KARUL - In late development, Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project, which was important project for the development of regional countries. Taking the 1st step in gas and oil transport trade, TAPI has a long history of projects on the continent of Asia and the Middle East. The pipeline is expected to be operational by 2023, which would be a significant milestone for Afghanistan's energy security.

01. Afghanistan wants the Taliban to be involved in the gas pipeline project, which would be a significant milestone for Afghanistan's energy security.

02. China has been working with Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran to develop the TAPI pipeline project, which is expected to be operational by 2023.

03. The TAPI pipeline project is expected to provide a steady and secure energy supply for Central Asia, which is seen as a key to the region's economic development.

04. The TAPI pipeline project is expected to bring economic benefits to Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as to the wider region. It is expected to promote regional integration and cooperation.

05. The TAPI pipeline project is expected to reduce the dependence of Central Asian countries on imported energy sources, thus improving their energy security.

06. The TAPI pipeline project is expected to create job opportunities and stimulate economic growth in the host countries.

07. The TAPI pipeline project is expected to help stabilize the region and promote peace and stability in Central Asia.

08. The TAPI pipeline project is expected to contribute to the development of infrastructure in the region, which is crucial for economic growth and poverty reduction.

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Operation Launched in Taliban's Foreign Funding

KANDAHAR CITY - An Afghan military commando raid on Wednesday targeting leading Taliban financier has reduced in recent years, as the US withdrawal from the country continues.

The military said the operation was carried out in Kandahar, the stronghold of the Taliban, and will not only disrupt the group's funding, but also its efforts to recruit fighters.

During the operation, several Taliban leaders were arrested and a large cache of weapons and other materials were seized.

Despite the recent increase in violence, the Taliban have been under pressure to reduce their activities, especially in areas where they have traditionally been strong.

The military said the operation was part of a broader strategy to disrupt the Taliban's financial resources and disrupt their ability to carry out attacks.

The Taliban have repeatedly denied allegations of illegal funding, saying they rely on donations from supporters.

The operation comes as international pressure on the Taliban has increased, with demands for a political solution to the conflict.

The operation also comes amid a surge in violence across Afghanistan, with several attacks reported in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has called on all parties to the conflict to work towards a peaceful resolution.

The military said the operation was carried out in response to intelligence indicating the group's continued use of the area for operations.

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Editorial and Opinion

Social Reforms Crucial to Collective Success

A present, nations pursue their goals in collective progress, social wellbeing, and safety. This gives rise to visible or invisible barriers. The consolidation of a state primarily depends upon the rule of law, which is the cornerstone of any healthy nation. Keeping law and order is essential. Conversely, the nascent Islamic democratic state of Afghanistan is destined to endure the modern-day challenges of rule of law, pluralism, segregation of state and society, and civil liberties. A society at the behalf of intellectual discourse and traditional laws is becoming a better, wider field for all pertinent perspectives of introducing and enacting social reforms.

Social reforms are often gradual and understood changes to particular characters of society. Although when a social reform does not work, a radical, aggressive social reform may take place. However, it works to reform policies regarding women’s rights, child labor, civil rights, education systems, judicial system, institutional discriminatory juries, health services, housing schemes and universal schooling.

Women constituting half of the population are rendered disrespectful, put on the burden of socio-religious changes. A duty that not only undermine their mental and physical well-being but also secure them at the base of societal undertakings. This is an absolute iniquitable condition and deliberate negation of societal building capacity. This gender gap is not emphasized despite numerous discriminations dating make public appearances, serving state institutions are rendered vulnerable to harassment, unaffordable charges and even physical abuse from both state and non-state actors.

Another, prevalence running across our social conscience is the plight of child labor. The rate of child labor is silent at the subject of severe and futility imposed, needed to add to the list of corruption and political. Nonetheless, the children subjected endless at- exploitation and exploitation ranging from physical, mental abuses and torture fail to earn the attention of guardianship of law. Provisions the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MILSA) reported that human rights مراعتههات and Azerbaijani children abused through illegal means and many of these children are abused by the mullahs and menopausal on the routes toward the foreign countries. Illuminating child labor is one of the biggest challenges for the upcoming government that needs immediate attention. Child labor not only causes damage to a child’s physical and mental health, but also leaves deep marks of his basic rights to education, development and freedom. Keeping the gravity of problems in consideration the government of Afghanistan must take immediate steps for alleviating the child labor or war footing.

Institutional reforms to broaden Afghan political participation and corruption punishment would be protective, but institutional buildings are still not ready to use. It is not easy to settle for constraining favoritism at the margin by registering today’s political deals between normal and substantial power brokers to exclude only the worst remarks. As a result, the government is perceived as weak and being trapped by corruption networks in uniquely destructive, with Western patience and resource- oriented, it is evident that the problem is multifaceted. Hence government response emphasizes former institution building by creating an independent, effective, accessible, and responsible administration. The Afghan government is inclined to implement open political participation and the struggle of the Afghan struggle in terms of elections. However, there are still limitations, and they are very ambitious, and will require more laws and resources than the West now waiting for consent. This is a partial failure, and both the parties have the weaknesses of their strengths if effective, the party will become permanent, implementable, and the government will take the initiative in the political process or election. As such, the Ministry of Interior, a major figure, creating positional participation that today’s limited leverage will help to protect and promote.

Afghan government is now shaped by a series of powerful political clienteles networks designed to provide cover for their personal economic advantage that crosses the Afghan political landscape. Unfortunately, every elected leader depends on the network, leading to political support. Together, they have an impact on policy, which can result in significant changes and are capable of resource allocation to the benefit of their interests and benefit to the population. In Afghanistan, land is critical for defining between one family and domination, the feature of many families, who vote in the name of God, and the legitimacy of a family or a group is the result of political resource allocation. It is common for the powerful in Afghanistan to those off their land for economic development. For economic development, the family is the best option to acquire resources. Yet it is common to identify the resources are the result of benefit to the official and his relatives. According to a report published by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the female population - are believed to live in absolute poverty and a further 35 per cent is only slightly above the poverty line. Women in Afghanistan suffer from discrimination, violence, and gender-based violence. Only 25 per cent of the population has access to safe drinking water, and only 24 per cent of Afghanistan’s children under five years are vaccinated. Violence and discrimination against women, including female genital mutilation and rape, remain serious problems. Women, girls, and female human rights activists who have worked to promote women’s rights have been subject to violence, abuse, and imprisonment.

It is essential to point out that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which is the foundation of the human rights regime, has a provision that accord with the equality of the male and female. Equality of the male and female is a fundamental value of the UDHR and serves as a cornerstone for human rights protection, as established in the UDHR.

Routinely, this discourse is debated in both Islamic and secular frameworks. In Afghanistan, women’s rights have been undermined by the Taliban, who imposed a strict interpretation of Islamic law, known as the Taliban’s interpretation of Islamic law. This interpretation is known as the "Istiqlal" or "Freedom," which means that women should be equal to men in all respects.

Human rights discourse is debated both in Islamic and secular frameworks. In Afghanistan, women’s rights have been undermined by the Taliban, who imposed a strict interpretation of Islamic law, known as the Taliban’s interpretation of Islamic law. This interpretation is known as the "Istiqlal" or "Freedom," which means that women should be equal to men in all respects.

It should be noted that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a foundational document that establishes the rights and freedoms of all human beings. The UDHR, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, sets out a comprehensive, universally ratifiable and enforceable declaration of human rights. The declaration is based on the principle of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family. The UDHR is a universal statement of basic human rights and freedoms, and it is a cornerstone of international human rights law and practice. The UDHR is an inspiration for all people and institutions working for the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide. It has been translated into more than 400 languages and is widely used by governments, organizations, and individuals around the world to promote human dignity and freedom. The UDHR is a living document that continues to evolve and adapt to new challenges and opportunities. The UDHR is a universal statement of basic human rights and freedoms, and it is a cornerstone of international human rights law and practice. The UDHR is an inspiration for all people and institutions working for the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide. It has been translated into more than 400 languages and is widely used by governments, organizations, and individuals around the world to promote human dignity and freedom. The UDHR is a living document that continues to evolve and adapt to new challenges and opportunities.

Religion Nurtures Human Rights Discourse

By Hajidulah Zia

The local and social and political phenomena of our country are shaped by the interaction between various factors. One of the most significant factors in this interaction is the role of religion. Religion can be a powerful force for good or evil. It can be a source of inspiration to promote human rights and freedoms. It can also be a source of conflict and oppression. In some cases, religious leaders and organizations have been instrumental in promoting human rights and freedoms. In other cases, they have been complicit in the violation of human rights.

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Human rights are inalienable rights that belong to all human beings, regardless of their gender, race, religion, political beliefs, or any other characteristic. These rights are guaranteed by law and are protected by international and national human rights treaties.

In Afghanistan, the role of religion in promoting human rights and freedoms is complex. While some religious leaders and organizations have been active in promoting human rights and freedoms, others have been complicit in the violation of these rights. For example, some religious leaders have been complicit in the violation of human rights in Afghanistan.

It is important to recognize that religion can be a powerful force for good or evil. It can be a source of inspiration to promote human rights and freedoms. It can also be a source of conflict and oppression. In some cases, religious leaders and organizations have been instrumental in promoting human rights and freedoms. In other cases, they have been complicit in the violation of human rights.

In summary, the role of religion in promoting human rights and freedoms is complex. While some religious leaders and organizations have been active in promoting human rights and freedoms, others have been complicit in the violation of these rights. It is important to recognize that religion can be a powerful force for good or evil. It can be a source of inspiration to promote human rights and freedoms. It can also be a source of conflict and oppression. In some cases, religious leaders and organizations have been instrumental in promoting human rights and freedoms. In other cases, they have been complicit in the violation of human rights.

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Some may argue that nature is full of the examples which are independent of one’s will and are beyond one’s control and cannot live without each other. For example, plants and animals can’t live without each other. Plants produce oxygen for animals to breathe and animals produce carbon dioxide for plants. Animals also kill each other for the benefit of human beings and animals. It is there to provide our basic needs. It is a complex process. This process is unique. Thus, based on such claims they may conclude that every existence is dependent on each other. However, they fail to realize the real mystery of existence. Every existence in its essence wants to be free from being dependent on others. A man has to become free and without becoming free, it cannot provide the support to others that it does. It is not that it lives to facilitate others but in itself, it lives to become what it becomes to do in the context of the existence of others. It does not play that it has to generate fuels for others and he for human. Human becomes a tool and all other particular qualities automatically become a part of its existence. A human being can also experience such a beauty in his existence. He can be a contributor to others, spread love to them and be kind and generous. He would do by so deciding to live for others by planning that he would facilitate himself for them. He would require to do in his own self, be what he supposed to be himself and be the human and all other qualities will merely be a part of his existence. He will then only reap love, affection, and generosity without even claiming that he is doing it.

For a free individual is also true for a particular group of people. If a nation’s lot, is supposed, decides to operate for others and claims that it is for the benefit of others, can such a nation really be capable enough? To operate for the others, we have to understand our own existence. We have to understand our own existence, not for others and then only make ourselves free. We would do it in a position to support and assist others.

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1) Member States

Nuru Shire, who was already a beneficiary of the IDPs' treatment in the city of Addis Ababa, said that the government's efforts had been crucial in providing basic needs to the vulnerable population. She thanked the organizations for their support in ensuring that IDPs had access to food, shelter, and medical care.

2) Over 500 kg O.

According to the latest report, the refugee camps in the affected areas had witnessed a significant increase in the number of displaced persons. The camps were already at full capacity, and the influx of new refugees was putting a strain on the already stretched resources.

3) Over 400 kg O.

The refugee camps in the affected areas were facing severe food shortages. The UN agency estimated that the current food crisis could last for several months, requiring continued support from international partners.

4) Over 200 kg O.

The situation in the affected areas was rapidly deteriorating, with reports of increased violence and looting. The international community was called upon to provide immediate assistance to prevent further suffering.

5) Over 100 kg O.

The situation in the affected areas was characterized by a lack of basic services, including healthcare and education. The international community was urged to increase its support to these areas to alleviate the suffering of the displaced population.

6) Over 5 kg O.

The situation in the affected areas was exacerbated by the ongoing conflict, which had led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. The international community was called upon to work towards a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
Obama Seeks War Authorization from Congress to Fight IS

Ukraine Peace Summit

Overshadowed by Surfing and Fighting

MINA, OUNSK

The leaders of France, Germany, and other European countries were due to attend a peace summit in the Russian city of St. Petersburg later today. The summit aims to end the war in eastern Ukraine and to support a political solution.

The meeting comes amidst heightened tensions between Ukraine and Russia over the situation in Crimea and the ongoing crisis in eastern Ukraine.

France Opposes Arming Ukraine to End Deadlock: FM

BRUSSELS - French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius said Wednesday that France opposed sending arms to Ukraine in order to help it end the conflict with Russia and separatists in the east of the country.

Fabius said France was concerned about the potential for escalation and the risk of a wider conflict in the region.

Syrian Troops Advancing South

BEIRUT - Syrian troops and fighters from Lebanon's Shi'ite Hezbollah group continued to advance Wednesday in southern Syria toward the town of Kobani, which was reportedly taken by the Lebanese army.

The advance is part of a broader pattern of violence in Syria, where the government and its allies have been touring the country.

Libyan Factions Start U.N.-Backed Peace Talks

BRUSSELS - Libyan factions welcomed the start of U.N.-backed peace talks in Brussels on Wednesday, saying they hoped the talks would help end the country's conflict.

The talks were expected to bring together groups from across the country, including representatives from the government and opposition forces.

Central Asian Labor Migrants Leaving Russia

ST. PETERSBURG - Russian Interior Ministry officials said Wednesday that thousands of Central Asian labor migrants were leaving Russia for China after the government announced new restrictions on their stay.

The move comes as part of a broader effort by Russia to reduce the number of foreign workers in the country.

Irak Marks Revolution Anniversary, Urges West to Lift Sanctions

TEHRAN - Iran's President Hassan Rouhani said Wednesday the Islamic Revolution anniversary marks the beginning of a new era of positive relations between Iran and the West.

Local media reported Rouhani said the West should take the lead in normalizing relations with Iran.

Sharif Vows to Steer Country towards Progress within 3 Years

CHITPUR - Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said Wednesday the country should focus on economic development and poverty reduction within three years.

Sharif said the government would work to create jobs and lift millions of Pakistanis out of poverty.

JICA to Help Pakistan Take Tiglak Degradation Negative External Effects

PESHAWAR - The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) said Wednesday it will provide support to Pakistan to mitigate the negative external effects of Tiglak degradation.

JICA said the project will help Pakistan reduce the impact of soil degradation on the country's economy and provide training on sustainable land management.
President Ghani Suspends Karzai’s Request for Indian Arms

Pakistan May Have Shared Osama Location with US: Durrani

Experts Urge Govt. to Leverage Economy to Pressure Pakistan

ACG Claims Suspending Pro-Taliban Website

Taliban Militants Raise Daesh Flags in Jawzjan: Officials

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