

President Donald Trump's state visit to China — his first since 2017, and only the second of his presidency — was the most consequential meeting between a sitting American head of state and Chinese President Xi Jinping

# China-US

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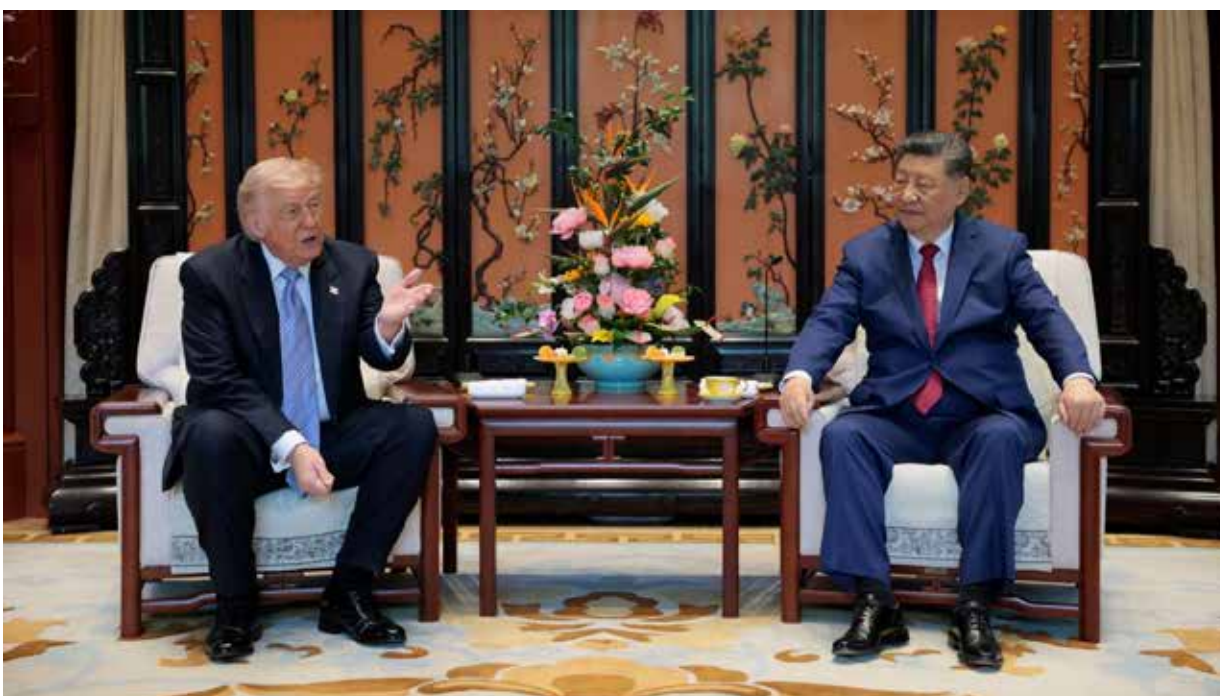
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## From trade war to handshake in Beijing: What Trump's historic China summit means for the world

By: Diaspora Times Team

When Air Force One touched down in Beijing on the morning of 14 May 2026, it carried more than a president. It carried nine turbulent years of tariffs, tech bans, diplomatic frost, and mutual suspicion — and the faint, fragile hope that two of the most powerful men on earth could, in the space of 36 hours, begin to untangle them.

President Donald Trump's state visit to China — his first since 2017, and only the second of his presidency — was the most consequential meeting between a sitting Amer-



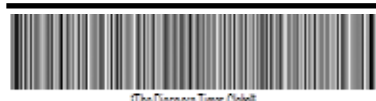
Chinese President Xi Jinping with US President Donald Trump when the American leader visited Beijing in May 2026.

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## In Celebrating African Month 'One Yeye International' is Conquering 3,350km on a Home-Made Giant Bicycle in 37days tour from Zambia to South Africa – Cape Town

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA — In celebration of Africa Month, a remarkable young Zambian cyclist is capturing the hearts of the continent from an extraordinary vantage point.

James Falanga, widely known by his moniker One Yeye International, has successfully covered 2,634 kilome-

tres over 29 days of a grueling 37-day cross-border tour on a custom, home-made giant bicycle. Riding a towering, uniquely engineered bicycle painted in vibrant national colours, Falanga is on a massive 3,350-kilometre expedition from Lusaka, Zambia, through Botswana,

all the way to Cape Town, South Africa. His mission is simple yet profound: to promote cultural tourism, visa-free African integration, and the spirit of Ubuntu.

The Man and His Towering Machine

Hailing from the Garden Compound in Lusaka, James Falanga is a proud Kaonde man who has turned grassroots engineering into a sym-

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# Shadows in the Playground: Unraveling Kenya's Missing Children Crisis and the Fight for Their Return

By: David Nyaga  
nyagadavid573@gmail.com  
xxxxxxxxxxxx

## Worth Noting:

- **indispensable lifeline. Civil society is doing much of the heavy lifting when it comes to community mobilization, data tracking, and victim rehabilitation.**
- **Organizations like Missing Child Kenya have revolutionized how the country searches for its lost children. Operating a free toll-free helpline — 0800 22 33 44 — this non-profit uses technology, social media crowdsourcing, and grassroots community networks to trace missing children and reunite families, at absolutely no cost. Alongside the government-backed Child Helpline 116, these organizations offer a vital, centralized point of contact for terrified families who might otherwise feel overwhelmed by the complexity of the criminal justice system.**

Over the past few weeks, a chilling wave of anxiety has gripped the nation. Social media timelines are flooded with desperate appeals, WhatsApp groups chime with urgent alerts, and neighborhoods are hushed by a disturbing, unspoken question: Where are our children going? As Kenya approaches International Missing Children's Day on May 25, 2026, the country finds itself caught between confusion and heartbreak. High-profile disappearances — from teenagers vanishing during school holidays to toddlers snatched from their own front yards — have exposed a deeply unsettling reality. But beneath the immediate panic lies a complex web of domestic strife, online grooming, and a highly organized criminal underworld.

### The Fear Every Parent Carries

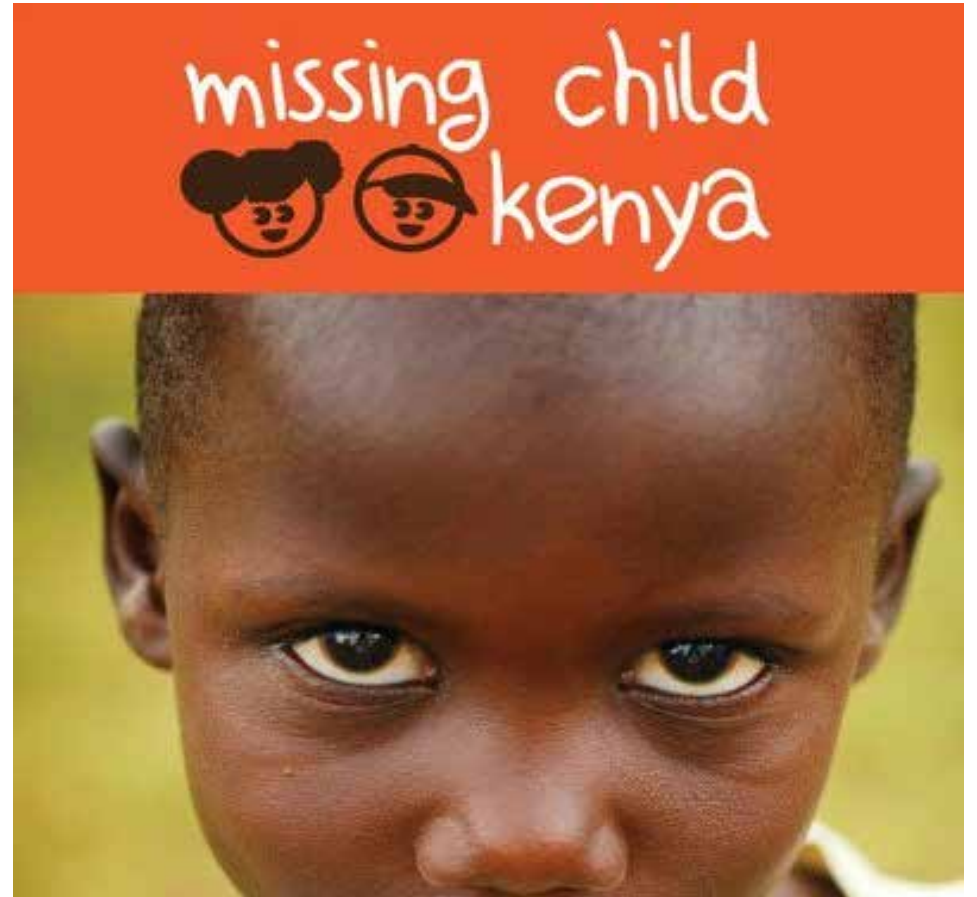
When a child vanishes, the first fear that grips a parent's heart is trafficking — and current data confirms that this fear is entirely justified. While some children run away to escape abusive home environments, and others are lured by predators they meet online, a significant number of missing minors fall prey to organized domestic and cross-border trafficking rings. A stark example unfolded just recently in May 2026, when authorities carried out a dramatic rescue of a three-year-old child in Malindi, intercepting smugglers mere moments before they crossed into Tanzania. This was no isolated incident. The networks targeting vulnerable children have become ruthlessly sophisticated. According to early 2026 data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), of the more than 125,000 officially identified traf-

ficking victims worldwide, nearly one in four is a child. Locally, transit routes running through border towns such as Busia, Malaba, and Moyale — and into major destination hubs like Nairobi and Mombasa — serve as lucrative pipelines. Children are trafficked for forced domestic labor, street begging rings, and, most horrifyingly, commercial sexual exploitation.

"Millions of children on the move face heightened risks of exploitation and trafficking, yet they remain too often invisible in global policies and protection systems." — IOM Leadership, 2026

### The State's Response: Progress Shadowed by Gaps

Faced with an escalating crisis, the government bears the primary responsibility for protecting its most vulnerable citizens. The state's response is led by the Directorate of Children Services, working alongside the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) — specifically its Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit. Authorities have increasingly turned to digital alert systems and cybercrime units to track online predators and push rapid alerts to the public. Police officers, local administrators, and children's officers are also actively encouraging immediate reporting of disappearances, dismantling the outdated notion that families must wait 24 hours before filing a missing person report. Yet the state's efforts frequently run into systemic roadblocks. Despite a rise in trafficking investigations and convictions compared to previous years, the government's response is often hampered by underfunding, fragmented inter-agency coordination, and pockets of localized corruption



that allow perpetrators to slip through the cracks. The true scale of the crisis is likely far worse than official figures suggest, driven by chronic underreporting — particularly in rural and marginalized communities.

### Civil Society: Filling the Gaps the State Cannot

Where state resources are stretched thin, non-governmental organizations step in as an indispensable lifeline. Civil society is doing much of the heavy lifting when it comes to community mobilization, data tracking, and victim rehabilitation. Organizations like Missing Child Kenya have revolutionized how the country searches for its lost children. Operating a free toll-free helpline — 0800 22 33 44 — this non-profit uses technology, social media crowdsourcing, and grassroots community networks to trace missing children and reunite families, at absolutely no cost. Alongside the government-backed Child Helpline 116, these

organizations offer a vital, centralized point of contact for terrified families who might otherwise feel overwhelmed by the complexity of the criminal justice system.

Beyond the search, NGOs play a critical role in the aftermath of a rescue. They run safe houses, provide trauma-informed psychological counseling for survivors, and support reintegration back into family and community life. They are also among the loudest voices advocating for policy reform — pushing for tighter digital child safety regulations and funding awareness campaigns that educate parents on the modern, deceptive tactics traffickers use to target children.

### The Village Must Rise Again

Ultimately, the safety of our children cannot be outsourced entirely to a police unit or an NGO hotline. It demands a united, vigilant front — from all of us.

The current atmosphere of

fear thrives on silence and delayed action. Communities must return to the spirit of collective parenting: watching out for unaccompanied minors at bus stations, questioning suspicious adult-child dynamics in the neighborhood, and teaching children about digital literacy and the very real dangers of online "friends."

If you see a child in distress or suspect something is wrong, speaking up immediately can mean the difference between a safe return home and a tragic statistic. The playground should be a place of laughter and joy — not the starting point of a nightmare. It will take the combined, relentless efforts of government, civil society, and every Kenyan citizen to ensure our children remain safe, seen, and fiercely protected.

*To report a missing child or suspicious activity, contact Missing Child Kenya on the toll-free line 0800 22 33 44, or call the Child Helpline 116.*

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ICT AI

# Report about ICT AI program conducted by Uta Puducherry, India

By: Brinda. D  
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**Worth Noting:**

- Esteemed SPD madam honoured all the teachers with certificate. Teachers brought their own mobile phones, laptops, power extension boxes, and other accessories.
- Teachers from all over India, including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, and Telangana, gathered to seek ICT and AI knowledge. This is truly the need of the hour. Technology can't replace human teachers, but teachers with technology knowledge will surely make a difference.

A four-day workshop on Creating Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, and Immersive Content was conducted by Universal Teachers Academy (UTA) in Puducherry, India at Senthil College of Education from May 10, 2026, to May 13, 2026. Over 100 members participated in this workshop.

Esteemed SPD madam honoured all the teachers with certificate. Teachers brought their own mobile phones, laptops, power extension boxes, and other accessories.

Teachers from all over India, including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, and Telangana, gathered to seek ICT and AI knowledge. This is truly the need of the hour. Technology can't replace human teachers, but teachers with technology knowledge will surely make a difference.

The participants learned various skills, including:

- How to search for copy-right-free images from the internet
- How to get good resolution pictures from Pixabay, Pexels, Unsplash, Clean PNG, and Pixel Cut
- Image editing tools like image erasers, background removers, and video filters
- Creating games with Lumi Education
- Creating 360-degree im-

ages, panorama views, and virtual tours

- Immersive learning, augmented reality, and Eyejack Creator
- How to create a website
- Games Giphy, Wayground, Mentimeter, and Kahoot
- How to use AI tools like Gemini AI, Leonardo AI, Ideogram AI, Adobe Firefly, and Caraiyon AI
- How to create interactive videos, hologram videos, and green screen videos
- Olive Editor
- Generating images using AI and creating chatbots for education
- Using Adobe Express, Pixverse video generator, Quillbot, and Google Labs Flow

The sessions were highly engaging, insightful, and inspiring, and will certainly create a meaningful impact on Teaching-Learning-Evaluation (TLE) practices. The workshop enriched the participants' knowledge, kindled enthusiasm, creativity, and renewed passion among them.

The organizers, Universal Teachers Academy (UTA), especially Mr. Simon Peter, and the resource persons, Mr. Prabakar, Ms. Gayatri, and the entire team, deserve appreciation for their dedication and commitment to empowering educators. The



With State project Director, SIMON SIR & PRABAKAR SIR And all other participants from INDIA AT PUDUCHERRY

workshop was a grand success and a transformative learning journey, offering digital learning opportunities and updated technologies free of cost. They even provided food, refreshment, boarding facilities

All is just to kindle the minds of teachers and to make the children learn the content with interest and take active participation. Everyone was given a certificate in the end.

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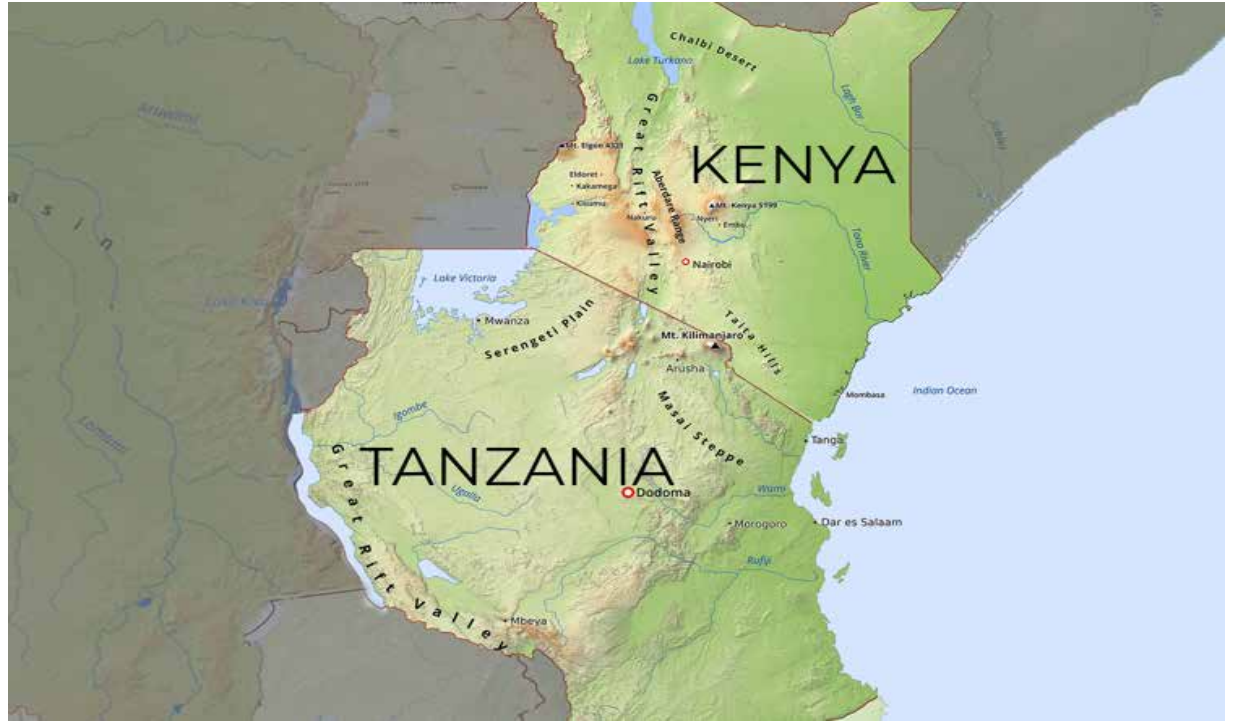
# When Tanzanian capital meets Kenyan industrial spirit, the results are transformative



By: **Edha Nahdi**  
xxxxxxxxxxxx

The last fortnight has, in many ways, reignited a historical brotherhood that is deeply ingrained between Kenya and Tanzania. Multiple events from the KSh 4.5 billion announcement by Amsons Group to construct ten Mother and Child hospitals, President William Ruto's state visit to Tanzania and the hosting of Tanzania - Kenya Business Forum 2026, all point to a bilateral economic and political reawakening. For me, these events serve to illustrate our shared interests and destiny as neighbouring countries, and, above all, as a common market. At an individual level, these shared interests and destiny have continued to define my investment focus. See, when Amsons Group made the strategic decision to invest heavily by mobilising Tanzanian capital to Kenya, most notably through our US \$300 million acquisition of Bamburi Cement, controlling stake acquisition in the East African

Portland Cement and our recent US \$250 million commitment to the green clinker plant in Kwale, we were guided by a single conviction: that the East African Community is not just a political bloc, but a single, vibrant economic engine. True to form, our corporate experience in Kenya has been one of growth and warm reception. We have found a market that is hungry for infrastructure and a workforce that is exceptionally skilled. By acquiring a 69% stake in East African Portland Cement and taking the helm at Bamburi, we haven't just bought assets; we have embraced the responsibility of powering Kenya's 10-year national development roadmap. The bold and ambitious KSh 5 trillion roadmap to be financed by the National Infrastructure Fund aims to transform Kenya into a first-world economy by developing strategic infrastructure, all of which is heavily reliant on cement and concrete products. From where we sit, we have seen firsthand that when Tanzanian capital meets Kenyan industrial spirit, the results are transformative. Economic investments, by all means, ride heavily on foreign policy and political goodwill. On this score, I must commend the excellent and friendly policy environment set out by President Dr William Samoei Ruto, which has played a significant role in our adaptation to the Kenyan



Business Environment. Having come to Kenya and done it, in recent months, I have been actively urging my fellow Tanzanians to seize this extraordinary opportunity to invest in Kenya. I have also not spared a moment to implore Kenyan entrepreneurs to consider expanding into Tanzania, a land of untapped opportunities that offers the right environment to build the industrial hub of our great continent. Undoubtedly, Kenya and Tanzania offer different opportunities, each with its own unique advantag-

es. Buoyed by recent developments and political goodwill spearheaded by Presidents Samia Suluhu and William Ruto, Amsons Group is committed to playing a role as an economic development bridge. We see a future where a truck carrying cement from Tanga to Nairobi, or fuel from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam, moves with the same ease as a commuter in a single city. In all my engagements with Heads of State, I've also not missed an opportunity to remind them that

political will is needed to dissolve non-tariff trade barriers. As entrepreneurs across borders, our ask is for continued predictability in the investment climate and for further streamlining of cross-border labour and capital flows. At Amsons, we are not just investing in cement or energy; we are investing in the undefeated East African spirit for economic and social growth. *Mr Edha Nahdi, is the Group Managing Director, Amsons Group*



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## Motivation

# The disability rights, social protection and economic support at moral crossroads



BY Fredrick Chelimo

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In a democratic state such as Kenya, human dignity is the foundational, inalienable right of all individuals to be treated with respect, equal value, and moral consideration, regardless of their social status, background or identity. It acts as a moral campus, principle and a constitutional mandate. It cannot be earned, granted by the government or forfeited and it means that an individual can never be treated as an instrument or a means to an end. Equality and anti-discrimination demand states to recognize citizens as equal before the law, while autonomy and freedom recognize the right of individuals to make their own choices, develop their own life plans, and express their identities freely without state or societal pressure.

Dignity requires more than just freedom from state interference; it requires the material and social conditions necessary for meaningful participation in society. Dignity as a bedrock of democratic legitimacy, governments are obligated to protect it through legislations, judicial reviews and such other actions that ensures the full enjoyments of these rights. It is based on the principle that every person possesses intrinsic worth simply by virtue of being human.

Our country today is at a moral crossroads in its treatment of persons with disabilities. The debate surrounding disability rights, social protection, and economic support is no longer a legislative or a welfare discussion. It has evolved into a deeper national question about citizenship, constitutional morality economic justice, and the meaning of human dignity within a democratic state. The recent trajectory of disability legislative process, particularly the dilution, delegation, postponement or removal of key economic protections initially envisioned within the disability bill by Senate – exposes a troubling philosophical contradiction within governance.

On one hand, the state publicly recognizes persons with disabilities as equal citizens under the Constitution. On the other hand, the same system repeatedly treats disability support as negotiable, optional, charitable or fiscally inconvenient. This contradiction demands a new conceptual framework capable of explaining disability support not as a benevolence, but a constitutional investment in national humanity itself.

At the center of the disability question in Kenya lies what may be

called the theory of differed humanity. This theory argues that societies often acknowledge the existence of vulnerable population in principle, while simultaneously postponing that material conditions necessary for their dignity in practice. Governance becomes comfortable with symbolic recognition but hesitant towards enforceable economic obligations.

Under this theory, the political system develops a dangerous habit; it accelerates inclusion rhetorically, recognizes rights ceremonially, but delays implementation structurally. The result is what may be called a “Constitutional empathy without economic courage”.

In Kenya, persons with disabilities are constitutionally recognized under the Constitution of Kenya 2010 as equal right holders deserving dignity, accessibility, representation, and affirmative action. Yet many of the practical mechanisms required to actualize these rights remain suspended within bureaucratic uncertainty, underfunding, delegated regulations, or future promises.

The removal or postponement of guaranteed minimum disability stipends from legislative proposals reflects this phenomenon precisely. Parliament transformed an enforceable entitlement into a discretionary administrative matter. The message unintentionally communicated is profound and painful; that the dignity of persons with disabilities may be acknowledged, but not sufficiently funded.

Disability is not merely a medical or physical condition. In developing economies, disability frequently intersects with poverty, unemployment, social inclusion, inaccessible infrastructure, assistive devices costs, social stigma, health expenses, institutional discrimination and of late exponentially rising costs of living compounding the dependency burden. This creates what may be referred to as compounded vulnerability.

A non-disability citizen facing unemployment may still navigate transport systems, access information independently, or compete in formal labour markets. A disabled citizen often faces those same economic pressures while simultaneously confronting inaccessible infrastructure, assistive devices costs, social stigma, healthcare expenses, and institutional discrimination. Thus disability related economic support is not preferential treatment, but a corrective equalization mechanism intended to offset structurally unequal starting conditions. A society that ignores this reality ends up confusing equality with fairness and treating unequal conditions equally only deepens the injustice.

Kenya’s policy makers frequently approach disability expenditure through the narrow lens of recurrent government cost. This is fundamentally strategic error. Disability support should be understood through

what may be called; reduced long term dependency, constitutional investment. This theory holds that disability funding is not consumption expenditure but long-term building investment. When a state invests in disability inclusion through stipends, assistive technologies, accessible education, health care support, and employment protections, the returns are multidimensional.

This includes increased workforce participation, improved household stability, higher educational attainment, stronger local economies, reduced isolation, improved public health outcomes and enhanced national productivity. A disabled citizen who receives a timely educational support may become a teacher, lawyer, entrepreneur, innovator, legislator or employer. A disabled youth abandoned to poverty due to lack of support may instead become permanently excluded from economic participation despite immense potential. Thus, disability support is not a fiscal burden, but an investment in dominant national capacity. The tragedy of underfunding disability is therefore not only humanitarian, but economic self-sabotage.

Modern politics often rewards visible development more than invisible social transformation. Roads, buildings, bridges, and mega-projects provide immediate political symbolism. Disability support, however often lacks the dramatic visibility despite life changing impact. This creates what may be termed the visibility bias in public policy. A politician may gain greater political mileage commissioning a road than funding a disability stipend, even when stipends transform lives more directly. Yet civilization cannot ultimately be measured by physical infrastructure, the moral sophistication of a nation is revealed by how it treats citizens whose suffering is politically silent.

Persons with disabilities frequently suffer within what may be called “quiet hardships” inaccessible transport, education exclusion, unemployment, healthcare neglect, dependency, social isolation and silent economic exhaustion within families. Because this suffering rarely erupts violently into streets, governments sometimes underestimate its urgency. But differed justice does not eliminate suffering, it merely privatizes it into homes, caregivers, and forgotten communities.

One of the most unspoken political fears surrounding disability stipends is the argument that direct support dependency. This reasoning is often selectively applied and intellectually inconsistent. Modern states already subsidize numerous sectors like agriculture, fuel, business, youth programs, infrastructure financing, investor incentives, and public salaries, yet support directed toward disabled citizens suddenly become subjected to extra ordinary scrutiny under the language of dependency.



This reveals a deeper societal discomfort with recognizing and actualizing disability support as a right rather than charity. The reality is that properly structured disability support creates participation, not dependency. A minimum stipend for persons with disabilities is not intended to replace ambition, productivity or work. It is designed to preserve survival, dignity, mobility, medication access, nutrition, communication and basic social participation in environments where structural barriers already reduce opportunity.

The true dependency crisis is not the financial support. It is forcing millions of disabled citizens into permanent reliance on relatives, charity survival improvisation because a state withdrew institutional responsibility. When legislative protections for vulnerable populations are repeatedly diluted, delegated, postponed or removed during parliamentary process, an ethical question emerges; at what point does a constitutional entitlement become a constitutional abandonment?

There exists a profound difference between improving legislation and weakening its protective intent. The Senate’s earlier pronouncement on minimum stipends represented recognition that disability rights require material backing, not merely philosophical acknowledgement. The subsequent dilution or postponement of these guarantees risks transforming constitutional rights into aspirational rhetoric without enforceable consequences.

Rights without implementation mechanisms become symbolic citizenship and symbolic citizenship cannot feed families, purchase sensitive devices, pay transport costs or access health care. Kenya now possesses an opportunity to redefine disability

governance beyond welfare politics toward right-based statecraft. The future demands a transition from charity to entitlement, sympathy to inclusion, token representation to policy influence, delegated promises to enforceable guarantees.

This requires protected disability funds insulated from political cycles, enforceable minimum economic protections, automatic budgetary allocations, disability responsive county planning, accessible infrastructure enforcement, inclusive digital systems and direct participation of persons with disabilities in legislative drafting.

Every society eventually reveals what it truly values by what it is willing to fund consistently, protect legally, and defend politically. Kenya’s Constitution already answered the philosophical question by affirming the equality and dignity of persons with disabilities. The remaining challenge is whether political institutions possess the courage to translate constitutional promises into material reality.

History rarely judges nations by the elegance of their speeches. It judges them by how they treated the vulnerable when protection becomes politically inconvenient. And perhaps the greatest misunderstanding in disability governance is this; persons with disabilities are not asking the state for favors. They are asking the republic to honor its own constitution.

Mr. Fredrick Kipchumba Chelimo  
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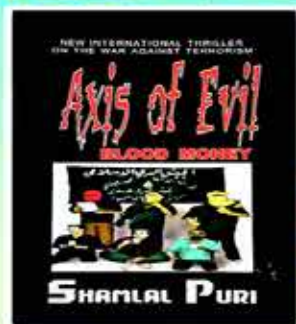
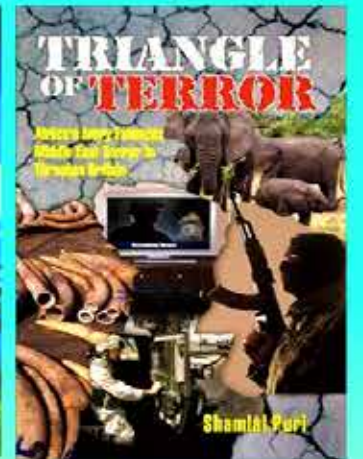
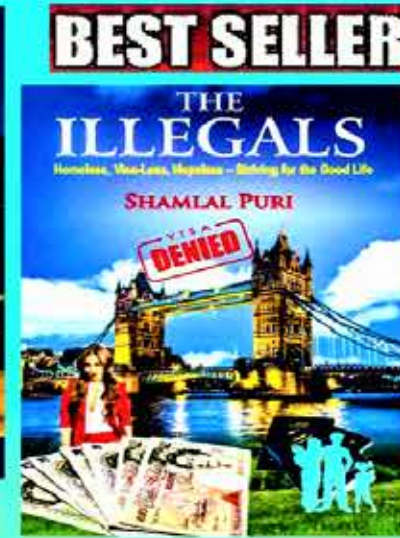
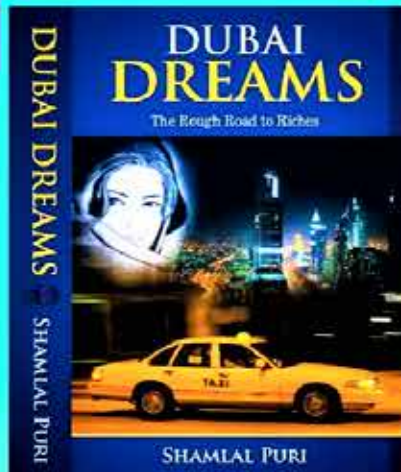
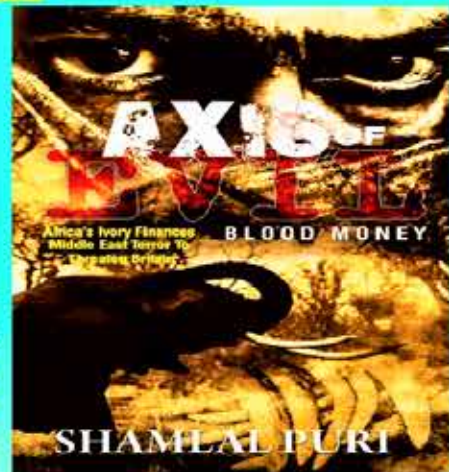
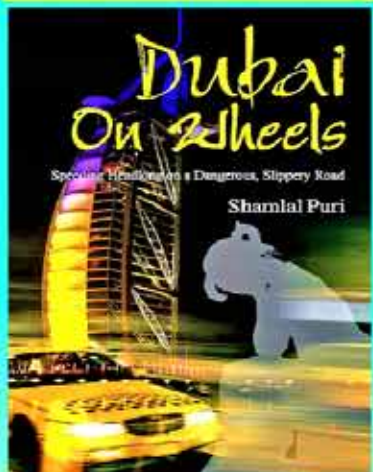
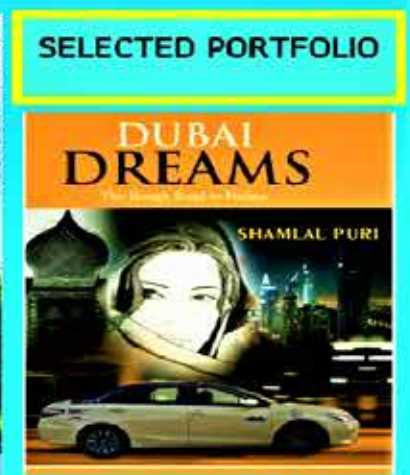
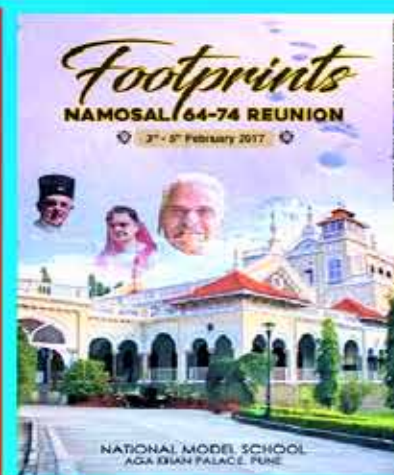
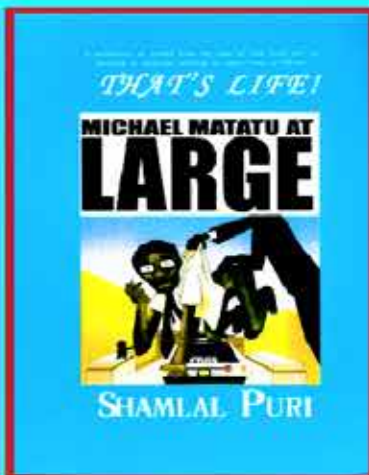
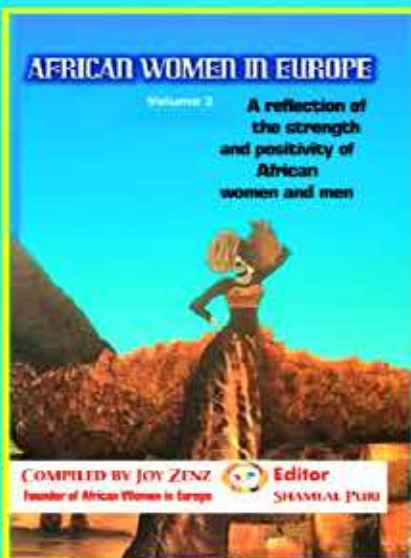
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Sino - US News

# From trade war to handshake in Beijing: What Trump's historic China summit means for the world

By: Diaspora Times Team  
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Contd from Page 1

## Worth Noting:

• The most immediately tangible outcome of the Beijing meetings was on trade — the issue that has defined, and at times consumed, the bilateral relationship since Trump's first term. The summit strengthened a fragile trade truce with Beijing and stabilized the bilateral relationship, with tariffs lowered and rare earth restrictions rolled back after an escalation in tensions earlier in 2025. Xi confirmed that both sides had agreed to "strategic stability" as a constructive framework for the next three years, according to state media — a formulation that analysts believe could serve as a baseline for U.S.-China relations even beyond the Trump presidency.

• "Strategically, Beijing appears to be trying to turn Trump's transactional willingness to stabilize ties into a longer-term operating framework for U.S.-China relations," said Jack Lee, analyst at China Macro Group, noting the framework could become a baseline on dealing with Beijing for the next U.S. president.

ican head of state and Chinese President Xi Jinping in nearly a decade. And while the summit ended, as so many of these encounters do, in a cloud of warm rhetoric and contested claims, the world was left with something it has not had in a very long time: a framework, however imperfect, for what might come next.

The symbolism alone was striking. Trump, flanked by some of the most powerful corporate figures in the United States — Tesla's Elon Musk, Apple's Tim Cook, BlackRock's Larry Fink, Boeing CEO Kelly Ortberg, and a last-minute addition, Nvidia's Jensen Huang — reviewed an honour guard alongside Xi at the Great Hall of the People. Chinese musicians serenaded the American delegation at a state banquet with an instrumental rendition of YMCA. Xi played a decade's worth of meeting highlights on a screen. Trump, reportedly, loved every second of it. But diplomacy, like business, must be judged by what it delivers — not what it performs.

The backdrop to the summit was as complicated as the relationship itself. Trump arrived in Beijing carrying the weight of a U.S.-led war in Iran that has pushed global energy prices higher, strained America's alliances, and handed Beijing a degree of geopolitical leverage it has been careful not to squander. Iran is China's largest oil supplier. The Strait of Hormuz, whose disruption now threatens global shipping, runs through Beijing's strategic calculations as surely as it does Washington's. And with Russian President Vladimir Putin scheduled to visit Beijing in the days after Trump's departure, Xi arrived at the negotiating table as a man with options.

Against this backdrop, the two leaders sat down for a closed-door bilateral session in the Great Hall of the People on Thursday that lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. The White House described it as "good." Xi, according to Chinese state media Xinhua, called the meetings "historic" and a "landmark." The Chinese president said the two sides "reached important common understandings on maintaining stable economic and trade ties, expanding practical cooperation in various fields, and properly



Chinese President Xi Jinping with US President Donald Trump when the American leader visited Beijing in May 2026.

addressing each other's concerns."

Trump, characteristically, reached for the superlative. "The relationship is a very strong one, and we've really done some wonderful things," he told reporters. He also confirmed that Xi had accepted an invitation to visit the White House in September, setting the stage for a reciprocal summit that could yield more concrete deliverables.

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On aviation, Trump claimed a headline-grabbing win. He told Fox News that China would order 200 Boeing jets — more than the 150 units the company had expected, though well short of the 500 planes that some had initially anticipated. For Boeing, whose commercial division has endured years of crisis, any Chinese order represents a lifeline. CEO Kelly Ortberg, present in the room when the announcement was made, offered no public comment — a restraint that may itself speak volumes about the deal's complexity. China has not officially confirmed the purchase, and the figures remain unverified by Beijing's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The technology dimension of the summit attracted the most intense global scrutiny, driven in large part by Nvidia CEO Jensen Huang's dramatic last-minute addition to the presidential delegation. Huang boarded Air Force One during a refueling stop in Alaska — a detail that set markets racing with speculation about a breakthrough on semiconductor sales. Trump had previously announced on Truth Social that he had informed Xi that "the United States will allow Nvidia to ship its H200 products to approved customers in China, and other

Countries, under conditions that allow for continued strong National Security," adding that "President Xi responded positively."

The policy architecture underpinning this announcement is significant. Trump's framework, formalized in a January 2026 Commerce Department regulation, structured access as a revenue-sharing arrangement: approved Chinese firms could purchase H200 chips provided Nvidia remits 25 per cent of those sales to the U.S. government. Trump said the deal would be extended to AMD and Intel on similar terms — a structural shift that, if implemented, would represent one of the most consequential reversals of bipartisan U.S. export-control policy in years. Yet the gap between announcement and reality remains cavernous. As of the summit's conclusion, not a single Nvidia H200 chip has shipped to any of the ten approved Chinese buyers, rare-earth exports from China are still running roughly 50 per cent below pre-restriction levels, and a proposed bilateral AI governance framework produced no signed document.

On AI more broadly, Trump told reporters aboard Air Force One that "we talked about possibly working together for guardrails" on artificial intelligence. Asked what kind of guardrails, he replied: "Standard guard-

rails that we talk about all the time." It was a response notable for what it did not say.

The rare earths question — arguably the most strategically consequential issue on the table — remained similarly unresolved. China controls approximately 60 per cent of global rare earth mining and an even higher proportion of processing capacity. Its export controls on these materials, tightened aggressively in 2025, have throttled the supply chains of American semiconductor, defence, and clean energy manufacturers. "I think it's ultimately what is driving the Trump administration's eagerness to have this good relationship with China," said one analyst, describing rare earth access as the hidden engine of Washington's diplomatic outreach.

Justin Feng, Asia economist at HSBC, framed the summit's broader significance in stark terms, pointing out that the U.S., China, and European Union now account for 60 per cent of global GDP — making every rupture between Washington and Beijing a potentially destabilizing event for the entire world economy.

The business community, for its part, arrived in Beijing with cautious optimism and left in a similar state.

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Sino - US News

## From trade war to handshake in Beijing: What Trump's historic China summit means for the world

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Contd from Page 10

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Chinese President Xi Jinping with US President Donald Trump when the American leader visited Beijing in May 2026.

Xi told American CEOs accompanying Trump that China's door would "only open wider," and expressed belief that U.S. companies would find broader prospects in the country. Elon Musk, whose Tesla has significant manufacturing interests in Shanghai, told reporters the meetings had been "wonderful" and that "many good things" had been achieved. Tim Cook gave reporters a thumbs-up. Neither elaborated. Goldman Sachs had anticipated the meeting could "act as a tactical catalyst for strength in the Chinese yuan and in Chinese equities," and early market reactions broadly bore that assessment out — though analysts cautioned against reading too much into short-term sentiment. The summit's most visible fault line, however, ran not through economics but through geopolitics. Taiwan dominated the first day of talks in ways that neither side

was fully prepared to characterize publicly. According to Chinese state media, Xi warned Trump that possible "clashes and even conflicts" could result if the Taiwan issue isn't "handled properly." The White House's readout of the same session made no mention of the warning. The two sides' accounts of what was agreed — and what was even discussed — diverged sharply on this and several other points. Beijing's official statements made no reference to fentanyl, to specific trade agreements, or to Boeing. Washington's readouts made no reference to Taiwan's centrality to Chinese sovereignty, or to Beijing's position on Iran. Xi had set the tone early, stating that "a stable bilateral relationship is good for the world," and that "we should be partners, not rivals." Trump, in turn, called Xi a friend, a "great leader," and said: "We're going to have a fantastic future together."

Whether that future materializes in the form of signed agreements, or remains an aspirational backdrop to continued strategic competition, will depend heavily on the follow-through from both capitals. Brookings Institution analysts noted ahead of the summit that Beijing's calculation may be to extract more value from concessions later, believing Trump "will want to tout any agreement as a major breakthrough ahead of the midterm elections." For the Chinese side, patience is a strategic asset — and one Beijing has demonstrated it is willing to deploy. For the rest of the world, the significance of what happened in Beijing this week extends well beyond the bilateral. For African nations dependent on Chinese investment and American markets, for Southeast Asian economies caught between the two superpowers' competing supply

chains, and for emerging economies navigating a global order increasingly shaped by Washington-Beijing dynamics, the direction of this relationship carries enormous consequences. A stabilized U.S.-China relationship opens corridors for trade finance, reduces commodity price volatility, and lowers the risk of the kind of economic decoupling that economists at the IMF have warned could cost the global economy up to seven per cent of GDP in the long run. The summit in Beijing was neither the grand bargain its boosters hoped for nor the hollow performance its critics predicted. It was something more complicated and, in its own way, more interesting: two leaders of rival superpowers, each under domestic pressure, choosing — for now — the path of managed engagement over confrontation. The trade truce has been extended. A framework for stability,

however fragile, has been agreed. Xi will visit Washington in September. And the world will be watching. The handshake in Beijing's centuries-old Zhongnanhai gardens may not have redrawn the map of global power. But it may have pulled the world back, at least for the moment, from the edge of something far worse.

Uganda

# 527 MPs-Elect Sworn In as Uganda's 12th Parliament Prepares for First Sitting

*"After three days of solemn pledges and national colors, a new cohort of lawmakers takes its place in Kampala, carrying the hopes and expectations of millions into the chamber"*



By: Mukama Phillip Kahigiriza  
mukphix@gmail.com

## Worth Noting:

• According to Parliament, the newly sworn-in members will convene on Monday, 25 May, for the inaugural sitting of the 12th Parliament. The day's central task will be the election of the Speaker, conducted in accordance with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure. The choice of who will preside over the House is expected to shape not only the tone of debate but also the pace at which government business and oversight functions move forward in the coming years.

• The three days of swearing-in saw legislators arrive in waves, some in tailored suits, others in the formal robes traditionally worn in the chamber, and several in attire reflecting their cultural heritage. On the steps of Parliament, they gathered for group photographs against the backdrop of Uganda's national colors, a visual reminder that the House is meant to represent the country's diversity as much as its political spectrum.



Under the red, yellow and black draped across the steps of Parliament, 527 men and women stood in measured silence this week and spoke the words that bind them to the Constitution of Uganda. With that, the three-day swearing-in ceremony for members-elect of the 12th Parliament came to a close, marking the formal beginning of a new legislative term and the transfer of public trust from ballot boxes to the chamber floor.

The ceremony, held on the grounds of Parliament in Kampala, was more than a procedural formality. It was a public moment where political opponents, first-time legislators and seasoned veterans stood side by side, reciting the same oath of office and allegiance. For many, it was the culmination of months of campaigning, late nights in villages and trading centers, and the weight of promises made to communities that expect change. For the country, it was the visible reset of democratic machinery ahead of the

House's first sitting.

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trum. The images captured a mix of youth and experience, urban and rural constituencies, and the growing number of women taking seats in the legislature.

Beyond the symbolism, the swearing-in was a moment of quiet responsibility. Each MP-elect, in taking the oath, committed to uphold the Constitution, to perform their duties faithfully, and to serve their constituents without fear or favor. In a country where public trust in institutions is often tested, that pledge carries weight. Voters across Uganda's districts and municipalities watched as their representatives crossed the threshold into office, hoping the transition from campaign rhetoric to legislative action will bring tangible results on jobs, health, education, infrastructure and accountability.

The 12th Parliament now faces the immediate task of electing its presiding officer. The Speaker's election is rarely just about procedure. It is a test of alliances

within the ruling party, the opposition and among independents, and it sets the procedural tone for how contentious and cooperative the next five years will be. Political analysts note that the outcome will signal how much space there is for debate, scrutiny and compromise in the House.

Once the Speaker is in place, the House is expected to move swiftly to establish committees and begin its core functions. Key government bills, budgetary processes and oversight of ministries and agencies will dominate the early agenda. For a Parliament entering office amid public demand for service delivery and transparency, the pressure to demonstrate responsiveness will be immediate.

The faces in the chamber have changed, but the expectations have not. Citizens who lined up to vote expect that the 527 lawmakers who now hold office will translate their mandate into laws and oversight that improve daily life. The next sitting on 25

May will be the first public indication of how the 12th Parliament intends to meet that test.

As the new members left the grounds of Parliament this week, many paused for photographs with supporters and colleagues, aware that the ceremony was both an ending and a beginning. The campaigns are over. The oath has been taken. Now the work of legislating, questioning and representing begins.

# NEWS PAPER



## IN BUSINESS

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## WORLD

# In Celebrating African Month 'One Yeye International' is Conquering 3,350km on a Home-Made Giant Bicycle in 37days tour from Zambia to South Africa – Cape Town.

By: Themba Emanuel Mashobane  
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@themtkenyatimes

Contd from Page 1

## Worth Noting:

Falanga's current international tour kicked off on 15 April 2026 from Kampala Grounds in Lusaka. Bicycling solo across borders without an extensive support team, his journey acts as a moving billboard for African unity.

Lusaka (Zambia)  
> Botswana > Limpopo  
> Johannesburg > Vaal  
> Kroonstand > Venter  
> Winburg > Kimberley  
> Cape Town (Goal)

[Start: April 15]  
[Vilakazi St.] [The Big Hole] [Target: 3,350km in 37days]

Having already traversed Botswana—where he received a roaring welcome from local communities—he recently made headlines in South Africa. He has been spotted pedalling down the N1 highway near Bela-Bela, interacting with school children, and navigating the historic Vilakazi Street in Soweto. Just days ago, he reached the historic mining city of Kimberley.

"The road is still long, the body gets tired, but the spirit remains strong. Step by step, kilometre by kilometre we keep moving forward," Falanga shared during a live social media update to his growing fanbase.

bol of continental pride. His "tall bicycle" is completely custom-built, requiring immense balance, physical strength, and a highly specific technique just to mount and dismount.

While onlookers are often left wondering how he navigates heavy traffic on such a giant frame, Falanga has already proven the durability of his invention. Before launching his international tour, he regularly used his giant bicycle to travel hundreds of kilometres domestically to attend major traditional events like the Kuomboka and Ncwala ceremonies. His efforts caught the attention of the state and world at large speaking about him.

### Driving African Unity with Every Kilometre

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### Tour Progress Breakdown

With only a week left to hit his 37-day target, Falanga's journey is a masterclass in human endurance.

### A Legacy for African Youth

As Africa Month highlights

indigenous talent, innovation, and unity, One Yeye International stands out as a beacon of determination. He continues to urge young Africans to maximize their passions to tell positive stories about the continent.

Celebrating African Month highlights the power of unity, cultural preservation, and the shared identity that binds the continent. This article tells the story of a young Zambian cultural ambassador who travelled thousands of kilometres to connect African communities.

### Connecting Roots: The 3,350km Journey of a Zambian Cultural Ambassador

May marks African Month, a time dedicated to celebrating the rich heritage, diverse cultures, and collective triumphs of the African continent. This year, the spirit of Africa Day is perfectly embodied by the extraordinary journey of a young Zambian trailblazer. He travelled an astonishing 3,350 kilometres across borders to promote cultural exchange, foster unity, and celebrate the shared identity of African people.

### Driven by a Vision of Unity

Leaving the familiar landscapes of Zambia behind, this young ambassador set out with a clear mission: to bridge cultural divides and remind Africans of their deep historical connections. His journey was not merely about moving from one geographic location to another. It was a deliberate effort to use traditional music, storytelling, and indigenous knowledge as tools for modern diplomacy.

In a world increasingly shaped by globalization, his trek highlighted the urgent need to preserve local heritage while building strong pan-African networks among the youth.

### Sharing and Learning Along the Way

Across his 3,350-kilometre route, the Zambian traveller engaged with diverse communities, setting up cultural workshops and interactive storytelling sessions. He shared the unique traditions of Zambia—such as the meaning behind traditional ceremonies and the values of the Ubuntu philosophy—



James Falanga

while humbly learning from the hosts who welcomed him.

By creating these open spaces for dialogue, he demonstrated that despite regional differences, African nations share common values of hospitality, resilience, and community solidarity.

### The Impact of Grassroots Diplomacy

This journey serves as a powerful reminder that true African unity is built from the ground up. By physically travelling across the continent to shake hands, share meals, and exchange ideas, this young Zambian boy showed that youth-led initiatives are vital for the future of Africa. His 3,350-kilometre milestone stands as an inspiring blueprint for how the next generation can actively participate in continental integration and celebrate their shared heritage

during African Month and beyond.

For updates on the final leg of his journey to Cape Town, you can follow his official progress via the social media  
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James Falanga journey

# The invisible guardians: How our homes run on hands we refuse to see

*From kitchens to nurseries, domestic workers keep the world functioning. Yet millions are denied a seat at the very tables they set, a voice in the homes they protect, and the dignity of being called by name.*



By: Mukama Phillip Kahigiriza  
mukphix@gmail.com

## Worth Noting:

- Then comes the contradiction that cuts deepest. We trust these workers with everything and give them nothing. We hand them the keys to our homes, ask them to guard our televisions, our jewelry, our children, while we travel or sleep. We trust them in the dark, when no one is watching. But when the family gathers to watch a film or a football match, they are told to stay out.
- The sofa is too expensive, the carpet too clean, the television not meant for them. So they sit in corridors or outside, listening to laughter they helped make possible, guarding a joy they are forbidden to touch. It is a quiet form of violence to be the keeper of comfort you are not allowed to feel.
- The mistreatment does not stop at food and seating. Many are never called by name. They are “you,” “hey,” “girl,” “boy,” as if a name is a privilege that must be earned.

Behind the polished doors of homes across the world, there are people who wake before the city stirs and sleep after the last light is turned off. They know the cadence of your household better than you do. They know the exact moment your infant wakes at night, the amount of salt that makes your stew taste right, the corners where dust gathers when guests aren't coming. They carry the quiet weight of your family's routines, your children's scraped knees, your unspoken financial worries, and they carry it all without being asked. We call them house boys and house girls, a label that strips away nationality, age, ambition, and replaces it with function. It turns a person into a pair of hands.

The first wound is served at mealtime. These workers spend hours preparing food, tasting it, plating it, ensuring it arrives hot and presentable for the family. When the meal is over, they eat what remains. The cold rice, the bones stripped clean, the sauce that has lost its warmth. We tell ourselves this is practical, that it prevents waste. But what it really prevents is belonging. Food is more than calories. It is the oldest language humans use to say you are welcome, you are safe, you are one of us. To eat separately, after everyone else, from a different plate, is to receive that message daily in silence. And still we expect them to serve the next morning with warmth, to call our children madam and bwana, to guard our homes as if they were their own.

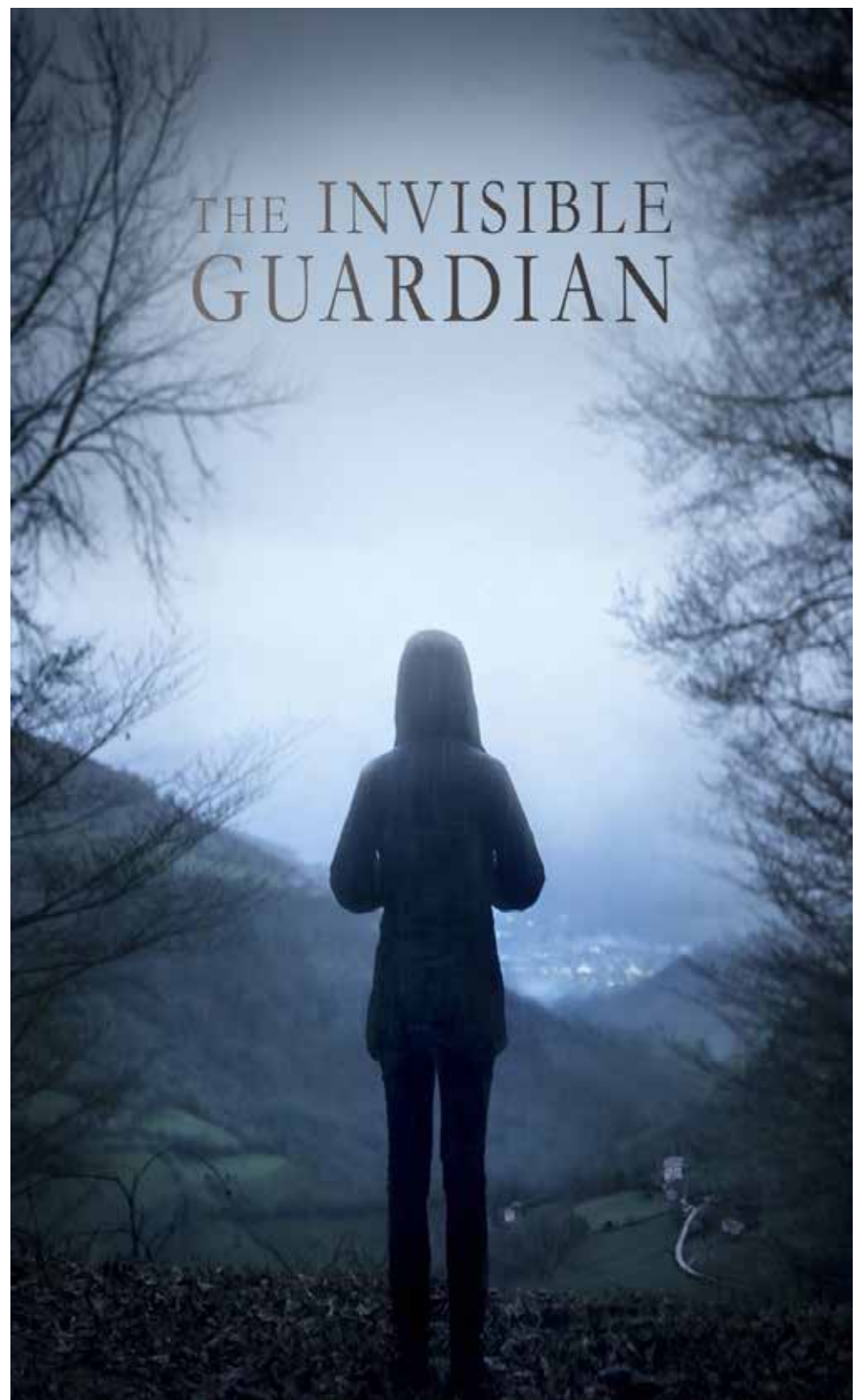
The dining table has become the sharpest line of division. In every culture, the table is where life is shared. Children learn to speak there, families argue and reconcile there, stories are passed from one generation to the next. Yet the person who cooked the meal is rarely allowed to sit at it. They serve, they clear, they wash, and then they eat alone in the kitchen or outside, often standing, often quickly, as if sitting would contaminate the space. We say there isn't enough room. But the truth is that tables expand when hearts do. What we are really protecting is distance. Children watch this and learn early that there are two kinds of people in the world: those who sit and those who serve. They carry that lesson into school, into work, into

the way they treat others years later.

Then comes the contradiction that cuts deepest. We trust these workers with everything and give them nothing. We hand them the keys to our homes, ask them to guard our televisions, our jewelry, our children, while we travel or sleep. We trust them in the dark, when no one is watching. But when the family gathers to watch a film or a football match, they are told to stay out. The sofa is too expensive, the carpet too clean, the television not meant for them. So they sit in corridors or outside, listening to laughter they helped make possible, guarding a joy they are forbidden to touch. It is a quiet form of violence to be the keeper of comfort you are not allowed to feel.

The mistreatment does not stop at food and seating. Many are never called by name. They are “you,” “hey,” “girl,” “boy,” as if a name is a privilege that must be earned. Their work has no clear beginning or end because the house is always there and the needs never stop. They are reprimanded in front of children, teaching the next generation that disrespect is normal when directed downward. Their phones are checked, their conversations monitored, their privacy sacrificed under the banner of security. When they fall sick, they are given painkillers and told to be quick about it, because the household cannot pause. When they make a mistake, the response is public humiliation, salary cuts, or sudden dismissal. When they do something well, it is expected, never acknowledged, because acknowledgment would make them feel equal, and equality threatens a system built on hierarchy.

Young women are especially vulnerable. They are told how to dress, how to stand, when to speak. Some endure comments that make them flinch, touches they did not invite, propositions from men who assume silence is guaranteed. If they speak up, they risk losing the job, the room, the small remittance that keeps a mother or younger sibling alive back home. So they swallow it, and silence becomes the price of survival. We justify all of this with one sentence: we are paying them. But a salary does not purchase dignity. You can pay someone and still strip them of



their humanity. You can give them a room and still make them feel homeless inside it. The painful irony is that we would be outraged if our own children were treated this way abroad. If they were fed leftovers, denied a chair, spoken to only when labor was needed, we would call it exploitation. Yet we recreate the same system inside our own compounds because the power imbalance feels normal, because no one is watching, because this is how it has always been done. Tradition is not a moral compass. Often it is just the repetition of an old wound until it feels familiar. A home should be the safest place for everyone inside it, not just for those whose name is on the deed. If we cannot share a meal with the person who cooks it, if we cannot let them sit for one episode of the series they

guard the house to protect, if we cannot say their name with respect, then we are not running a family. We are running a small kingdom where convenience replaces justice and fear replaces love. The way we treat those who cannot walk away tells the truth about who we are when no one is clapping. The house boy who eats your leftovers today will raise his own children tomorrow with either bitterness or grace, and you will have written the first chapter of that story. The house girl who is locked out of the living room today will decide whether she believes she deserves more, or whether she will pass the same silence to the next generation. We have a choice every day. We can keep building walls with our habits, or we can dismantle them with small, deliberate acts of inclusion.

Call them by name. Give them the same food while it is still hot. Let them sit for a movie once in a while. Ask how they are and wait for the answer. None of this costs money, but it costs pride, and that is why it feels hard. In the end, a house is not measured by its tiles, its fence, or its generator. It is measured by whether every person inside it feels seen, heard, and valued. Until that changes, we will continue to live in beautiful prisons, guarded by people we refuse to call family, served by hands we refuse to hold as equal. And the world will keep running on their labor while pretending not to notice their humanity.

## KENYA

# The odd couple who could shake Kenya's 2027 race: Why the Kalonzo–Sifuna ticket is turning heads

By: Diaspora Times Team  
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Kenya's opposition politics have never been short of drama, big personalities, or last-minute realignments. But the pairing now quietly generating the most electricity ahead of the August 2027 General Election is one that few would have predicted even a year ago — a veteran diplomat who has spent three decades waiting for his presidential moment, and a firebrand Nairobi senator who has turned political persecution into a mass movement. The Kalonzo Musyoka–Edwin Sifuna ticket may not yet be official. But according to the numbers, the crowds, and the calculations of Kenya's shrewdest political analysts, it is already the opposition combination that President William Ruto's camp is watching most closely.

A new poll by Trends and Insights for Africa (TIFA), released on 14 May 2026, found that 28 per cent of respondents who support opposition candidates preferred a ticket pairing Kalonzo Musyoka with Nairobi Senator Edwin Sifuna — making it the single most popular opposition configuration among those surveyed. A Rigathi Gachagua–Kalonzo Musyoka pairing came in second at 25 per cent, revealing the closeness of the contest over who should lead a united opposition front against President Ruto.

The numbers are striking, but they tell only part of the story. What is animating opposition strategists is not merely who leads the polls, but what the Kalonzo–Sifuna pairing would represent — politically, symbolically, and generationally — at a moment when Kenya's electorate is hungry for something it cannot quite yet name.

Political analysts have likened the possible pairing to the historic Obama–Biden ticket of the 2008 United States presidential election — a partnership that fused youthful charisma with establishment experience before sweeping to victory by more than ten million popular votes and a commanding 192 electoral college margin. The comparison is, of course, imperfect. But its logic is intuitive. Kalonzo, 73, brings the institutional credibility, regional command of the vote-rich Ukambani bloc, and the patient, reassuring presence that nervous moderates often seek. Sifuna, by contrast, is a different kind of political animal entirely — combative, digitally native, and capable of filling grounds in Western Kenya, Nairobi's urban corridors, and across the politically restless youth demographic with a consistency that has surprised even his admirers.

A Sifuna candidacy would likely energise urban youth, first-time voters, and a generation that consumes politics through social media clips,



Edwin Sifuna and Kalonzo Musyoka

podcasts, and online debates rather than traditional rallies alone. But politics is not sustained by excitement alone. While youthful energy mobilises support, experience calms anxieties — and that is precisely where Kalonzo Musyoka enters the equation.

Kalonzo offers what many moderate and older voters often seek during periods of uncertainty: stability, predictability, and institutional experience. To many Kenyans, he represents a safe pair of hands within an increasingly polarised political environment. His longstanding loyalty to Raila Odinga has also earned him goodwill among sections of ODM supporters who view him as one of the few opposition figures who remained consistently aligned with Raila during difficult political moments.

That goodwill is now being actively converted into electoral capital. In early May 2026, Kalonzo addressed supporters at Nyakongo Seventh-day Adventist Church in Homa Bay County, presenting his bid as both a tribute to the late former Prime Minister Raila Odinga and a continuation of their shared political journey. He urged the community to view him as the natural successor to Odinga's legacy, saying his deep familiarity with the former PM's goals makes him the right person to lead the movement forward. It was a carefully calibrated appeal to the Luo heartland — a community that has historically been suspicious of Kalonzo, but one whose support would be essential to any

credible opposition coalition.

On the same day the TIFA poll was released, Sifuna was making his own case for unity. Speaking at a burial service in Nairobi, Sifuna called on all opposition leaders to set aside their differences and rally behind a single presidential candidate, insisting that fragmentation would only hand President Ruto an unfair advantage. "Before God, there is no other formula. There is no other formula other than a united ticket against William Ruto," he declared. It was a line that drew applause — and telegraphed his own positioning within whatever coalition ultimately takes shape.

The movement underpinning Sifuna's rise — the Linda Mwananchi faction of ODM — has become an increasingly decisive variable in the opposition equation. Sifuna has confirmed that Linda Mwananchi will join the United Alternative Government in a broad strategy aimed at unseating President Ruto, warning that failure to agree on a clear formula to produce a joint candidate could split votes and hand Ruto a critical advantage.

Kalonzo, for his part, has expressed openness to working with Linda Mwananchi, saying the conversation between the two political formations is already underway. He has praised Sifuna and said he wants to mentor him, noting that the Nairobi senator is already well-schooled in Raila Odinga's school of politics. For Sifuna, the public embrace from Kalonzo — one of Kenya's most experienced political operators — is both

a validation and a negotiating chip.

Yet the path to a formal, unified ticket remains littered with obstacles. Kakamega Senator Boni Khalwale, confirming that discussions are ongoing, described the process as still fluid, with multiple names under consideration. "It is true, talks have been going on, but I must say they are still informal. A formal meeting will only happen when we call for a retreat as the opposition," he told reporters. Beyond the Kalonzo–Sifuna configuration, figures including Rigathi Gachagua, Fred Matiang'i, and Martha Karua remain in the mix — each with their own constituencies, ambitions, and conditions. TIFA's polling data also suggests that President Ruto faces a genuine uphill task in his re-election bid, with analysts noting that even a fragmented opposition could deny him the constitutional requirement of 50 per cent plus one vote needed for a first-round victory. That arithmetic is not lost on the opposition's strategists, who are increasingly discussing the concept of a "Kibaki moment" — a late, surprise candidacy announcement, akin to Mwai Kibaki's 2002 endorsement that toppled KANU, designed to consolidate support at maximum impact while minimizing the window for government pressure.

For Sifuna himself, some analysts argue the deputy slot risks constraining the energy he has built. "The 'Sisindio Sifuna' rallying call represents a group of Kenyans that is assertive, generational, and impatient with recycled hierarchies. Converting that

energy into a running-mate position risks shrinking it," noted one political analyst, adding that the real question is not whether Sifuna can deputise Kalonzo, but whether he is ready to outgrow deputising altogether.

It is a tension at the heart of the entire opposition project. The Kalonzo–Sifuna ticket, as currently imagined, is less a finished product than a political hypothesis — one that asks whether Kenya is ready for an intergenerational handshake, and whether two politicians from very different worlds can trust each other enough to share the country's highest office.

Whether it is Sifuna–Kalonzo, Kalonzo–Sifuna, or another coalition altogether, the greatest challenge ahead is not simply assembling politicians. It is constructing hope. In a country exhausted by the cost of living, disillusioned by broken promises, and increasingly mobilized by a generation that will not wait its turn indefinitely, that may be the hardest task of all — and the one that will ultimately determine who sits in State House in 2027.

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## Diaspora

# The Africa Forward Summit: From Nairobi to the G7 in Evian

*That is why the Nairobi Declaration must go beyond the traditional summit communique. It should serve as a practical roadmap for bankable investments, measurable outcomes and actionable partnerships across critical sectors shaping Africa's future.*

By: Diaspora Times Team  
xxxxxxxxxxxx

## Worth Noting:

- For decades, Africa–France relations, and indeed much of Africa's engagement with major global powers, have often been viewed through the narrow prism of aid, dependency, and donor-recipient dynamics. The Nairobi summit signalled a deliberate departure from that framework.
- By hosting the summit in Kenya, the first time it has been held in a non-Francophone African country in more than five decades, Africa has sent a clear message: the continent's future engagement with the world will no longer be shaped by colonial-era linguistic or geopolitical divisions.
- The barriers that once separated Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone Africa are steadily giving way to a more unified continental outlook driven by shared interests, strategic partnerships and Africa's own priorities.
- The Africa Forward Summit reflects a broader transition toward a more confident, outward-looking and self-assured Africa.

The Africa Forward Summit (AFS) 2026 held this month in Nairobi marks a defining moment in Africa's evolving relationship with the rest of the world.

For decades, Africa–France relations, and indeed much of Africa's engagement with major global powers, have often been viewed through the narrow prism of aid, dependency, and donor-recipient dynamics. The Nairobi summit signalled a deliberate departure from that framework.

By hosting the summit in Kenya, the first time it has been held in a non-Francophone African country in more than five decades, Africa has sent a clear message: the continent's future engagement with the world will no longer be shaped by colonial-era linguistic or geopolitical divisions.

The barriers that once separated Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone Africa are steadily giving way to a more unified continental outlook driven by shared interests, strategic partnerships and Africa's own priorities.

The Africa Forward Summit reflects a broader transition toward a more confident, outward-looking and self-assured Africa.

Our approach is now anchored on agency, equality and implementation. The mandate emerging from Nairobi is straightforward: move from dialogue to delivery.

That is why the Nairobi Declaration must go beyond the traditional summit communique. It should serve as a practical roadmap for bankable investments, measurable outcomes and actionable partnerships across critical sectors shaping Africa's future.

From green industrialisation and energy transition to health sovereignty, digital transformation and food security, the summit focused on the sectors that will define Africa's long-term prosperity.

Africa today possesses some of the world's greatest untapped opportunities.

The continent holds enormous renewable energy potential capable of supporting industrial growth while advancing global climate goals.



Kenya's Foreign Affairs Cabinet Secretary Musalia Mudavadi shakes hands with French President Emmanuel Macron during the Africa Forward Summit held in Nairobi in May 2026.

Kenya itself demonstrates what is possible. More than 90 per cent of the country's electricity grid is powered by renewable energy, positioning Kenya among the world's leading green economies.

This creates a unique opportunity for Africa to leapfrog older, carbon-intensive development models and build sustainable industries for the future.

Kenya's partnership with France under initiatives such as "Atoms for Food" reflects this ambition by supporting the development of zero-carbon industrial capacity that can serve both African and global markets. At the same time, Kenya's economic and commercial diplomacy remains central to President William Ruto's foreign policy agenda.

In agriculture, the focus is shifting from low-value commodity production toward industrialisation, value addition and premium global branding.

The pilot Geographical Indication project for Kenyan tea, inspired by internationally recognised products such as Champagne, demonstrates how African producers can significantly increase the value of their products through branding, quality assurance and intellectual property protection.

This is not simply about ex-

ports. It is about ensuring that farmers and producers at the grassroots level receive greater returns from their labour.

Similarly, Kenya is rapidly strengthening its position as a regional hub for digital innovation and technology. Africa's young population represents one of the greatest economic opportunities of the 21st century. By 2050, the continent will have the world's largest working-age population. Through investments in digital infrastructure, artificial intelligence and innovation ecosystems, Africa's youth can become creators and builders of technology rather than passive consumers.

The "Silicon Savannah" is no longer merely a local aspiration. It is increasingly emerging as a global innovation ecosystem driving solutions in fintech, agritech, healthtech and digital finance.

Importantly, the conversations held in Nairobi do not end in Nairobi.

The Africa Forward Summit now provides Africa's strategic mandate heading into the G7 Summit in Evian next month, where President William Ruto, President Emmanuel Macron and other global leaders will continue discussions on the future of international cooperation.

Africa's message to the G7 is clear.

The defining challenges of our time including climate change, global health security, economic inequality, debt vulnerability, artificial intelligence and geopolitical instability cannot be addressed effectively without Africa's full and equal participation.

Africa is no longer seeking symbolic inclusion. It is demanding meaningful partnership rooted in mutual respect, investment and shared innovation.

The progress achieved in Nairobi demonstrates that Africa is increasingly shaping global conversations rather than merely reacting to them.

From strengthening pharmaceutical manufacturing and health systems to building trade corridors, renewable energy capacity and digital infrastructure, the continent is steadily advancing the aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063.

The road from Nairobi to Evian therefore symbolises more than diplomacy. It represents Africa's growing confidence, strategic relevance and determination to shape its own future within a rapidly changing global order.

As the world confronts profound economic, technological and environmental tran-

sitions, Africa is positioning itself not at the margins of change, but at the centre of it.

The future of global growth, innovation and stability will increasingly depend on Africa's success.

And as the world moves forward, Africa intends to move with it — not as a spectator, but as a leading partner in building a more balanced and prosperous global future.

*Dr. Musalia Mudavadi is the Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs of the Republic of Kenya.*

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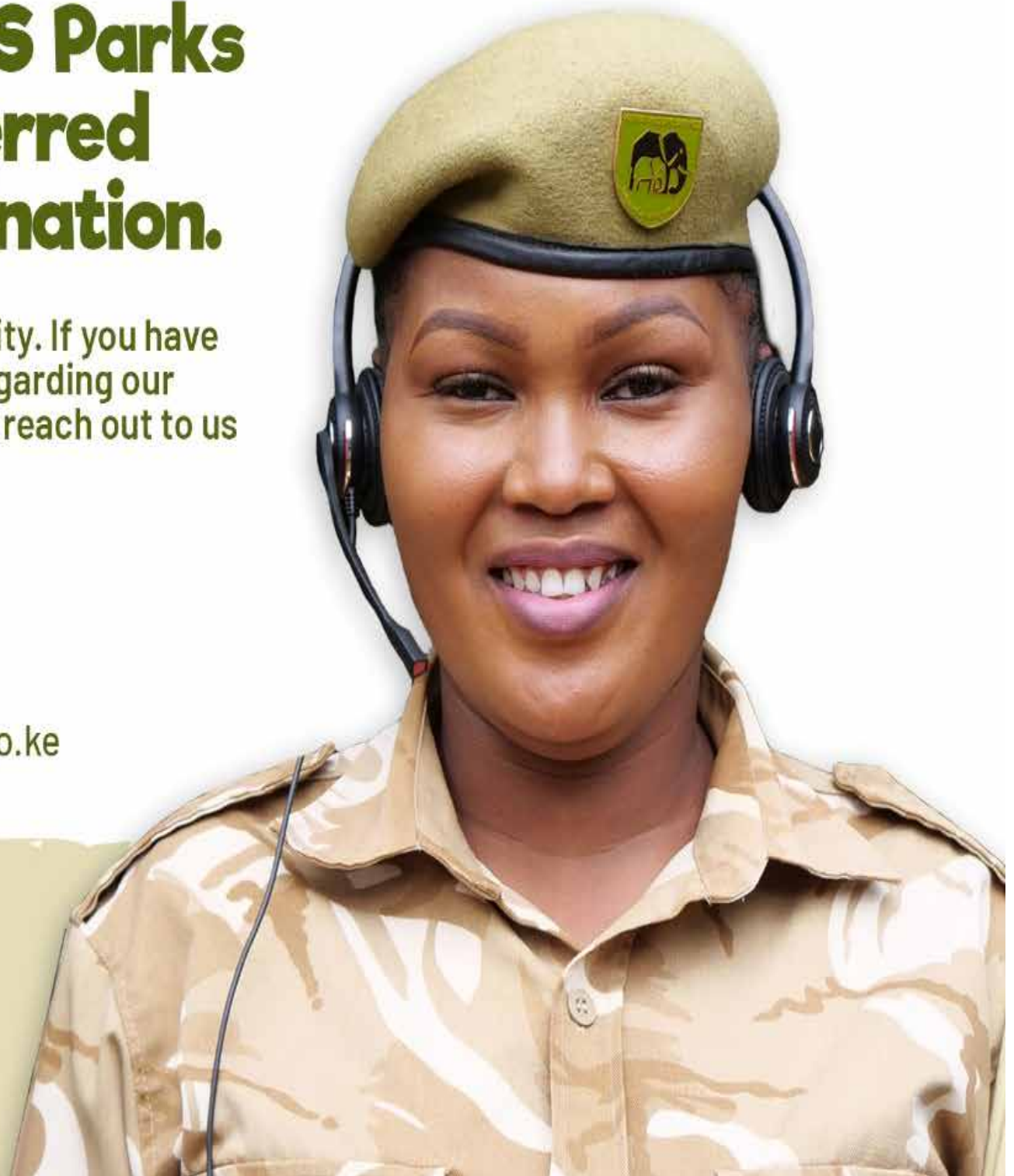
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## Diaspora

# G'afur Abdumajidov and "Cotton Work": Legal Struggle against political repression in the Soviet era

*This article provides a historical and legal analysis of the scientific and legal activities of prominent Uzbek jurist Professor G'afur Abdumajidov in resisting the Soviet-era political repression known as the "Cotton Affair" ("Paxta ishi") and "Uzbek Affair" ("O'zbeklar ishi").*



By: Hafizov Diyorbek  
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## Worth Noting:

The 1980s of the 20th century were one of the most difficult periods for Uzbekistan in terms of social and political life. It is not an exaggeration to say that the political campaign known in history as the „Cotton Case” is considered the third repressive action organised by the former USSR central authorities against Uzbekistan. These events not only shook the state and social life of Uzbekistan but also ruined the fate of thousands of innocent people.

However, even during this period, there were brave intellectuals who fought for justice. One of them was G'afur Abdumajidov, a prominent representative of the field of law in Uzbekistan, a professor at Tashkent State University of Law (at that time - the Faculty of Law of Tashkent State University), and a doctor of legal sciences.

Abstract. This article provides a historical and legal analysis of the scientific and legal activities of prominent Uzbek jurist Professor G'afur Abdumajidov in resisting the Soviet-era political repression known as the "Cotton Affair" ("Paxta ishi") and "Uzbek Affair" ("O'zbeklar ishi"). The paper examines Abdumajidov's appeal to leading Moscow legal scholars in response to the unlawful investigative practices of the USSR Prosecutor's special investigation group led by T.Kh.Gdlyan and N.V.Ivanov between 1983–1989, the substantiated expert opinions issued by academician V.N. Kudryavtsev and other prominent professors, and the publication of these findings in the USSR Supreme Court Bulletin. The article further explores the impact of these historical events on the development of criminal procedural law and forensic science in Uzbekistan.

Keywords. G'.Abdumajidov, Cotton Affair, Uzbek Affair, Gdlyan–Ivanov, political repression, criminal procedure, forensic science, legal defense, USSR Supreme Court, presumption of innocence.

**INTRODUCTION** The 1980s of the 20th century were one of the most difficult periods for Uzbekistan in terms of social and political life. It is not an exaggeration to say that the political campaign known in history as the „Cotton Case” is considered the third repressive action organised by the former USSR central authorities against Uzbekistan. These events not only shook the state and social life of Uzbekistan but also ruined the fate of thousands of innocent people. However, even during this period, there were brave intellectuals who fought for justice. One of them was G'afur Abdumajidov, a prominent representative of the field of law in Uzbekistan, a professor at Tashkent State University of Law (at that time - the Faculty of Law of Tashkent State University), and a doctor of legal sciences. Together with legal scholars from Moscow, he made legal appeals against the unjust decisions of the Supreme Court of the USSR, and this initia-



Cotton

This article is dedicated to scientifically analysing G'. Abdumajidov's activities, revealing the essence of his legal struggle in the „Cotton Case”, and assessing the impact of these events on the legal field in Uzbekistan.

**MAIN PART** In February 1983, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR adopted a decision on „Abuses in the Cotton Industry of Uzbekista”. Following this, a special investigation group of 200 people led by T.X.Gdlyan was sent to Uzbekistan by order of the USSR Prosecutor General A.M.Rekunkov. Historians link the hidden causes of this campaign with the political chambers of the USSR General Secretary Yu.Andropov. As noted in the work „The Most Recent History of Uzbekista” published in the years of independence, these events led to interethnic conflicts in the country and disrupted the republic's peace. According to official data, between 1985 and 1990, a total of 40,000 people were investigated in Uzbekistan in the „Cotton Cas”. Most of them were held in investigative detention facilities with-

5,000 people were criminally prosecuted on false charges. Four secretaries of the Central Committee of the Republican Party, eight secretaries of the regional party committees, and twenty senior officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were held criminally liable. When the illegal methods used during the investigation were later described by the group's own investigator, he said in similar terms, „Any conversation with someone involved in a criminal case was considered complicity, eating together was deemed a crime. The presumption of innocence was completely forgotten” According to information later discovered by the investigative team led by V.I.Ilyukhin, the participants of the investigation forced citizens to give false testimony, and in collecting „evidence”, people who had no connection to any crime were compelled to hand over their personal property as „fabricated criminal goods”. This political campaign, which was the final stage of the repression carried out during the era of administrative arbitrariness, entered history under the names „Cotton Case” and „Uzbek

in the central press, the Uzbek people were defamed, the cotton case was deliberately politicised and turned into the „Uzbek case”. The activities of scientists, writers, and creative workers were accused of „localism”. According to Russian historian A. Kolpakidi's analysis, this political campaign was part of the technology to create “managed instability” in regions seeking to secede from the USSR and served to deplete the material resources accumulated by the Uzbek people under colonial conditions. G'afur Abdumajidov is one of the prominent figures in the field of law in Uzbekistan. He carried out long-term scientific and pedagogical work in the field of criminalistics and criminal-procedural law at the Tashkent State Institute of Law (now Tashkent State University of Law). In the pages of the history of Tashkent State University of Law, G'.Abdumajidov is mentioned among the great scholars who created the national school of jurisprudence, alongside Khadicha Sulaymonova, Hojiakbar Rahmonqulov, and Georgiy Sarkisyans. In 1983, in

on the topic „Problems of the theory and practice of improving the legislative regulation of criminal investigation”. This work was a great scientific achievement for Uzbek criminology, in which the author analysed in detail the legal foundations of investigative activities, and the importance of legality and documentation. Later, during the „Cotton Case” the violation of these standards felt particularly bitter. According to O.R. Boltaboyev's research, G'. Abdumajidov holds a special place among scholars who argued for the more detailed regulation of criminal procedural relations in Uzbekistan. He also studied the historical development of the criminal procedural legislation of the Uzbek SSR – this research later laid the groundwork for the formation of independent Uzbekistan's legislation. During the most difficult years of the „Cotton Case”, G'.Abdumajidov took an exceptionally important step. He submitted a written appeal to leading legal scientists in Moscow against the decisions

## Diaspora

# G'afur Abdumajidov and "Cotton Work": Legal Struggle against political repression in the Soviet era

*This article provides a historical and legal analysis of the scientific and legal activities of prominent Uzbek jurist Professor G'afur Abdumajidov in resisting the Soviet-era political repression known as the "Cotton Affair" ("Paxta ishi") and "Uzbek Affair" ("O'zbeklar ishi").*

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of the Supreme Court of the USSR based on false accusations. In response to this appeal, a group of prominent Soviet legal scholars analysed the violations in the investigation process in Uzbekistan and provided a substantiated scientific conclusion:

Academic V.N. Kudryavtsev — Full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, leading Soviet scholar in criminal law and criminology; Professor S.V. Borodin — renowned expert in issues of criminal law; Professor I.M. Galperin — prominent scholar in the theory of relativising punishment; Professor N.V. Radutnaya — specialist in court proceedings and the right to a fair trial; Professor I.I. Karpets — major figure in the theory of criminology and prevention; Professor Yu.P. Kasatkin — well-known scholar in the field of criminal procedure. ...

In their conclusions, these scholars scientifically substantiated that the relevant decisions of the Supreme Court of the USSR were incorrect. This conclusion was not only for one case but also served as important evidence for evaluating the investigative practices within the entire „Cotton case” from a legal perspective. The most important aspect is that these opinions were later published in the bulletin of the Supreme Court of the USSR - an official legal publication, and the conclusions contained therein had practical legal impact. Their publication in the bulletin shows that G'Abdumajidov's initiative had full legal legitimacy and was also reflected within the Soviet legal system. G'Abdumajidov's action was not accidental. Throughout his scientific career, he had been studying the lawfulness of the investigative process and the legal norms for collecting and evaluating evidence. The central idea of his doctoral dissertation is to ensure the connection between legislative regulation and investigation, which proved to be particularly relevant during the „Cotton Case”. Important methodological



Textiles

principles in criminalistics were developed by G'Abdumajidov. In particular, he proposed a methodology for phasing investigative activities, which was later expanded by other researchers. This methodological approach allows for a systematic analysis of criminal procedural law in a historical context. The struggle of G'Abdumajidov and other Uzbek legal scholars was not an isolated effort, but part of a broader movement. The historical results of this struggle were reflected in the following indicators: in 1989, the USSR Prosecutor General's Office initiated a criminal case concerning the investigation conducted in Uzbekistan by the Gdlyan-Ivanov group. Members of the group were dismissed from the prosecutor's office, and instructions were given to review the cases of those unjustly imprisoned. After Uzbekistan achieved independence, 2,940 out of 4,018 people convicted in the "Cotton case" were rehabilitated, and 1,016 were found to have been wrongfully convicted. These figures demonstrate how significant the con-

clusions drawn, including those initiated by G'Abdumajidov, were as a basis.

The most important part of G'Abdumajidov's activity is based on the principle of the presumption of innocence. In the „Cotton Case”, this principle was completely violated; instead of the prosecution's obligation to prove, the suspects were forced to prove their own innocence or simply subjected to coerced confessions. In such conditions, G'Abdumajidov's appeal, prepared together with the conclusion of Moscow scholars, provided a legal basis for restoring the presumption of innocence. The publication of this appeal in the bulletin of the Supreme Court of the USSR can be said to have become an important precedent for applying this principle in judicial practice. Today, the principle of the presumption of innocence enshrined in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the result of a long legal struggle for this principle. G'Abdumajidov's position during the „Cotton Case” period is an important

link in this struggle. G'Abdumajidov's scientific legacy made a significant contribution to the science of criminalistics in Uzbekistan. His „Criminalistics” textbooks (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) and works on criminal procedural law were used as educational manuals at universities and laid the foundation for the formation of a national legal science school. The legal violations experienced during the „Cotton Case” period further sharpened G'Abdumajidov's scientific focus. He paid special attention to strengthening legal oversight in investigative practice and developing precise standards for evaluating evidence. These scientific developments later had direct practical significance in shaping Uzbekistan's independent legislation.

**CONCLUSION** At the end of this article, we can draw several conclusions. G'afur Abdumajidov's scientific and legal activities during the „Cotton Case” period should primarily be assessed as a responsible response of Uzbek jurisprudence against systematic legal repression.

He not only demonstrated personal courage but also fought based on legally recognised principles—such as the presumption of innocence, legality, and standards for evaluating evidence—acknowledged internationally. Furthermore, the publication of conclusions by academician V.N.Kudryavtsev and a group of renowned professors in response to G'Abdumajidov's appeal in the USSR Supreme Court bulletin proves that scientific truth can prevail even under conditions of repression. The role of G'Abdumajidov in the history of the „Cotton Case” has not yet been sufficiently studied. His personality and activities merit separate research within the history of Uzbek jurisprudence, the history of forensic science, and the history of resistance to political repression.

Hafizov Diyorbek  
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Faculty of Criminal justice  
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## Worth Noting:

- In February 1983, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR adopted a decision on „Abuses in the Cotton Industry of Uzbekista”. Following this, a special investigation group of 200 people led by T.X.Gdlyan was sent to Uzbekistan by order of the USSR Prosecutor General A.M.Rekunkov.
- Historians link the hidden causes of this campaign with the political chambers of the USSR General Secretary Yu.Andropov. As noted in the work „The Most Recent History of Uzbekista” published in the years of independence, these events led to interethnic conflicts in the country and disrupted the republic's peace.
- According to official data, between 1985 and 1990, a total of 40,000 people were investigated in Uzbekistan in the „Cotton Cas”. Most of them were held in investigative detention facilities without prosecutor sanctions. 5,000 people were criminally prosecuted on false charges.

# Study of oil composition and basic separation methods

*Currently, aromatic hydrocarbons are extracted from petroleum fractions as part of reforming and catalytic reforming products, and from natural gas as waste from pyrolysis processes - oil and resin pyrolysis products.*



By: Davlataliyeva Qizlaroy  
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## Worth Noting:

• Despite the fact that pyrolysis waste is rich in aromatic hydrocarbons, their price is quite low. However, there is a problem of obtaining the necessary fractions from pyrolysis waste with a complex composition.

Therefore, highly selective extractors are used in industry to separate compounds, which are easily regenerated and have a sufficiently high density compared to the separated raw material.

• In addition, it is necessary to take into account that the solvents selected as extractants are local, inexpensive and are used in other industries. Secondary liquid products of natural gas pyrolysis - pyrolysis oil and pyrolysis distillate - contain many aromatic compounds obtained by extraction in a mixture of dimethyl sulfoxide and diethylene glycol solvents.

• In the course of this study, it was found that pyrolysis oil and distillate contain benzene, toluene, xylene, styrene, indene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene and many other aromatic hydrocarbons

**Abstract:** The article examines the widespread use of chemical processes in the oil refining industry to obtain essential petroleum products and improve their quality. Currently, aromatic hydrocarbons are obtained from petroleum fractions included in the products of reforming and catalytic reforming, and from natural gas from pyrolysis waste - pyrolysis oil and by-products. The types of pyrolysis oils contained in secondary petroleum products, methods for their extraction, determination of composition and problems of their separation into separate parts are analyzed, optimal methods are identified. In addition to the classical method of separation and purification of organic substances, the advantages of using the extraction method for pure separation and analysis of compounds are described.

**Key words:** Pyrolysis oil, indene, naphthalene, oil, naphthene, toluene, xylene, petroleum products extraction, hexane, olefin, diesel fuel

**Introduction.** Currently, aromatic hydrocarbons are extracted from petroleum fractions as part of reforming and catalytic reforming products, and from natural gas as waste from pyrolysis processes - oil and resin pyrolysis products. It is known that since the cost of petroleum products is high, this cost also affects the aromatic hydrocarbons obtained from them. The production of aromatic hydrocarbons in our republic has not yet been established. Oil is the main source of energy for the world economy and an integral part of modern life [1]. Most of the world's transport, industry and energy production depend on oil. However, due to the growing demand for oil and its increasing impact on the environment, the issue of oil refining and its efficient use is becoming increasingly important. Oil refining and its efficient use play an important role in solving these problems. The refining process involves separating crude oil into various types of fuel and other products. At present, aromatic hydrocarbons are obtained from oil fractions included in the products of reforming and catalytic re-

forming, and from natural gas from pyrolysis waste - pyrolysis oil and by-products. Oil in our country is extracted in small quantities, and all the extracted oil is processed, from which gasoline, diesel fuel, paraffin, bitumen are obtained, and our enterprises do not specialize in obtaining aromatic hydrocarbons. At the same time, industrial waste from a number of our enterprises, where the process of pyrolysis of natural gas takes place - pyrolysis distillate, pyrolysis oil and by-products - contain valuable organic compounds such as derivatives of indene, naphthalene, anthracene, fluorine and phenanthrene [1]. Despite the fact that pyrolysis waste is rich in aromatic hydrocarbons, their price is quite low. However, there is a problem of obtaining the necessary fractions from pyrolysis waste with a complex composition. Therefore, highly selective extractors are used in industry to separate compounds, which are easily regenerated and have a sufficiently high density compared to the separated raw material. In addition, it is necessary to take into account that the solvents selected as extractants are local, inexpensive and are used in other industries. Secondary liquid products of natural gas pyrolysis - pyrolysis oil and pyrolysis distillate - contain many aromatic compounds obtained by extraction in a mixture of dimethyl sulfoxide and diethylene glycol solvents. In the course of this study, it was found that pyrolysis oil and distillate contain benzene, toluene, xylene, styrene, indene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene and many other aromatic hydrocarbons [1]. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) is an important dipolar solvent. It is less toxic than dimethylformamide (DMF) and dimethylacetamide (DMAA), is widely used in organic synthesis, and is soluble in water. Diethylene glycol and dimethyl sulfoxide are good solvents. Of the aromatic hydrocarbons, n-paraffins and naphthenes dissolve poorly in them.

**Results and discussion.** It is obvious that the secondary products of the pyrolysis process include a wide range of organic substances of different classes and molecu-



lar weights. Therefore, their separation and analysis are difficult. Gas chromatography with mass spectrometry (GC-MS), elemental analysis, NMR and IR spectroscopy are mainly used to analyze these products. It is known that the results of determining the liquid pyrolyzate by these methods are insufficient for conclusions due to the overlap of peaks due to the multicomponent composition and their incorrect interpretation [2]. In a number of studies, the approach to the selection of extractants and conditions for obtaining oils by the pyrolysis method was carried out on an empirical basis [3].

In such works, there is a lot of information on the extraction of various compounds in a number of extraction systems in which methylene and other functional groups are summarized as a set of increments, as well as various organic substances, including pyrolysis methods for extracting oil and assessing distribution constants are described in [4, 5, 6]. In one of the works on the separation of pyrolysis oil into components and compositional-quantitative analysis by the chromatographic method [7], the extraction of individual substances from a hexane solution of pyrolysis oil using various selective solvents and reagents and extracted components by gas chromatographic mass spectroscopic analysis (GC-MS). Pyrolysis oil can be divided into low molecular weight, water-soluble polar solvents, including organic acids and bases, water-insoluble substances with

polar functional groups in the molecule, polynuclear arenes with a condensed structure, aliphatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons. For this purpose, the hexane solution of pyrolysis oil is successively extracted with mineral acid or alkaline water, ethylene glycol, dimethyl sulfoxides, and then treated with oleum. When analyzing these fractions using the chromatographic distribution method, it was found that they contain aliphatic and unsaturated hydrocarbons, benzene derivatives, naphthalene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, etc.

Determining the chemical composition of liquid pyrolyzates is important for finding an effective method for their purification and subsequent use as fuel, as well as for assessing their toxicity. Pyrolysis oils are a complex mixture of hundreds of organic compounds. Their main classes are aromatic hydrocarbons, alkenes, alkanes [8]. Aromatic compounds in pyrolysis oil are compounds with one or more benzene rings and their alkyl derivatives: phenanthrene, pyrene, naphthalene, methyl-, dimethyl- and trimethylnaphthalenes [9]. There are several works in the literature devoted to the study of the composition of pyrolysis oils, each of them expresses its own methods and goals, and the results of their analysis differ from each other. For example, in the work of M.R. Islam et al. [10], only aromatic fractions were analyzed by the method of sequential elution chromatography and GX-MS of py-

rolysis oils. S. Viriyaumpai-vong [11] also ran pyrolysis oils and determined only the composition of the light fraction of naphtha with a boiling point of less than 160 °C by GX-MS and elemental analysis, which is only 20 volume percent of the total oil content. Pyrolysis oils contain a large number of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. It was found that these are toluene, dimethylcyclohexenes, ethylbenzene, xylene, styrene, methylocene, ethylmethylbenzenes, methylethylbenzenes and limonenes [12]. It should be noted that 15.7% toluene, 21.2% xylene, 6.9% limonene were found in the light fraction of naphtha, which is only ≈20% of the total amount of pyrolysis oil. The relative amount of toluene is 4.40%; xylene - 3.48, limonene - 5.12% [13, 14, 15, 16]. The targeted separation, identification and quantification of pyrolysis oil components are very complex. The results of pyrolysis oil analysis obtained by GX-MS are often ambiguous and lead to incorrect interpretation of the obtained data. The problem of chromatographic peak identification was also noted, in particular the presence of two peaks registered by the mass detector as limonene in the chromatogram of pyrolysis oil [17]. Several identical compounds with different retention times were detected, such as methylcyclopentene (7.57 and 7.99 min), trimethylpentane (11.02 and 11.98 min), dimethylcyclohexene (15.64, 15.82

# Study of oil composition and basic separation methods

*Currently, aromatic hydrocarbons are extracted from petroleum fractions as part of reforming and catalytic reforming products, and from natural gas as waste from pyrolysis processes - oil and resin pyrolysis products.*

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and 16.41 min), etc. The reason for this is unknown. It is possible that this is due to the fact that the peaks are not individual substances, but their mixtures [18]. Pyrolysis oil contains various classes of organic compounds with a wide range of molecular weights (from C6 to C28). It is not surprising that compounds with different molecular weights and different polarities often have overlapping peaks even when using different columns. The problem of pyrolysis compounds determination is so complex that the development of reliable methods for pyrolysis oil analysis is very important. This problem can be solved by preliminary preparation of a pyrolysis oil sample. At the same time, it is impossible to accurately separate organic substances by classical methods, such as recrystallization and fractionation, which are widely used in chemical engineering and laboratory practice. It is known that extraction methods of separation and concentration are useful due to their simplicity, speed and efficiency. Meanwhile, the preparation of pyrolysis

mixture samples and their use for subsequent GC analyses is of a separate, empirical nature. Thus, it is necessary to apply a targeted approach to the problem of determining the composition of pyrolysis products. The development of extraction methods for sampling pyrolysis products allows us to determine the methods for extracting the main components of pyrolysis mixtures with various solvents, select optimal conditions for separating and concentrating components with similar properties, and their analysis using chromatograph mass spectrometry increases the efficiency and reliability of implementation. Extraction is known to be widely used in many areas of industry and laboratory practice. Currently, extractive sample preparation is practically not used in the analysis of pyrolysis oils. In a number of studies, the solvent-antisolvent extraction method was used to prepare an extraction sample of pyrolysis oils and analyze wood pyrolysis oil. For phase separation, the organic phases were separated from the pyrolysis oil

by the simultaneous addition of a hydrophobic-polar solvent and water [19]. Since the addition of a hydrophobic polar solvent such as dichloromethane to the oil usually does not cause phase separation, a dichloromethane-water system was used to improve phase separation. Compared with traditional aqueous extraction, aqueous extraction with dichloromethane allows more organic compounds to diffuse from the oil into the

Thus, pyrolysis oils can be used as fuel after preliminary treatment, for example, hydrotreating. Similar results were obtained for various pyrolysis oil samples. Comparison of the obtained data on the composition of pyrolysis oil and crude oil shows that they have a similar composition in the nature and molecular weight of hydrocarbons. Thus, pyrolysis oils can be used as fuel after preliminary treatment, such as hydrotreating. Extraction

of primary pyrolysis oil analysis. Uzbek scientists also studied the chemical composition of pyrolysis oil. Development of natural resources, their rational use, large-scale modernization of industrial production, technical and technological renewal, rapid implementation of modern scientific achievements and advanced innovative technologies, imports that have a stable demand in the world market. Creation of competitive

pyrolysis raw material and is not stable. To determine the quality and quantity of samples of heavy pyrolysis resins obtained from JV OOO Uz-Kor Gas Chemical, they were analyzed on an Agilent 5977A gas chromatograph with a massselective detector [20]. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 1. Pyrolysis oil, as well as heavy fractions of liquid pyrolysis products, are an important secondary raw material for the production of indene, naphthalene and other valuable chemical products, as well as for other purposes in the future.

**Conclusion.** Analysis of oil and its products, separation of individual substances is one of the important tasks of the petrochemical industry. Thanks to the combi-

Table 1. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of heavy pyrolysis tar.

	Substance name	Quantity, %	Compatibility level
1	Inden	24,33	93
2	1- metilinden	13,96	96
3	Naphthalene	21,51	90
4	1, 6-dimethylnaphthalene	9,71	90
5	2-methylnaphthalene	6,25	96
6	1-methylnaphthalen	12,61	97
7	Residual substances	-	-

(Fig. 2).

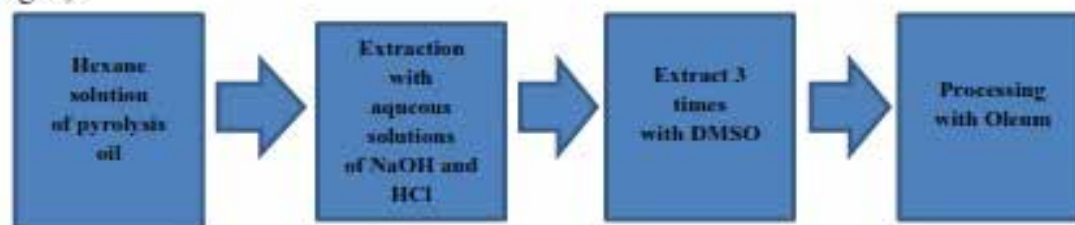


Figure 2. Pyrolysis oil extraction sample preparation sequence.

organic phase. At the same time, analysis of the resulting extract is complicated by the fact that the peaks of different classes of pyrolysis mixture compounds are located close to each other on the chromatogram. Based on the expected chemical composition of pyrolysis oil, a sequence for preparing its extraction sample is proposed

As a result of such a sequence of preparation of extraction samples, the complex pyrolysis mixture contains relatively low-molecular water-soluble polar substances and separates, among other things, organic acids and bases; to water-insoluble substances with polar functional groups in the molecule; condensed polycyclic arenes; into aliphatic and naphthenic hydrocarbons that do not contain other classes of organic compounds. Similar results were obtained for various samples of pyrolysis oils. Comparison of the obtained data on the composition of pyrolysis oil and oil shows that they have a similar composition in the nature and molecular weight of hydrocarbons.

with water, an aqueous acid solution or an aqueous alkali solution removes hydrophilic bases and acids, extraction with ethylene glycol - weak hydrophobic compounds, extraction with dimethyl sulfoxide - condensed polynuclear arenes, treatment with oleum - unsaturated hydrocarbons from a hexane solution of pyrolysis oil and allows for the isolation of alkylbenzenes. It is evident that effective separation of organic compounds differing in polarity and molecular weight can be achieved by sequential liquid-liquid extraction using water, polar organic solvents and reagents. Thus, the information on the chemical composition of pyrolysis oils was analyzed and it was found that the results obtained by different methods are often contradictory. The reliability of the results of the analysis of pyrolysis mixtures is not clear even when using modern GC-MS and multidimensional chromatography methods; to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the analysis, it is proposed to use the preparation of a primary extraction sample

enterprises producing substitute products. The main direction of economic development of our Republic. The purpose of pyrolysis processes, which are extremely common in modern world petrochemistry, is to obtain lower olefins, mainly ethylene, which are valuable raw materials for the synthesis of the most important petrochemical products.

Pyrolysis produces a large number of aromatic hydrocarbons, such as ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene, benzene, toluene, xylene, indene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, fluorene, anthracene and its homologues. Ethylene oxide, ethyl alcohol, polymers, styrene, plastic and other products are obtained from ethylene obtained as a result of pyrolysis. The main areas of use of liquid pyrolysis products are the production of benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbons, oil, diesel fuel, carbon, high-quality coke from polymer resins. Pyrolysis oil is an oily liquid from dark brown to dark green in color with an unpleasant odor. Its composition depends on the py-

rolysis of various methods, highly accurate analysis is carried out and products suitable for industrial needs are isolated. These processes are of great importance in the energy, chemical industry and ecology. Aromatic hydrocarbons are not produced in our country due to the lack of optimal technologies for processing pyrolysis waste to obtain indene, naphthalene and their homologues. At the moment, modern technologies allow us to produce expensive and necessary products. Therefore, research aimed at creating a comprehensive technology for processing waste from gas chemical complexes operating in the republic is an urgent task that requires finding a solution.

Davlataliyeva Qizlaroy, was born in 1996, May 16 th. She graduated from Namanagan State University with a degree in Natural Science. Currently, she works as a chemistry teacher at Technical school N 1 in Uzbekistan

## Worth Noting:

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## The classroom of tomorrow is here today — and it runs on algorithms

*The numbers are striking. According to the UNESCO 2025 Global Education Monitoring Report, more than 60 percent of universities across North America, Europe, and East Asia have now integrated AI-powered tools into their core academic frameworks.*

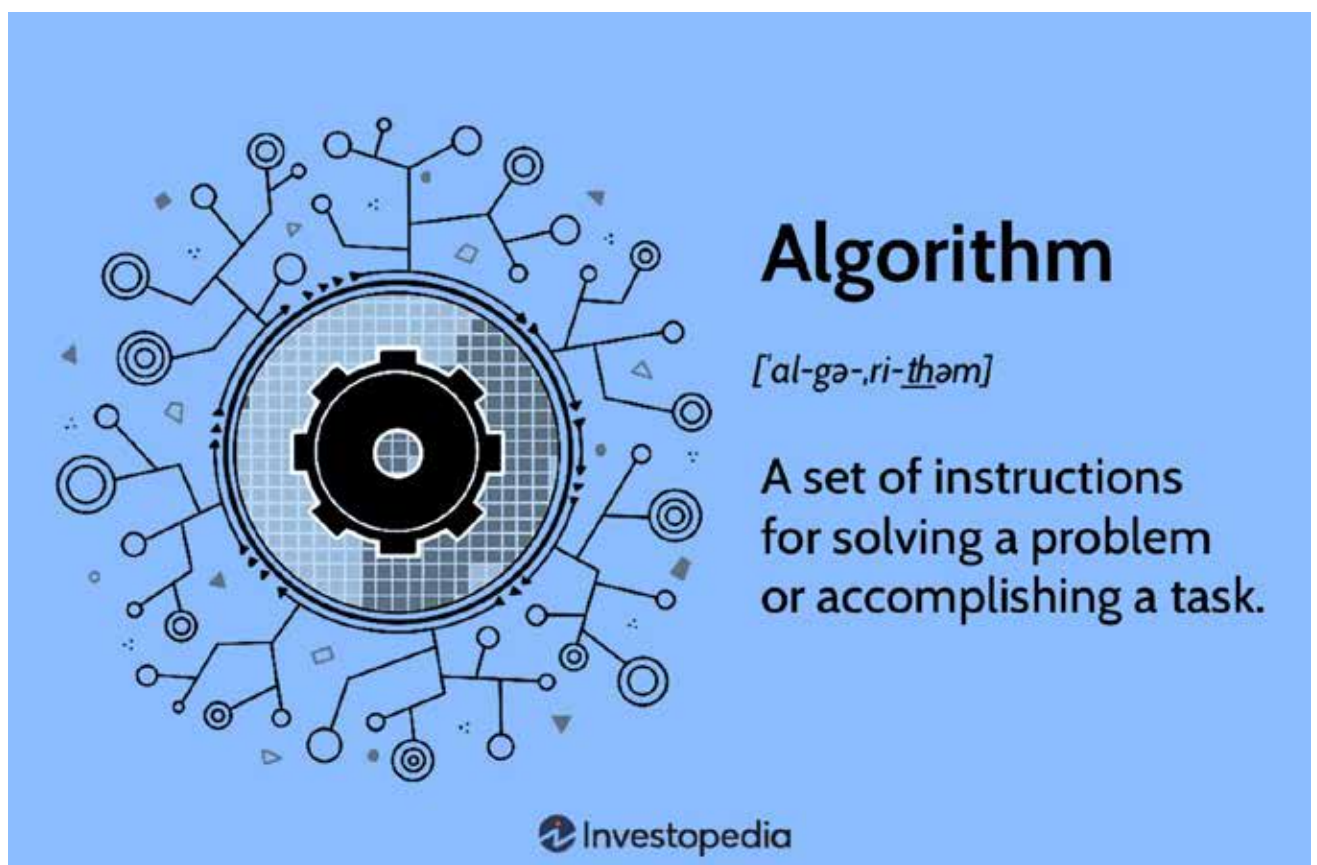
By: Lucy Nekesa.  
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The student staring at a blank screen at midnight no longer reaches for a text-book. She reaches for an AI. And across the world's classrooms, lecture halls, and learning centres, that quiet, unremarkable shift is rewriting the very meaning of education.

Artificial intelligence has moved from the fringes of academic curiosity to the beating heart of modern schooling with a speed that has left policymakers, teachers, and parents scrambling to keep pace. In 2026, the question is no longer whether AI belongs in education — it is already there, embedded in lesson plans, marking systems, tutoring platforms, and student smartphones. The question now is whether the world's education systems are wise enough, and honest enough, to harness it well.

The numbers are striking. According to the UNESCO 2025 Global Education Monitoring Report, more than 60 percent of universities across North America, Europe, and East Asia have now integrated AI-powered tools into their core academic frameworks. In Sub-Saharan Africa, adoption is accelerating, with Kenya, Rwanda, and South Africa leading a continental surge in EdTech investment. The African Development Bank estimates that AI-driven educational platforms could reach more than 300 million learners across the continent by 2030, closing gaps that decades of infrastructure spending never could.

Dr. Manos Antoninis, Director of UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring Report, has been measured but firm in his assessment. "AI in education holds extraordinary promise, but promise alone is not a policy," he said at the UNESCO International Forum on Education Technology in Paris earlier this year. "We must ensure that the tools we celebrate do not quietly deepen the inequalities we are pledging to dismantle."



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• That tension — between optimism and caution — sits at the core of the AI-in-education debate. Proponents point to the transformative power of personalised learning, one of the technology's most celebrated contributions. Unlike a single teacher managing forty students with forty different learning curves, AI-powered platforms such as Khan Academy's Khanmigo, Coursera's AI tutor, and Kenya's own Eneza Education can adapt in real time to each student's pace, strengths, and gaps. A student in Laikipia who struggles with algebra at 8am can receive a tailored intervention by 8.05am — no raised hand, no embarrassment, no delay.

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"Personalised learning is not a luxury for elite schools anymore," said Dr. Pauline Nkirote, an education technology researcher at the University of Nairobi, speaking at the East Africa EdTech Summit in March 2026. "AI is making it possible for a child in a rural public school to access the same quality of academic feedback as a child in an international school in Westlands. That is genuinely revolutionary."

Yet the revolution has a

shadow side — and educators are increasingly unwilling to look away from it. The explosive growth of AI writing tools, among them ChatGPT, Google Gemini, and a proliferating market of lesser-known alternatives, has ignited a global crisis of academic integrity. A 2025 survey by Turnitin, the academic plagiarism detection company, found that AI-assisted content was detected in more than 22 million student papers across its global database in a single academic year — a figure that has since risen sharply.

Professor Njoki Wane of the University of Toronto's Ontario Institute for Studies in Education has watched this crisis unfold with deep unease. "We are producing graduates who can generate a compelling essay in thirty seconds but cannot defend a single argument in a ten-minute conversation," she told an international panel on academic integrity in February 2026. "That is not education. That is performance. And the difference matters enormously when these students enter the workforce and the world."

Her concern is echoed by

employers. A 2026 World Economic Forum Future of Jobs Report flagged critical thinking, communication, and creative problem-solving as the three most sought-after skills across industries in the coming decade — precisely the competencies that unrestricted AI use threatens to atrophy. The irony is not lost on education reformers: the technology accelerating access to information may simultaneously be eroding the capacity to think.

Governments and institutions are responding, albeit unevenly. The European Union's AI Act, which came into force in stages through 2025 and 2026, includes specific provisions governing AI use in educational assessments. In Kenya, the Ministry of Education released a draft framework in April 2026 for the "responsible integration of AI in learning institutions," requiring schools to develop clear AI-use policies and embed digital literacy into the national curriculum. The framework, still awaiting final adoption, has been broadly welcomed by educators, though critics argue it stops short of the enforcement mechanisms

needed to give it teeth.

Lucy Nekesa, an education student at Laikipia University who has studied AI's impact on peer learning environments, captures the generational ambivalence well. "We grew up with this technology," she has written in her academic work. "We are not afraid of it. But we also know it can make us lazy if we let it. The responsibility is ours — but schools have to teach us what responsibility looks like."

That observation carries the quiet weight of a generation that has inherited both the tool and the dilemma. AI will not retreat from the classroom. It will only grow more capable, more embedded, and more indispensable. The task before governments, institutions, civil society, and students themselves is not to resist that reality but to shape it — deliberately, equitably, and with the long view firmly in mind.

The classroom of tomorrow is already here. Whether it produces thinkers or passengers depends entirely on the choices made today.