified financing strategy. The involvement of the US Development Finance Corporation signals Washington’s interest in counterbalancing Chinese influence in African infrastructure. China, which has financed railways and industrial parks in Ethiopia, is conspicuously absent from the Bishoftu deal. Analysts suggest Ethiopia is seeking to broaden its alliances, wary of overdependence on Beijing. The airport thus becomes not only a transport hub but a symbol of Ethiopia’s diplomatic balancing act.

Despite the optimism, risks abound. Ethiopia’s economy is under strain, with inflation, currency depreciation, and debt pressures mounting. Armed conflict in Oromia and Amhara threatens stability. Tourism, a key revenue stream for the airport,

remains fragile. Moreover, mega projects often face delays and cost overruns. The GERD took more than a decade to complete amid disputes with Egypt and Sudan. Bishoftu’s five year timeline may prove ambitious. Questions also linger about environmental impact, given the scale of construction and displacement.

Ethiopia’s decision to build Africa’s largest airport is both visionary and precarious. It reflects a nation determined to redefine itself, to project power through infrastructure, and to claim leadership in African aviation. Yet it also exposes Ethiopia to the dangers of overreach—financial, social, and political. The project’s success will depend on more than concrete and runways. It will require peace in Oromia and Amhara, sound financial management, and sustained demand for air travel. Without these, Bishoftu risks becoming a monument to ambition rather than a gateway to prosperity.

Ethiopia’s \$12.5 billion Bishoftu airport is a bold bet on the future—a runway to greatness or a tarmac to turmoil. The world will watch to see whether Africa’s biggest airport becomes a symbol of progress or a cautionary tale of ambition outpacing reality.

Worth Noting:

- Abiy framed the project as central to Ethiopia’s “multi airport strategy,” designed to future proof the nation’s role as Africa’s leading air transport gateway. “This mega airport will strengthen Ethiopian Airlines’ global competitiveness, expand trade and tourism corridors, and position Ethiopia as a major intercontinental hub,” he declared. The plan includes a multi lane motorway linking Bishoftu to Addis Ababa and a 38 kilometre high speed railway capable of reaching 200 km/h.

- The scale is staggering. Bishoftu International Airport will feature four parallel runways, parking for 270 aircraft, and terminals designed to rival Dubai, Istanbul, and Doha. Its first phase alone is expected to accommodate 60 million passengers annually, with full capacity doubling that figure. For Ethiopia, a nation of 130 million people, the project represents both a bold leap into the future and a test of whether infrastructure can outpace instability.

YOUR OPINION IS INVALUABLE

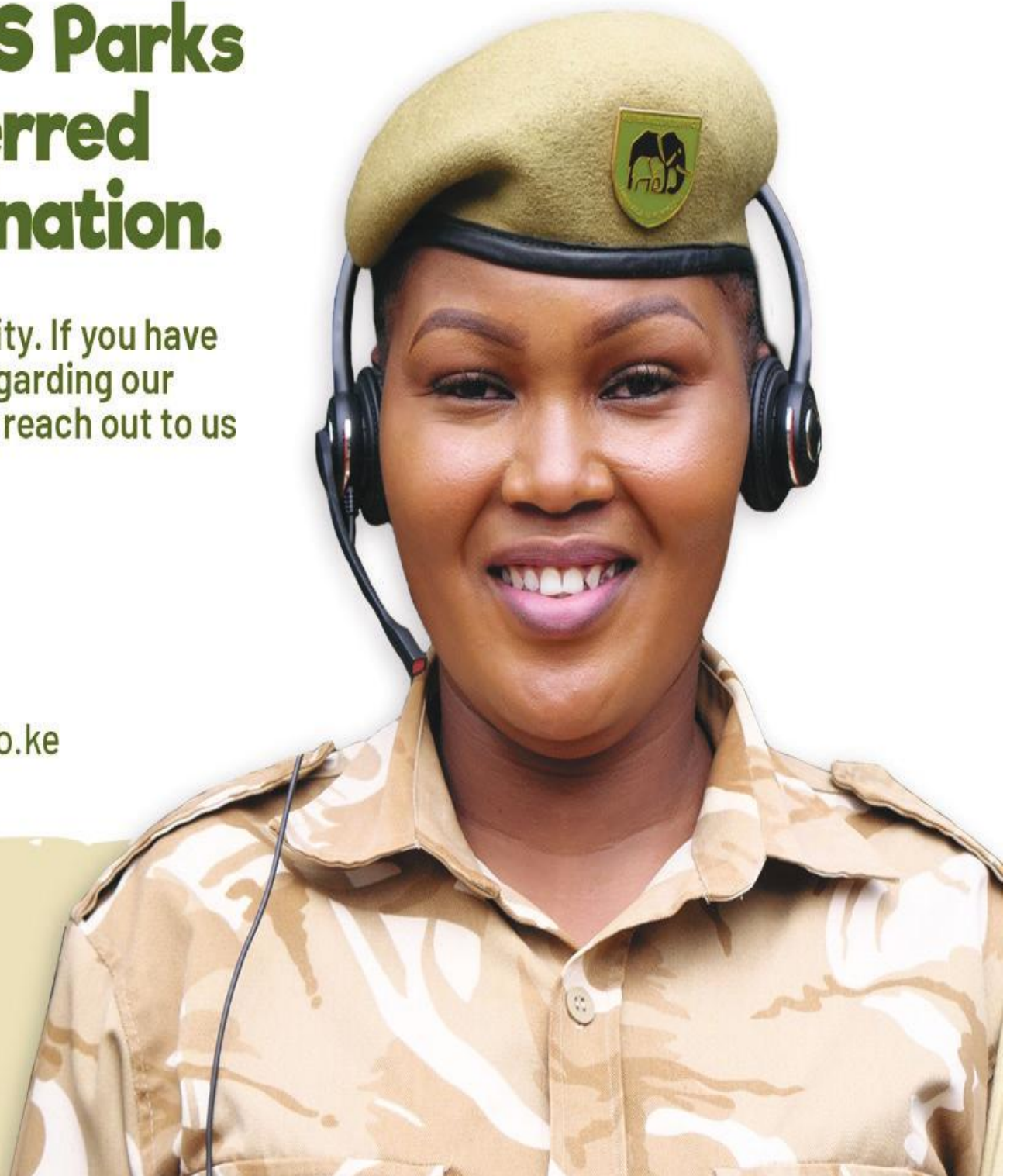
**Thank you for
choosing KWS Parks
as your preferred
tourism destination.**

Your satisfaction is our priority. If you have any concerns or feedback regarding our products or services. Please reach out to us via

☎ 0800 597 000

📞 0726 610 509

@ customerservice@kws.go.ke



For All your Advertisement needs

Email: ads@mountkenyatimes.co.ke

diasporaglobalnews@yahoo.com / diasporaglobalnews@gmail.com

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

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

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

Instagram: @DiasporaGlobal1, TikTok: @DiasporaGlobal

YouTube: Diaspora Global

Diaspora

China's Warning in Tanzania: Sovereignty, Silence, and the Struggle for Influence

China's foreign minister Wang Yi has declared Beijing's opposition to foreign interference in Tanzania, a statement that underscores China's growing role in Africa while exposing the sharp divide between Beijing and Western capitals over human rights and governance in East Africa.

By: Diaspora Times Team
xxxxxxxxxxxx

China's foreign minister Wang Yi has declared Beijing's opposition to foreign interference in Tanzania, a statement that underscores China's growing role in Africa while exposing the sharp divide between Beijing and Western capitals over human rights and governance in East Africa.

A Punchy Lead

At the State House in Dar es Salaam, Wang Yi stood beside President Samia Suluhu Hassan and congratulated Tanzania for the "successful conduct" of its October 29 elections. Yet outside the official photographs and diplomatic pleasantries lies a darker reality: opposition groups claim at least 2,000 people were killed in a bloody crackdown on protesters, while international observers denounced the polls as fraudulent. China's silence on the violence, coupled with its warning against "external interference," reveals a deliberate strategy—prioritizing sovereignty and investment over accountability.

Tanzania's Election Crisis

The October 2025 elections plunged Tanzania into turmoil. Security forces used live ammunition against demonstrators, opposition leaders were detained, and media outlets faced restrictions. Human rights organizations documented widespread abuses, including extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances. UN experts condemned the crackdown, urging the government to account for missing persons and lift restrictions on press freedom. Western governments reacted with alarm. The United States announced it was reassessing its bilateral relationship with Tanzania, while European diplomats called for independent investigations. Yet China, Tanzania's largest infrastructure investor, avoided any criticism. Instead, Wang Yi's visit reinforced Beijing's confidence in Tanzania's institutions and leadership, effectively shielding the government from external pressure.

China's Diplomatic Position

China's foreign ministry



Visiting Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi (L) meets with Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation Palamagamba Kabudi in Chato, Tanzania, January 8, 2021. /Xinhua

emphasized that Beijing "opposes any external force interfering in Tanzania's internal affairs" and reaffirmed support for the country's sovereignty and security. This stance reflects China's long-standing principle of non-interference, rooted in its own sensitivity to criticism of domestic policies. For Beijing, Tanzania is more than a partner—it is a strategic foothold in East Africa. China has invested billions in Tanzanian ports, railways, and energy projects, including the Bagamoyo port and the Tanzania-Zambia railway. By defending Tanzania's sovereignty, China signals to African governments that it will not lecture them on governance, unlike Western powers.

Wang Yi's Africa Tour

Wang's visit to Tanzania was part of his annual New Year tour of Africa, a tradition marking 36 consecutive years in which China's top diplomat begins the year on the continent. His itinerary included Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Lesotho, though he skipped Somalia at the last minute. The Somalia stop would have been his-

toric—the first by a Chinese foreign minister since the state collapsed in 1991—but was postponed after Israel recognized Somaliland, a breakaway region. In Ethiopia, Wang attended the launch of the "China-Africa Year of People-to-People Exchanges" at the African Union headquarters, highlighting Beijing's emphasis on cultural diplomacy alongside economic ties. In Lesotho, his visit comes amid strained US relations, particularly over tariffs and trade disputes.

Sovereignty vs. Human Rights

China's position in Tanzania illustrates a broader clash between sovereignty and human rights. Beijing insists that African nations must manage their own affairs without external interference. Western governments, however, argue that sovereignty cannot be a shield for mass killings and fraudulent elections.

This tension is not new. In Zimbabwe, Sudan, and Ethiopia, China has consistently defended governments accused of abuses, framing criticism as Western meddling. For African leaders,

China's approach offers diplomatic cover and financial support without conditions. For opposition groups and civil society, it represents abandonment.

Tanzania's Strategic Importance

Tanzania occupies a critical position in East Africa. Its ports provide access to landlocked neighbors, while its political stability—or instability—affects regional dynamics. The crackdown following the 2025 elections has already strained relations with Washington and Brussels. China's embrace of Tanzania at this moment signals its intent to fill any vacuum left by Western disengagement. Israel's recognition of Somaliland adds another layer of complexity. By skipping Somalia, Wang avoided entanglement in a dispute that pits Mogadishu against Hargeisa, while also sidestepping tensions with Washington and Tel Aviv.

Editorial Analysis

China's warning against foreign interference in Tanzania is both a diplomatic shield and a strategic gamble. By congratulating

Tanzania on "successful elections" while ignoring allegations of mass killings, Beijing risks being seen as complicit in repression. Yet for African governments wary of Western lectures, China's stance is attractive. The question is whether sovereignty can remain the ultimate principle in a world where human rights violations are documented in real time and broadcast globally. Tanzania's opposition, civil society, and victims of the crackdown may see China's silence as betrayal. But for President Samia Suluhu Hassan, Beijing's support is invaluable—an endorsement that strengthens her hand against Western pressure.

China's embrace of Tanzania amid bloodshed is a reminder that in the contest for influence in Africa, sovereignty is Beijing's weapon of choice. But sovereignty without accountability risks becoming a shield for impunity. The world must decide whether silence in the face of mass killings is diplomacy—or complicity.

Worth Noting:

- The October 2025 elections plunged Tanzania into turmoil. Security forces used live ammunition against demonstrators, opposition leaders were detained, and media outlets faced restrictions. Human rights organizations documented widespread abuses, including extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances. UN experts condemned the crackdown, urging the government to account for missing persons and lift restrictions on press freedom.

- Western governments reacted with alarm. The United States announced it was reassessing its bilateral relationship with Tanzania, while European diplomats called for independent investigations. Yet China, Tanzania's largest infrastructure investor, avoided any criticism. Instead, Wang Yi's visit reinforced Beijing's confidence in Tanzania's institutions and leadership, effectively shielding the government from external pressure.

Diaspora

BURNING UP

When the pain flared up, his little beady eyes widened in alarm, scanning the room anxiously. He clutched his stomach tightly.



By: Lobar RUSTAMOVA
xxxxxxxxxxxx

The child's face was flushed from the fever...

Every so often, he twitched.

When the pain flared up, his little beady eyes widened in alarm, scanning the room anxiously. He clutched his stomach tightly.

As soon as the green door — the one he'd been staring at — creaked open, the boy stirred with sudden alertness. He tried to sit up, lifting his head from the pillow. But he had not eaten a single bite since morning — his strength had faded. Failing to rise, he let his head fall back onto the pillow.

An elderly woman, about sixty, entered the room. Her forehead was wrapped in a sky-blue scarf.

— "Grandma," the boy whispered in a frail, broken voice.

— "Yes, yes, it's me," she replied, hurrying to his side. "Your granny's here, my precious... Have you forgotten me already? Oh, let me give my soul to your little frame, my jewel. Would you like some warm tea?" She gently stroked his head, placing her palm on his burning forehead.

The boy turned his head slowly from side to side, weakly saying "no."

— "Then how about a little yogurt? You used to love it, remember?"

Granny took a spoonful of yogurt and tried to feed him. But the boy pressed his dry, cracked lips tightly together and refused to open his mouth. With his small hands, he pushed away the spoon and the hand that held it.

— "All right, if you don't want it..." The old woman kissed the tears from his eyes.

— "They'll be here soon. Just one injection, and you'll feel better, my darling..."

After the injection, the boy's fever seemed to subside a little.

He opened his dark eyes and even asked his grandmother for some water.

The grandmother moved between his bedside and the next room, where she quietly scolded her son and daughter-in-law:

— "And she calls herself a mother? It's been four days since she left! Doesn't she care about her child? Her home?"

The boy had pulled his legs out from under the blanket.

He tossed and turned, shifting from



side to side, unable to open his eyes again. The fever had returned, now mixed with weakness, and he began to drift into delirium. Broken, scattered dreams began to play before him...

A blue sea.

Waves washing gently over the shore, then rolling back into the deep.

The boy sat at the edge of the water, hugging his knees, eyes fixed on a boat far out in the ocean.

It was a small boat with white sails, rising and falling with the waves.

And then—there she was—his mother's bright, cheerful face appeared on board.

— "Mom! Mommy!" he called out. But he hesitated, afraid to step into the wild, crashing waves.

The boat didn't come closer. Still it rocked on the horizon.

Finally... finally it began to approach.

The boy was overjoyed — his heart nearly burst from happiness.

He ran, shouting:

— "Mommy! I'm over here! Mommy!"

He waded through mounds of damp sand brought in by the waves.

But suddenly, a strong wind blew

from the opposite direction — pushing the boat away again.

The boat vanished.

Disappeared entirely.

The boy stood on the shore, running back and forth, crying bitterly.

The roar of the waves crashing on the beach frightened him. He couldn't bring himself to enter the water.

Instead, he called out again and again:

— "Mom! Mommy! Mom!"

Suddenly, the boy sat up in bed, arms outstretched, screaming.

— "Lie down, my little lamb, lie down," said his grandmother gently. She tucked the blanket around him and stroked his hair.

— "May your mother's work disappear if it means leaving you like this... Couldn't she find something quiet and decent to do? Your father's away for ten days at a time — always off on 'business trips,' so they say..." She glanced down at her grandson's pale face.

— "Look how thin you've gotten... my poor little soul."

She kissed his forehead and sighed deeply.

Morning broke.

The grandmother tried everything

— but the child still refused to eat. He lay on his side, eyes closed, unmoving...

— "Say one word to her, and she throws her job and her degree in your face," the old woman muttered angrily. "Fine, work if you must — but don't forget you have a child too!"

Fuming, she headed back toward the child's room — and just then, the door opened.

There stood her daughter-in-law, a bag in one hand, a mesh sack in the other.

The old woman had been ready to bite her head off — "Just wait till she gets here, I'll give her a piece of my mind!"

But the moment she saw her, her anger dissolved into tears.

— "Shavkatjon... Shavkatjon..." she sobbed, calling for her grandson, reaching toward his room with trembling hands.

— "Shavkatjon, my baby," the mother cried out, flinging the door open and rushing toward her little boy, who lay wilted like a fading tulip.

— "Mommy..." the boy whimpered. She gathered him into her arms, pulling him close. Looking toward her mother-in-law with guilt in her

eyes, she whispered:

— "I got held up... there was a surprise audit, it dragged on... Thank you, Mom... Thank you for everything."

— "His fever has gone down," the grandmother replied, wiping her cheeks. "But he won't eat a thing. On top of that, he missed you badly. He called for you over and over when the fever was high."

The boy looked up at his mother's face. He reached out and gently touched her long black hair. His fingers traced her cheeks. Then he looked into her eyes again, searching.

Yes.

It was her.

It was really his mommy.

He let out a long, trembling sigh and wrapped both arms around her neck, resting his head against her chest.

Lobar RUSTAMOVA,
Member of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan

Valeriana Officinalis: Medicinal Significance, Pharmaceutical Applications, And Its Role In Historical Sources



By: Majidova Merojxon Ahliddin
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Abstract

This article presents a scientific overview of the botanical characteristics of *Valeriana officinalis*, its applications in medicine and pharmacy, biologically active compounds, and its historical role in therapeutic practices based on scientific sources.

Keywords: *Valeriana officinalis*, valeric acid, sedative agent, pharmacy, medicinal plant.

Botanical Description

Valeriana is a genus belonging to the Caprifoliaceae family and includes perennial herbs, semi-shrubs, shrubs, and lianas. The leaves may be entire, trilobed, or pinnately dissected. The inflorescence is capitate during flowering and becomes paniculate when the fruit ripens. The flowers are small in size.

Approximately 200 species of *Valeriana* are distributed across temperate and cold regions of the Northern Hemisphere, South America, and one species is found in the Kilimanjaro Mountains. The Andean region is particularly rich in species diversity. These plants grow in various environments, ranging from moist areas to mountainous and even alpine meadows.

Valeriana officinalis is a perennial herbaceous plant with an erect stem reaching up to 2 meters in height. Several subspecies differ in leaf and root size. As a medicinal plant, it is widely cultivated. In medical practice, the roots and rhizomes of *Valeriana officinalis* are used. From these parts, valerian drops are produced, which affect the nervous system and help regulate heart rhythm.

Chemical Composition

Valerian roots are rich in biologically active substances, including essential oils (0.5–2%), valeric acid and isovaleric acid, alkaloids (valerine, chattoylin), hydroxycoumarins, sesquiterpenes, acetic and formic acids, as well as various other alkaloids.

Medical Significance

Valeriana officinalis has been used for centuries as an effective remedy in the treatment of psychoneurological disorders. It possesses the following therapeutic effects:

Sedative (calming)
Hypnotic (sleep-enhancing)
Antispasmodic
Regulating the autonomic



nervous system
Stabilizing cardiac activity
Neuroses

Causes include stress, psycho-emotional overload, insomnia, fear, and anxiety. Valerian is prescribed because it calms the nervous system and prevents the intensification of vegetative symptoms.

Insomnia
Caused by stress, hormonal changes, anxiety, and chronic fatigue. Valerian affects sleep centers in the brain, facilitates falling asleep, and improves sleep quality.

Functional Cardiac Disorders (vegetative cardialgia, arrhythmias)

Caused by autonomic nervous system dysfunction and stress. Valerian normalizes heart rate and calms autonomic activity.

Muscle and Organ Spasms (intestinal, biliary, muscular)

Occur due to vegetative instability and stress. Valerian exhibits antispasmodic effects, promoting muscle relaxation.

Migraine and Headache

Often caused by stress and vascular constriction or dilation. Valerian stabilizes blood vessels and calms central nervous system centers.

Vegetative Dystonia (VSD)
Associated with stress, hormonal changes, and genetic predisposition. Valerian stabilizes autonomic function and alleviates cardiac, respiratory, and blood pressure

symptoms.

Gastrointestinal Neurosis
Stress-related disturbances in intestinal peristalsis occur. Valerian normalizes bowel activity by calming the parasympathetic nervous system.

Increased Excitability and Emotional Lability
Valerian reduces emotional instability due to its calming effects and is therefore used in irritability, neuroses, and psychological tension.

Pharmaceutical Applications

In pharmacy, *Valeriana officinalis* is used in the following dosage forms:

Dry extract
Alcoholic tincture (Valerian tincture)

Tablets (Valerian tablets)
Combined preparations (Valocordin, Corvalol, Novo-Passit)

Valerian-based preparations are recommended for stress, anxiety, insomnia, neuroses, and cardiac arrhythmias.

Use in Ancient Times

Valerian was widely used as a sedative in ancient Roman, Greek, and Eastern medicine. Galen recommended valerian for nervous disorders and heart rhythm disturbances. During the Middle Ages, it was recognized as one of the strongest calming plants.

The plant has grown naturally in Europe and Asia since ancient times, and humanity

has used it medicinally for at least 2,000 years. The scientific name *Valeriana officinalis* comes from the Latin word “valere”, meaning “to be healthy” or “to be strong.” In Ancient Greece: Hippocrates used valerian as a calming agent. Dioscorides described it in “Materia Medica” and recommended it for colds, lung diseases, and pain.

In the Roman Empire:

Galen described valerian as a nervous system sedative.

Roman women used it for hysteria, menstrual pain, and insomnia.

During the Middle Ages, valerian was widely used to treat epilepsy, hysteria, and mental tension. It was also employed in ritual practices as a plant believed to protect against evil spirits.

In the 14th–16th centuries, Paracelsus referred to valerian as the “elixir of life” and used it to treat heart-related nervous disorders.

In the 18th–19th centuries, valerian was officially included in medical pharmacopoeias and widely prescribed for neuroses, hysteria, insomnia, tachycardia, and stress-related digestive disorders.

Modern Medical Use

Today, valerian remains one of the most commonly used natural sedatives. It is widely applied in cases of insomnia, stress, nervousness, emotional strain, and increased

heart rate.

Conclusion

Valeriana officinalis is one of the oldest medicinal plants, used by humanity for more than two thousand years for therapeutic purposes. In ancient Greek and Roman medicine, it played an important role as a calming agent, sleep enhancer, and cardiac regulator. During the Middle Ages, it was extensively used to treat hysteria, epilepsy, and mental stress and was even regarded as a protective plant in religious and ritual practices. Since the 19th century, valerian has been officially recognized by modern medicine, included in pharmacopoeias, and produced in various pharmaceutical forms. Today, it remains one of the safest and most effective natural sedatives, widely used to manage insomnia, stress, neuroses, tachycardia, and nervous disorders. Thus, *Valeriana officinalis* is a medicinal plant with rich historical heritage that has retained its value from ancient traditional medicine to modern pharmaceutical practice, making it an important phytotherapeutic agent for human health.

Majidova Merojxon Ahliddin qizi

Student of Fergana Public Health Medical Institute

E-mail: merojxonmajidova@gmail.com

Tel: +998911126377

Worth Noting:

- shrubs, shrubs, and lianas. The leaves may be entire, trilobed, or pinnately dissected. The inflorescence is capitate during flowering and becomes paniculate when the fruit ripens. The flowers are small in size.

- Approximately 200 species of *Valeriana* are distributed across temperate and cold regions of the Northern Hemisphere, South America, and one species is found in the Kilimanjaro Mountains. The Andean region is particularly rich in species diversity. These plants grow in various environments, ranging from moist areas to mountainous and even alpine meadows.

- *Valeriana officinalis* is a perennial herbaceous plant with an erect stem reaching up to 2 meters in height. Several subspecies differ in leaf and root size. As a medicinal plant, it is widely cultivated. In medical practice, the roots and rhizomes of *Valeriana officinalis* are used. From these parts, valerian drops are produced, which affect the nervous system and help regulate heart rhythm.

My favorite book



By: Ilnazarova Shaxrizoda
xxxxxxxxxxxx

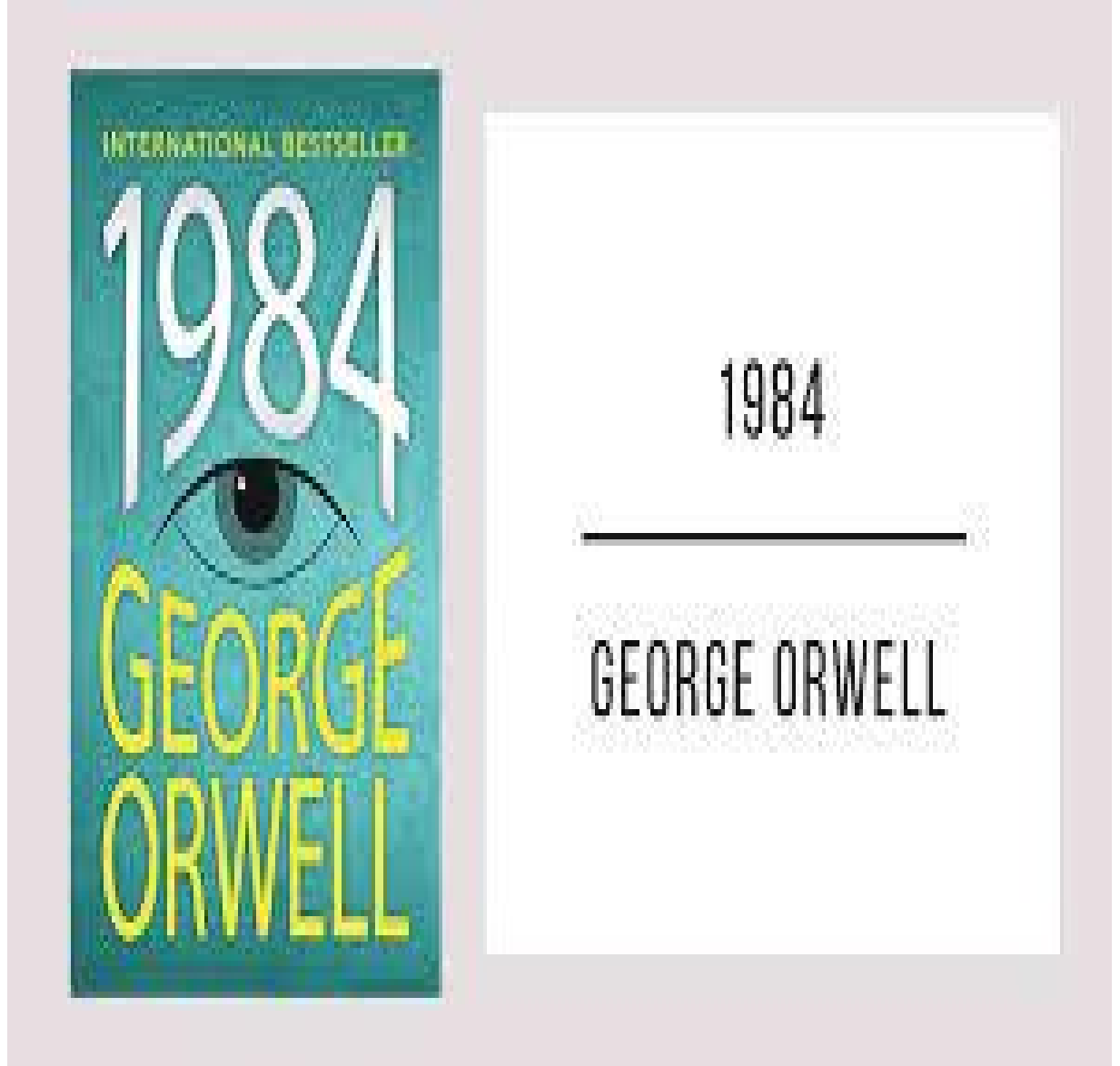
right. This shows that when truth is controlled, people become weak and confused.

Another important idea in the book is fear. The government uses fear to control society. People are afraid of speaking, trusting others, or even thinking differently. Winston wants to be free and live a normal life. He wants to love, to remember the past, and to think for himself. However, these simple human wishes are considered crimes.

The book also shows how language can be used as a weapon. The Party creates a new language to reduce people's ability to think deeply. When people have fewer words, they cannot express their feelings or ideas clearly. This helps the government stay in power.

In the end, 1984 shows that a society without freedom is cruel and dangerous. The novel teaches readers that freedom, truth, and independent thinking are very important. It warns us to be careful of governments that try to control information and people's minds.

*Ilnazarova Shaxrizoda,
A student of Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan*



1984 by George Orwell is a book about a future world where the government has complete control over people's lives. In this society, people are watched all the time by cameras and microphones. The government, called the Party, does not allow freedom of speech, freedom of thought, or freedom of choice. This makes life fearful and unhappy.

The main character of the book is Winston Smith. He is an ordinary man who works for the government, but inside he feels uncomfortable with the system. Winston understands that the Party lies to people and changes history. For example, newspapers and records are rewritten so that the government is always

Uzbek Culture

Uzbek Culture: A Timeless Heritage



By: Dildora Khojyozova
xxxxxxxxxxxx

crafts. Textile weaving, embroidery, carpet-making, and ceramics have been perfected over centuries. Each region of Uzbekistan has its distinct style, colors, and patterns, reflecting local history and identity. For example, Samarkand and Bukhara are famous for their intricate silk embroidery and silk carpets, symbols of artistry and elegance. Craftsmanship is not only a form of artistic expression but also a means of passing knowledge from one generation to another. Master artisans often train young apprentices, preserving techniques and cultural wisdom. This process strengthens intergenerational bonds and ensures that cultural heritage remains alive. Music, Dance, and Oral Traditions

Music and dance play a central role in Uzbek life, accompanying both celebrations and daily activities. Traditional instruments like the dutar, tanbur, and doira produce melodies that have been cherished for centuries. Folk dances, performed at weddings and festivals, celebrate life, nature, and social values, often telling stories of heroism, love, and community.

Uzbekistan is a land rich in history, culture, and traditions that have been preserved over millennia. Its culture reflects the experiences of countless generations, blending influences from various civilizations while maintaining a unique national identity. From art and music to customs and festivals, Uzbek culture is a vibrant testament to human creativity, resilience, and social cohesion. The essence of Uzbek culture lies in its ability to balance tradition and modernity. While urbanization and globalization introduce new ideas, the core values—respect for family, hospitality, and communal solidarity—remain deeply ingrained in the society. This dynamic ensures that Uzbek culture continues to thrive, inspire, and evolve. One of the most remarkable aspects of Uzbek culture is its traditional arts and



culture preserves historical memory, reflects social norms, and inspires civic responsibility. Uzbekistan is home to many vibrant festivals, such as Navruz—the celebration of the spring equinox—and traditional wedding ceremonies. These events are not only joyful gatherings but also important cultural rituals that strengthen family and community ties. Food, clothing, and rituals are carefully prepared, reflecting regional identities and centuries-old customs. Hospitality is another hallmark of Uzbek culture. Guests are treated with respect and generosity, symbolizing moral and social values. Schools, universities, and cultural centers teach history, literature,

arts, and traditional crafts. Showcase artifacts, ensuring that citizens and visitors understand and appreciate the nation's rich heritage. By educating young generations about their culture, Uzbekistan strengthens national identity and pride. Cultural literacy empowers citizens to respect tradition while contributing to modernization, fostering a harmonious society where past and present coexist. Uzbek culture is a timeless heritage that combines history, artistry, social values, and human creativity. It continues to thrive despite global changes, offering lessons in resilience, unity, and pride. From traditional crafts to music, dance, and festivals, Uzbekistan's cultural

legacy inspires both citizens and the world. Preserving and celebrating this heritage ensures that future generations will continue to enjoy, learn from, and contribute to the richness of Uzbek culture.

Dildora Khojyozova is a dedicated Geography student from Uzbekistan with a strong interest in culture, environment, and social development. She is active in academic research and cultural projects, aiming to explore and promote her country's heritage. Passionate and curious, Dildora aspires to make a positive impact both locally and globally.

Factors in Forming Knowledge, Skills, and Competencies in Teaching Humanities to Students

By: Bakhrom Jalolov
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

• **Competence** (Latin: *competens* — capable, qualified) refers to an individual's ability to perform tasks, fulfill social and professional roles, and solve problems based on their knowledge, skills, and experience, as well as the degree of real adaptability. The structure of competence includes independence, initiative, cooperation, the ability to realistically assess situations, logical thinking, selecting information, and using it effectively.

• Thus, the competency-based approach does not deny knowledge, skills, and abilities; rather, it focuses on developing the ability to apply acquired knowledge in practice. Competence encompasses such qualities as independence, initiative, collaboration, realistic evaluation of situations, logical reasoning, information selection, and its rational use.



One of the most important issues in teaching humanities is the formation of students' competence in mastering the subject. This requires studying and analyzing the specific features of developing competence based on local conditions. First of all, it is necessary to revisit and clearly understand the meaning and essence of the competency-based approach. Competence (Latin: *competens* — capable, qualified) refers to an individual's ability to perform tasks, fulfill social and professional roles, and solve problems based on their knowledge, skills, and experience, as well as the degree of real adaptability. The structure of competence includes independence, initiative, cooperation, the ability to realistically assess situations, logical thinking, selecting information, and using it effectively. Thus, the competency-based approach does not deny

knowledge, skills, and abilities; rather, it focuses on developing the ability to apply acquired knowledge in practice. Competence encompasses such qualities as independence, initiative, collaboration, realistic evaluation of situations, logical reasoning, information selection, and its rational use. A student's competence in an academic subject is understood as the ability to apply theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and abilities acquired in that subject to solve practical and theoretical problems encountered in daily life. In studying history, it is considered appropriate to develop the following knowledge, skills, and competencies in order to enhance students' levels of competence during the educational process. Through history education, the formation of the above competencies leads to the development of students' moral and intellectual qualities, physical and personal self-development, and the

ability to control their emotions. This process also helps students develop skills such as monitoring personal learning needs, identifying appropriate sources, and transferring knowledge from one field to another. In order to more clearly define the objectives of history education in shaping students' knowledge, skills, abilities, and competence levels, the following principles are identified as core concepts: Knowing and learning — the ability to comprehend learned material and retell it; to retain information in memory, understand its essence, demonstrate comprehension, and transform it from one form to another. Understanding and perception — the ability to retain learned material, grasp its essence, demonstrate understanding, and transfer knowledge from one historical period to another. Students can relate acquired

knowledge to practice, critically evaluate situations, participate in discussions, defend their opinions and views based on historical knowledge, and assess events and phenomena. Application — the ability to apply learned general concepts, terms, and knowledge to problem situations through examples and use them effectively; to work in a team, demonstrate leadership skills, assume various roles and responsibilities, and collaborate productively with others. Analysis and synthesis, filtering — the ability to collect, organize, and analyze necessary information from various sources to solve a given problem; to break down complex material into smaller components, establish relationships among them, and analyze these relationships; to generalize specific results, identify key points, and draw conclusions. This also includes understanding the intercon-

nections among systems, events, phenomena, and situations. Evaluation and conclusion — the ability to evaluate and compare problem situations based on internal or external criteria, examine causes and consequences, analyze outcomes, think critically, and draw conclusions. In conclusion, a student's competence in an academic subject refers to the ability to apply theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and abilities acquired in that subject to solve practical and theoretical problems encountered in everyday life.

Authors
Bakhrom Jalolov
Teacher
Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages
named after Ishakhon Ibrat Zohirbekho'ja Shokirho'jaev
Student