March 19, 2016

1394 – The Deadliest Year for Journalists

Recently, the security situation in Afghanistan has been inflating the number of assaults on journalists. More than 130 cases of violence against journalists were recorded during the year – 64 of them committed by the Taliban, 26 by government officials, six by NATO troops and 21 cases were at the hands of unknown people.

Safidma Nurlaili, National Executive Chief, said in a statement, “Based on our information and assessments, 12 reporters (including media workers who were killed, wounded, or disappeared) and 63 others were threatened. The journalists in Afghanistan, therefore, had to pay the price of their work.”

The recent attack on TOLO TV staff had been one of the most shocking events in Afghanistan, for the first time, were being directly targeted and that the journalists cannot be compelled to lose their lives.

The report shows some serious concerns regarding the security of the journalists and therefore many journalists even left the country; few even left their jobs on the way.

Mostly, the sources that are well-developed and have good respect for knowledge and information, make sure that the rights of the journalists are guarded properly and they are provided with such circumstances wherein they are able to perform their responsibilities with full dedication and devotion.

On the other hand, the societies that suffer from political instability and experience wars, and distinguishing disorders, and do not recognize the worth of journalists and their roles in the society.

Apart from the right to life, according to International law, journalists are entitled to direct and indirect attacks when they are covering news, photographs or documents. Nor alter texts and documents and not to use unfair methods to obtain information and deviate from the reality in order to reach the audience.

Those in charge of implementing this commitment must be urged that water cooperation can become a priority for decision-makers and holding meetings. It also entails jointly planning infrastructure projects, mobilizing funding and supporting development projects and creating a facilitating environment to implement it. It can be supported by the government or the public.

Erik Bergfeld is Director of the Institute of Global Affairs at the Stockholm School of Economics.

China’s High-Income Future

By Erik Bergfeld

What if this “is as good as it gets”? Jack Nicholson asks, as he walks through his psychiatrist’s waiting room, in the movie *As Good as It Gets*. China’s economy is growing at a rate unprecedented in history, and many are wondering if it can continue to grow at such a pace. It is widely believed that China is heading for a soft landing, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. Many see China as a “middle-income trap” economy, unable to break through to advanced-income levels, similar to what happened in Japan. This is not the case.

China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.

In terms of healthcare, the consequences could be devastating. As China’s middle-income trap is correct, China – one of history’s most successful countries – is in the midst of an unprecedented economic transformation from agriculture to the services sector, rather than to the manufacturing sector. Recent years, the skill content in China’s output has improved significantly, and the country has benefited from a “middle-income trap”.

What does this mean for China? As the country attempts to create the conditions for further genuine growth, it must transform itself. If short-sighted decisions are made now, we will suffer from a deflationary spiral, with falling prices and increased anxiety over the quality of growth. On the contrary, if the government is pro-active and willing to invest in the future, we can learn from the West and avoid the mistakes of the past.