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24,000 killed in Herat's Hoot 24th uprising

The 1978 Herat uprising, which cost the lives of 24,000 people, is being commemorated in Herat, Afghanistan, on March 14, 2018. The uprising, which began in 1978, was a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent civil war. The uprising was a significant event in the history of Afghanistan, and it is remembered as a symbol of resistance against foreign occupation.

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Editorial

Impact of Java meeting on Afghanistan peace process

A joint meeting of religious scholars of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Indonesia is expected to be held on Thursday in Java city of Indonesia to seek ways to achieve peace in Afghanistan. This meeting would be held at the recommendation of Indonesian President Widodo.

During his visit to Afghanistan and meeting with NUG and HPC leaders, president Widodo had submitted this peace proposal and expressed hope that this meeting would manage to close the position of these countries and involved sides in Afghanistan and open the way towards peace.

During his visit to Kabul and participation in second meeting of Kabul process, the Indonesian vice president in his address, supporting the peace talks process, once again touched holding of a big gathering of religious scholars of the three countries and expressed his country preparedness for holding the meeting. Since that time efforts for preparation and hosting of meeting of religious scholars have been progressing and the meeting is expected to be held on March 15, 2018 in Java city.

Both the NUG leaders and HPC authorities have welcomed this meeting and a delegation of Afghan scholars and HPC members would be attending the meeting. In Afghanistan its believed that Java meeting plays outstanding role and enjoys high importance for opening of peace process deadlock and closing of the three countries Ulama opinions. Because as the most populated Islamic country of over 260 million with over 90 pc Muslims, Indonesia hosts hundreds acknowledged Islamic and authorized scholars to issue verdict as its schools and universities move on a moderate Islamic line and avoid extremist ideas.

All these schools and educational institutions are making effort to propagate moderate Islamic thinking. Besides that, Indonesia has learned useful experiences on concluding of domestic disputes and ending violence and war in its territory. In recent decades, Indonesian government scholars managed to put an end to internal conflict and achieve peace in their country.

This country was burning in the flames of civil war and war was going on in Acha area for thirty years and large number of civilians were killed and injured. But government departments, social, cultural and religious bodies and especially religious scholars of this country joined hands and managed to put an end to decades long violence and war and restore peace.

Labor migration can help boost Afghanistan's growth, WB

Afghanistan can boost its growth and create more jobs by establishing labor migration policies to help its migrant workers seek opportunities abroad, says a new report released recently by the Government of Afghanistan and the World Bank.

The report Managed Labor Migration outlines how expanding formal employment abroad for Afghan could, with 1.7 million, offer the amount of income and back home in the form of remittance.

However, by securing temporary and legal jobs in other countries, creative migrants can improve their professional skills, bring back investment overseas, and foster an entrepreneurial spirit to spur economic growth, the report says.

Afghanistan's limited economic growth and high population growth have put pressure on its labor market, which registers 400,000 new entrants every year, only half of whom will be able to find jobs in Afghanistan.

This coupled with the expected annual number of refugees of which a highly significant percentage are working age, put the domestic labor market under acute stress. In this context, economic migration is an important instrument to sustain livelihoods, with 16 percent of households having a family member that has previously lived or is currently working abroad.

The report highlights the lack of legal channels have kept current legal economic migration flows largely unregulated and mostly composed of unskilled and often illiterate workers. This contrast with a vision of managed migration in which Afghan labor migrants receive the minimum skills at home, move to richer countries legally for an agreed period, have a guaranteed job and salary, and have a chance to learn new skills prior to their return. To that end, the report proposes policy options to help Afghan improve its migration prospects. Specifically, it recommends that the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conduct joint studies and market research, identify new economic migration destinations labor markets, and build a coherent migration management system.

This is the third series of reports on the topic published by the World Bank in coordination with Afghanistan's Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled.

On the other hand, economic war and violence in Afghanistan has caused that most of Afghan still prefer to leave their home country for EU countries. Moreover, thousands of families have been displaced due to increasing war in various parts of the country.

The new UN report says that fighting in different parts of Afghanistan has forced nearly 28,000 people to leave their homes since the beginning of 2017.

According to the United Nations High Commission of Humanitarian Affairs, 18,500 people have been displaced. This is an average of 185 displaced people per day, according to the report of UNHCR displacements were reported from almost all parts of Afghanistan, but most came from the eastern and western regions of the country, the UN said. Last year 400,000 people left their homes due to conflict, with the number of displacements in Afghanistan in 2016 reached more than 600,000. Migration and displacement of Afghan have been the bitter destiny of the people of Afghanistan in past few decades; moreover, poverty, unemployment and increasing of insecurity in the country have caused that most of our countrymen seek asylum in other countries of the world.

Saraya Rakhanda



The cartoon illustrates the impact of low-quality medicine trafficking on the nation. A man in a suit, representing the government or a powerful individual, holds a large umbrella over himself and a small figure labeled 'Ailing nation'. The man is holding a document labeled 'Prescription', suggesting that the nation's health is being managed through a system of low-quality medicine trafficking. The scene is set in the rain, symbolizing the ongoing suffering and challenges faced by the nation.

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