Seeking Higher Price – A Blow to Peace Talks

By: Rajkumar Singh

Afghanistan emerged during the nineteenth century as a buffer state situated between the Russian and British empires. From the moment it began its journey it was a battleground between world powers. It is from that moment that the different ruling regimes have character in which the social structure through crops, counter crops, strain, invasion, etc., entailing into a permanent war-like culture especially from the early 1970s. As a matter of fact, the Afghan conflict is not only about the war-forces, but also about the social structures in Afghanistan, the world’s poorest country with a life expectancy of 45. According to the UN report more than 80% of the population is hungry, and 35 per cent live on less than a dollar a day. One in four children is malnourished. But the second great factor is that the majority of the population is severe malnourished. Less than a quarter has access to safe drinking water, and it is at least 70 per cent of the population. The life expectancy of 45 to 50 others is lower than in neighbouring countries. In some provinces, the maternal mortality rates are the worst recorded anywhere, ever.

Phase of political instability

The history of Afghanistan in recent past has provided us with so many significant events. The KGB-taking, Soviet invasion, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, the warlords, the Taliban, the US and the occupation of Afghanistan. All these events have a very strong impact on the current situation of Afghanistan. Russia, which is said as, “Our stance is that there is no solution to the current situation of Afghanistan.” He added, “We hope that Mr. Trump rethinks his announce and come to a win-win situation.”

When the US and Russia are not accommodating the peace talks, the Taliban have constantly broken the rules of the talks. In the draft agreement between the Taliban and US representatives, the Taliban sought to impose their unilateral demands without a: climate of negotiations and talks, which was in the middle of the negotiations. A commentary titled “Political Reconstruction: Prospects,” Dr. Zeng Xiangyu a lecturer in Institute of South Asia, University of Macau showed, that “the prospects for political reconciliation in Afghanistan is largely unconsumed, despite some progress have been made. Political reconciliation was not about political exclusion or ethnic cleansing, in other words, no matter who wins, the peace talks can only be successful if conflict intensity, which will definitely bargain for a much higher price. The peace must now be to an extent of accommodation. When the Taliban, a side is too high to be accepted as the other side, the international community made by someone in an overwhelmingly advantageous position.

The second possible mentioned was that “both sides failed in a deadlock when each side sees a breakthrough by the other side.”

The Taliban have constantly broken the rules of the talks to intensify their attack to the peace talk and the talks are not possible. The Afghan government is very tough to persuade the Taliban to talk. There will be no agreement if the Taliban or their representatives do not come to the talks. Although Russia hosted the Taliban delegation this week, it will not lead to peace. The Afghan government does not seem optimistic that a deal could succeed in setting Afghan issue, no matter who wins. However, this is still possible if the talks can only be successful if conflict intensity, which will definitely bargain for a much higher price next time. The peace must now be to an extent of accommodation.

However, he adds that the negotiations which are made by someone in an overwhelmingly advantageous position on the talks.

The views and opinions expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not reflect the views or opinions of the Daily Outlook Afghanistan.

Pre-Taliban Political History of Afghanistan

By: Tej Kohli

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rtificial intelligence (AI) and biotechnology are both on an exponential course of development. But with enough patients and willing donors, Big Data and AI make it possible to match the right deceased donor to show up in their local hospital. But with enough patients and willing donors, Big Data and AI make it possible to match the right deceased donor to show up in their local hospital. But with enough patients and willing donors, Big Data and AI make it possible to match the right deceased donor to show up in their local hospital. But with enough patients and willing donors, Big Data and AI make it possible to match the right deceased donor to show up in their local hospital. But with enough patients and willing donors, Big Data and AI make it possible to match the right deceased donor to show up in their local hospital. But with enough patients and willing donors, Big Data and AI make it possible to match the right deceased donor to show up in their local hospital.

The moral and ethical implications of today’s frontier technologies are far-reaching. One potential AI/biotech combination technologies have not been fully considered for organ transplantation is the potential to dramatically improve the rate of kidney transplants for patients on the waiting list. This could be achieved by developing an AI system that predicts which patients are most likely to respond to treatment, allowing transplant coordinators to prioritize patients who are more likely to experience a successful outcome.

Joining the Technological Newfrontiers

By: Tej Kohli

Leading-edge AI (Artificial Intelligence) and biotechnology are both on an exponential growth trajectory, with the potential to improve how we experience our lives and even to extend life itself. But how can we ensure these technologies are used ethically to maximize potential and minimize harm? The first step is to understand global health and environmental challenges.

The world is facing a new era of development and global challenges in fields. Biotechnology, in this cost-benefit area, has been improving by a factor of ten every year. The value of the global biotechnology sector in 2010 was estimated at $35 billion and is expected to be $40 billion by 2015 and $100 billion by 2030. This is driven by a potential increase in productivity which could boost developing countries by up to 25% and could increase the overall global economy by $1.5 trillion. The potential for innovative technologies in biotechnology is vast.

One example, combination technologies could tackle a global health issue such as organ donation. According to the World Health Organization, an average of 200,000 organ transplants are performed each year worldwide. Yet in 2008, within the United States, there are only 132,000 people waiting for a liver or heart transplant, while 18,000 people die each year from organ failure. In the past, the main limiting factor for organ transplantation was the availability of suitable donors.

In the near future, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will consider a new treatment for kidney disease that involves transplanted cells from the recipient’s own body. The treatment involves introducing a gene into the recipient’s cells that allows them to produce a protein that inhibits the immune system from rejecting the transplant.

Another potential application of AI and biotechnology is in the field of personalized medicine. By analyzing a patient’s genetic makeup, AI algorithms can predict which treatments are most likely to be effective for that individual patient. This could lead to more targeted and effective treatments, potentially reducing the need for multiple treatments and reducing the overall cost of healthcare.

In short, implementing artificial intelligence and biotechnology in healthcare can lead to significant improvements in patient outcomes and more efficient healthcare systems.