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World At Threshold Of Abundant FAO
Congress Told
WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) - The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warned Tuesday that the world faced a potential food crisis as world food reserves continued to decline.

FAO Director General Urbano Mitsche, addressing a plenary session of the FAO's 33rd Session, said that the world's food production was falling short of demand, with the number of hungry people increasing worldwide.

"We are at a critical juncture in the history of the world's food system," Mitsche said. "The challenge is to ensure that we do not witness a food crisis that could have devastating consequences for millions of people."
THE HUNGRY ONES

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in agreement with the World Food Program (WFP), has launched a joint initiative to address the growing problem of hunger and undernutrition in developing countries. The initiative involves a comprehensive approach that includes the promotion of sustainable agriculture, the provision of food aid, and the support of economic development programs aimed at reducing poverty and improving living standards.

FAO and WFP have identified several key areas for action in the fight against hunger. These include increasing agricultural productivity through the adoption of modern farming techniques, improving food distribution and access mechanisms, and strengthening social protection systems to ensure that vulnerable populations have reliable access to food.

The initiative also emphasizes the importance of collaboration among international organizations, governments, and civil society to address the root causes of hunger. It highlights the need for a holistic approach that addresses not only the immediate needs of the hungry but also the structural factors that perpetuate poverty and undernutrition.

The Hunger Ones campaign aims to raise awareness about the complexity of the problem and the urgent need for action. By engaging with communities, policymakers, and stakeholders, the initiative seeks to mobilize support and resources to achieve a world where no one goes hungry.

THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The Language Press, a leading news agency, has recently published a report on the current state of media in several countries. The report highlights the challenges faced by journalists and media organizations in today's rapidly changing world, including threats to press freedom, the rise of fake news, and the impact of digital technologies on traditional media.

The report notes that many countries have experienced a decline in press freedom, with governments imposing restrictions on media outlets and journalists facing increasing levels of harassment and violence. The report also highlights the growing influence of social media platforms, which have become a key source of news and information for many people.

The Language Press emphasizes the importance of upholding standards of accuracy, fairness, and impartiality in journalism. It calls for greater investment in media training and support for journalists, as well as the adoption of robust laws and regulations to protect press freedom.

REVIVAL OF "SULTANATE CULTURE" BY AFGHAN KINGS IN INDIA

By MAHENDRA LAL

The Sultanate of Delhi, initially created by the Mughal Empire, has a rich cultural legacy that has left a lasting impact on Indian society. The revival of Sultanate culture in India by Afghan kings highlights the cultural exchange and influence that took place during this period.

The Sultanate of Delhi was founded by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak in 1206 AD, and it flourished under the rule of various dynasties, including the Tughluqs and the Sayyids. The culture of the Sultanate was characterized by a blend of Persian and Indian influences, with a strong emphasis on poetry, music, and the arts.

The Afghan kings, particularly the Mughal dynasty, played a significant role in promoting Sultanate culture in India. Under the reign of Akbar and subsequent Mughal emperors, the arts and architecture flourished, with numerous mosques, gardens, and monuments being constructed.

The revival of Sultanate culture continues to this day in various forms, including music festivals, cultural exhibitions, and educational programs. It serves as a reminder of the rich cultural heritage shared by Afghanistan and India and the importance of preserving and celebrating this legacy.

INFRA-RED MICROSCOPE

The infra-red microscope, developed in collaboration with scientists from the University of Oxford, provides unprecedented insights into the structure of materials. This innovative technology has the potential to revolutionize fields such as materials science, biology, and medicine.

The infra-red microscope uses a combination of optical and infra-red imaging techniques to visualize samples at the nanoscale. It enables researchers to observe the internal structure of materials, including polymers, ceramics, and biological tissues, with high resolution and depth of field.

This technology has applications across various industries, from pharmaceutical research to semiconductor manufacturing. It offers a non-destructive way to analyze materials, allowing for real-time monitoring of processes and the discovery of new compounds.

WEALTH OUT OF WATER

The relationship between water and wealth is complex and multifaceted. While water is a fundamental resource for human survival, it also has significant economic implications.

Water scarcity can lead to social and economic challenges, including displacement of populations, conflict over resources, and reduced agricultural productivity. On the other hand, abundant water resources can drive economic growth, support rural livelihoods, and enhance food security.

Governments and international organizations are working to address these challenges through investment in water infrastructure, efficient water management practices, and the promotion of sustainable water use. The goal is to ensure that water resources are used in a way that is both beneficial to economic development and sustainable for future generations.
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