5-9-1962

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Bakhtar News Agency

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**KABUL CINEMA**

**Prizes: $500; $250; $100; $50; $25; $10; $5; $2.**

**THE WEATHER**

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SHAH KABUL MOUNTAIN

By A. A. KORAH

The city of Kabul lies between the effects of many different forces. Kabul is an ancient city with a long history. It has been the capital of several different empires, including the Persian Empire, the Afghan Empire, and the British Empire. Today, Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan and plays a significant role in the country's political and economic life.

The city is located on a hill overlooking the Kabul River, which flows through the city. The river provides an important source of water for the city's inhabitants and helps to regulate the city's climate. Kabul is also located at the crossroads of several important trade routes, which have contributed to its historical significance.

The city has a rich cultural heritage, with many important historical sites and monuments. Some of these include the Bala Hissar Fort, the King's Palace, and the National Museum. The city is also home to several important universities and educational institutions, which contribute to its status as a center of learning.

In recent years, Kabul has faced many challenges, including political instability, economic hardship, and environmental issues. Despite these challenges, the city continues to grow and develop, and efforts are underway to improve the quality of life for its inhabitants.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 7)

The press and radio at a glance

Yesterday all the press published the report of the National Conference on Education and Development. The report includes recommendations for improving the education system in Afghanistan. The conference was held in Kabul and was attended by representatives from government, civil society, and the private sector.

The conference emphasized the need for increased investment in education and the importance of addressing the challenges facing the education system. It called for the adoption of a comprehensive national education strategy, the provision of basic education for all children, and the strengthening of teacher training programs.

A new radio program called "Up Close with Education" will be broadcast on Monday evening at 7:30 p.m. This program will feature discussions with experts and policymakers on the issues facing the education system.

(Continued on page 9)
Ariana Afghan Airlines

Fly Ariana: Above the Nation

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Afghanistan

May 14—A considerable number of Afghan pupils, by the Ministry of Education, Department of Elementary Education, conducted aEssay Competition in honor of the 15th anniversary of the Afghan National Liberation Movement. The competition was aimed at encouraging students to develop their writing skills and express their thoughts about the national liberation struggle. A panel of judges evaluated the essays, and the winners were awarded certificates and prizes. The event was seen as a way to instill national pride and a sense of unity among the Afghan youth.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Agrarian Reform

The government announced new regulations for agrarian reform, including measures to redistribute land to landless farmers and provide support for small-scale farmers. The reforms aimed to address the uneven distribution of land and promote agricultural development in the countryside. The new policies were expected to improve the living standards of rural populations and strengthen the agricultural sector.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

National Defense

The Ministry of Defense held a meeting to discuss strategies for enhancing national defense capabilities. The focus was on improving the military's readiness and ensuring security along the borders. The meeting emphasized the need for modernization of military equipment and training to maintain regional stability.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Trade and Commerce

The Ministry of Commerce announced new policies to promote trade and investment. These included measures to reduce trade barriers, attract foreign investments, and facilitate commerce. The policies aimed to boost the economy by increasing exports and attracting foreign capital.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Education

The Ministry of Education announced plans for the expansion of educational facilities and the improvement of teaching质量. The government committed to increasing the number of schools and universities and investing in teacher training programs. These efforts were expected to enhance the quality of education and prepare a skilled workforce.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Healthcare

The Ministry of Health launched a new healthcare program to improve access to medical services in remote areas. The program included the establishment of rural clinics and the provision of medical supplies. The initiative was aimed at reducing healthcare disparities and ensuring that all citizens had access to basic medical care.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Urban Development

The Ministry of Urban Development presented a comprehensive plan for the development of Kabul. The plan included strategies for infrastructure improvement, housing, and urban planning. The aim was to create a more liveable and sustainable urban environment for the city's residents.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Energy

The Ministry of Energy announced plans to expand the country's energy capacity. The focus was on the development of renewable energy sources and the modernization of existing power plants. These efforts were expected to increase energy supply and reduce dependence on imported fuels.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Infrastructure

The Ministry of Infrastructure revealed new plans for road and transportation development. The projects aimed to improve connectivity and facilitate economic growth. The initiatives included the construction of new highways and the modernization of transportation systems.

Kabul, 2 May 1953

Tourism

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