The New Solar Year: Year of Education transformation

By Hajjatullah Zia

With holding the 40th anniversary of reform and opening-up, China has a look at the past achievements and the role that the ruling party of the country and the prosperous society has come true and people live a peaceful and comfortable life.

The government has lifted more than 800 million people out of extreme poverty which is a remarkable achievement in the history of China. Despite being the largest country in the world in the face of being one of the poorest countries. Meanwhile, there are a lot of meaningful projects in the progress of China. One of them can claim with full confidence that China will alleviate poverty in 2020.

To view the four-decade-back China, it was a highly dependent country but it developed a step by step through struggle. For example, watches, bicycles and sewing machines were the three durable consumer goods of China in the 1970s. In 1980s, China produced three more durable goods television, refrigerator and washing machine. It widened the realm of its goods and productions conditions, telephones, personal computer in 1990s. Altogether, China also produced car, mobile phone and personal computer in the 2000s.

Nowly, the question is how was China changed from a parochy country to a country with a high status? China seeks to stand on its feet, they have to take the necessary steps to be taken by China. They are also implemented by China. The first step is that it will improve human capital and education in society so as to provide high skill labor force for development. Secondly, voc- ational training to develop the young generation is a must for development. Moreover, China expanded the opening to the outside world and made better use of the international market.

It should be noted that a number of international cooperation and economic cooperation projects for developing its economy. It should be noted that they call on the offers of the foreign investors and companies after the reform and opening up to invest in China and expand the new projects. The bilateral, tri-national, but also exempted from tax. This did not only benefit the foreign investors but also contributed to China's develop- ment. For instance, if it counted for the Chinese. Second, the Chinese had to learn from them and then launch their own reforms to compete with them.

In addition, China pays its to the historical and cultural heritage and makes use of them in the best possible way. Simply: take the Palace Museum in Beijing, for example. The director of the Palace Museum, Shan Jixiang, said, ‘In 1911, there had been the old buildings decorated and renovated, gardens improved. The most important thing is dark red color that has been facilitated with chairs, trash bins, toilets. He said that the Chinese heritage had to be made aware to the general public, especially for some exceptional occasions, about 80 thousand people visit the palace every year. There are many other museums and historical places in China which are a great source of income. Overall, there are some paths in which a large amount of fruit is produced and sent to market. To start the economic development, a country needs to invest in public infrastructure construction. These are well-known saying in China that "If you want to ride, you must build roads at first!" The transportation system is a key con- struction and will play a role in economic coordinated development. There is no doubt that if the patient’s factors also involve knowledge about the side effects of drugs. Not only physical benefits but also psychological benefits.

To view Afghanistan, it is located in the heart of Asia and will be a bridge between two continents; the European continent and the middle east. To express Afghanistan, it is a place that is surrounded by the countries of the region and the world, not only Afghanistan and the middle east but also European continent and middle east. Construction of school buildings require support their families, and to develop their communities. To this end, Afghan government should not underestimate the involved organizations and companies after the reform and opening up to invest in the country and expand the new projects. The bilateral, tri-national, but also exempted from tax. This did not only benefit the foreign investors but also contributed to China's development. For instance, if it counted for the Chinese. Second, the Chinese had to learn from them and then launch their own reforms to compete with them.

3.5 million eligible children are out of school. Many of those who remain out of school are the hardest to reach, as they live in areas that are held back by insecurity, traditional social values and norms. Construction of school buildings requires financial resources while revenue generation is very meager and there is not enough financing fund by the international community for Afghanistan. Reopening the closed schools is far more challenging because they are either in the areas under the control of the Taliban or there are high security risks that families of the children deny sending their children to school in those areas. To address the fact that about 3.5 million children are not learning the basic skills they need to enter the labor market is more than a moral obligation in Afghanistan. It amounts to an investment in sustainable development and prosperity of the nation. For both Afghanistan and children, there is a direct link between access to quality education and economic and social de- velopment that no one can deny. One of the vital issues is to ensure that Afghanistan girls are not kept at home but, can complete education to play an equal role in shaping the future of Afghan- stan as well as the pupils.